INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DR. AGARWAL'S HEALTH CARE LIMITED ON THE SPECIAL PURPOSE IND AS CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORBIT HEALTH CARE SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LTD.

Report on the audit of the Consolidated IND AS

FINANCIALS STATEMENTS OPINION

We have audited the accompanying IND AS special purpose consolidated financial statements ("IND AS SPCFS") of Orbit Health Care Services (Mauritius) Ltd ("the Company") incorporated under the laws of Mauritius, which comprise the Special purpose consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the special purpose consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows Statement for the year then ended 31st March 2023, and other explanatory information.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT

The management of Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (DAHCL) Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these IND AS SPCFS in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of the group (DAHCL) and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group" and the disclosure and presentation of the Group as per Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other generally accepted accounting principles in India.

The IND AS SPCFS has been prepared by the DAHCL based on the:-

(i) Standalone Financial Statements /Trail Balance of the Company and
(ii) Standalone Financial Statements /Trail Balance of the Subsidiaries of the Company, (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "Orbit Group").

The management is responsible for the maintenance of adequate Accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the Orbit Group 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 financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the IND AS SPCFS that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, fraud or error.

A S V S & Co LLP Chennai Chartered Accountants

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our objectives are to express an opinion on these IND AS SPCFS based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of IND AS SPCFS in accordance with the standards on auditing issued by the Institute of chartered accountants of India. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IND AS SPCFS are free from material misstatement.

An Audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the IND AS SPCFS. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the IND AS SPCFS.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the IND AS SPCFS.

OPINION

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to expansions given to us the aforesaid IND AS SPCFS give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Orbit group as at 31st march 2023 and its profits total comprehensive loss and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

OTHER MATTERS

a. The financial statements of a company and its subsidiaries as listed in note 2 of the special purpose consolidated financial statements Ltd have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the IND AS SPCFS, in so far as it relates to amounts and disclosures included in respect of these entities is based solely on the reports of other auditors.

   Those entities located outside India and their financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The management of DAHCL has converted financial statements of these entities located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to IND AS. We have audited only these conversion adjustments made by the management of DAHCL. Our opinion in so far as it relates to balances and affairs of such entities located outside India is based on the reports of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of DAHCL are audited by us.

b. The financial statements/financial information of the Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Ltd and ORBIT HEALTHCARE SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED subsidiary of the company is unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the IND AS SPCFS, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the said entity is based solely on unaudited financial statements/financial information..

ASVS & Co LLP * Chennai * Chartered Accountants

c. We have not evaluated the compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles in Mauritius nor have we evaluated complaint with laws and regulations of the respective jurisdiction and hence we do not provide an opinion on compliance with laws and regulations.

Our report is not qualified / modified in accordance of other matters.

RESTRICTION ON USE

This report is provided solely for the information and use of Board of Directors and auditors of the DAHCL for the purpose of preparation of IND AS consolidated financial statements of the group and is not be used, referred to, or distributed, for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For **A S V S & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 009840S/S200077

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
Membership No. 231350

Date: 10/08/2023
Place: Chennai

A S V S & Co LLP
Chennai
Chartered Accountants

Orbit Healthcare services Mauritius Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment			
i) Tangible assets	4	31.28	24.46
ii) Intangible assets			
(a) Goodwill	6	8.58	9.42
(b) Other Intangible assets	6	0.45	0.64
iii) Capital work-in-progress	4(B)	0.23	0.12
(b) Right of use asset	5	25.76	22.48
(c) Other Non-current financial assets	8	1.62	2.26
(d) Non-current income tax assets (net)	11.1	3.32	4.14
(e) Other non-current assets	9	-	2.49
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	12.1	3.98	3.28
Total Non - current Assets		**75.22**	**69.30**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	8.66	8.52
(b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	13	28.03	23.19
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	21.33	25.59
iii) Other Financial Assets	15	1.23	0.44
(c) Other current assets	9	1.78	4.33
Total current assets		**61.03**	**62.07**
TOTAL ASSETS		**136.25**	**131.37**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	16	75.37	69.74
(b) Other equity	17	3.93	(1.32)
(c) Total Minority interest		1.64	1.39
Total Equity		**80.94**	**69.81**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease Liability	36	23.56	19.81
(b) Provisions	20	0.48	0.47
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**24.04**	**20.28**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease Liability	36	5.49	5.69
ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	12.08	10.60
iii) Other financial liabilities	19	1.20	3.12
iv) 'Payable to Related parties	18	3.72	6.69
(b) Provisions	20	0.36	0.01
(c) Current tax liabilities	21 (A)	3.45	9.95
(d) Other current liabilities	21	4.97	5.21
Total Current Liabilities		**31.27**	**41.27**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**55.31**	**61.56**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**136.25**	**131.37**

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 009840s/s200077

For and on behalf of **Orbit Health care services (Mauritius) Limited**

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
M.No 231350

ASVS & Co LLP Chennai Chartered Accountants

Dr. Adil Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01074272

Dr. Anosh Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 02636035

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

Orbit Healthcare services Mauritius Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss as at 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2023	For the Year ended 31st March 2022
I	Revenue from Operations	23	144.61	132.59
II	Other Income	24	2.77	9.48
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**147.38**	**142.07**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of Stock-in-trade	25	19.19	16.10
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	26	0.17	0.81
	Employee benefits expense	27	41.47	38.02
	Finance costs	28	2.98	2.39
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	11.63	12.30
	Other expenses	30	51.22	42.25
	Total expenses (IV)		**126.66**	**111.87**
V	**Profit/(Loss before tax) (III-IV)**		**20.72**	**30.20**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax	11.2	5.80	6.21
	(c) Deferred tax	12.2	(0.55)	(0.23)
			5.25	**5.98**
VII	**Profit for the Year (V-VI)**		**15.47**	**24.21**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(0.07)	(0.02)
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	12.2	0.01	0.01
	Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary		(10.32)	(3.41)
	Total other comprehensive Profit/(loss) for the year		**(10.38)**	**(3.42)**
IX	**Total comprehensive Profit/loss for the year (VII+VIII)**		**5.09**	**20.80**
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		15.25	24.32
	Non controlling interests		0.22	(0.11)
			15.47	**24.21**
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(10.41)	(3.42)
	Non controlling interests		0.03	(0.00)
			(10.38)	**(3.42)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		4.85	20.91
	Non controlling interests		0.24	(0.11)
			5.09	**20.80**
	Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)	37		
	(a) Basic (in Rs.)		0.23	0.35
	(b) Diluted (in Rs.)		0.23	0.35

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 009840s/s200077

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
M.No 231350

ASVS & Co LLP
Chennai
Chartered Accountants

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

For and on behalf of Orbit Health care services (Mauritius) Limited

Dr. Adil Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01074272

Dr. Anosh Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 02636035

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

Orbit Healthcare services Mauritius Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2023

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the current reporting period	69.74	74.78
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors		
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	5.63	(5.04)
Changes in equity share capital during the current year		
Add: Conversion during the year		
Balance at the end of reporting period	**75.37**	**69.74**

B. Other Equity

(Amount In Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Non-Controlling interest (B)	Total Other Equity (A+B)
	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Capital Reserve	Total (A)		
As at 31st March 2021	(8.40)	(13.82)	-	(22.22)	1.50	(20.72)
				-		-
Profit for the year	24.32	-	-	24.32	(0.11)	24.21
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)		(0.01)
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary	-	(3.42)	-	(3.42)	(0.00)	(3.42)
Payment of Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
As at 31st March 2022	15.92	(17.24)		(1.32)	1.39	0.07
Profit for the year	15.25	-	-	15.25	0.22	15.47
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.07)	-	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary	-	(10.34)	-	(10.34)	0.03	(10.31)
Payment of Dividend on equity shares	(2.07)	-	-	(2.07)	-	(2.07)
Adjustments pursuant to merger			1.68	1.68	-	1.68
Adjustments pursuant to disposal of Nigeria Investment	0.56	-	-	0.56	-	0.56
Other Adjustments	0.23	-	-	0.23	-	0.23
As at 31st March 2023	29.82	(27.57)	1.68	3.93	1.64	5.57

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 009840S/S20077

A S V S & Co LLP * Chennai * Chartered Accountants

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Dr. Adil Agarwal
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DIN: 02636035

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

Orbit Healthcare services Mauritius Limited
Cash Flow Statement as on 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2023	For the Year ended 31st March 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax for the year		15.47	24.21
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	29	11.63	12.30
Income taxes (current and deferred taxes)	12 & 13	5.25	5.98
Finance Costs / Interest Expense on financial liabilities at amortized cost	28	2.98	2.39
Interest Income - Bank & other investments	24	(0.10)	(0.02)
Interest Income - Other Financial Assets at amortized cost	24	(1.14)	-
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	24	(0.24)	-
Net gain on termination of right-of-use assets	24	(0.44)	-
Loss / (Profit) on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	30	(0.12)	(0.02)
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	30	4.24	4.48
Loss on property, plant and equipment discarded	30	0.01	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss / (Gain)	24	2.26	(8.76)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		**39.80**	**40.57**
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	10	(0.14)	0.67
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans and Other Financial assets (Current and Non Current)	8	5.51	(0.73)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets (Current)	9	2.55	(0.09)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	22	(1.25)	1.09
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions (Current and Non Current)	20	0.36	0.35
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Liabilities (Current)	21	(0.24)	-
Changes in Working Capital changes		**(4.55)**	**(3.40)**
		35.25	**37.17**
Income taxes (paid) - net of refunds	11.1	(10.29)	(9.24)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**24.96**	**27.94**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital Expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment	4	(10.49)	(5.49)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	24	-	0.02
Interest Received from Bank & other investments	24	0.10	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(10.39)**	**(5.47)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings	23	-	(0.47)
Finance costs paid on borrowings	31, 21	-	0.02
Proceeds from issue of equity shares of the company	16	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	41	(7.23)	(7.05)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(7.23)**	**(7.50)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**7.34**	**14.97**
Add: Opening Cash on account of merger			-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14	25.59	9.82
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Operations		(11.60)	0.81
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	**21.33**	**25.59**

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 009840S/S200777

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
M.No 231350

ASVS & Co LLP Chennai Chartered Accountants

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

For and on behalf of Orbit Health care services (Mauritius) Limited

Dr. Adil Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01074272

Dr. Anosh Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 02636035

Place : Chennai
Date : 10th Aug 2023

1 Corporate Information

Orbit Health Care Services (Mauritius) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 10 August 2016 in Mauritius. The Company acquired the business centres previously operated by Orbit Health Care Services Limited, a company in Mauritius. These business centres were acquired on 01 October 2016 at their book value . The Company operates under the trading name of the globally renowned Dr. Agarwal Eye Hospital which specializes in the provision of eye healthcare services.

The Company and its subsidiaries (jointly known as "the Group") is primarily engaged in running, owning and managing eye care hospitals, opticals, pharmacies, etc.

Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited ('DAHCL') incorporated in India is the Holding Company as at 31 March 2023.

2 Basis of Consolidation and Significant Accounting Policies

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary have been prepared in accordance with the the Indian Accounting Standards issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) .The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, 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.

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) Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Covid-19 Related rent concessions:

The Company has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 116 for the first time in the current year. The amendments provide practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to Ind AS 116. The practical expedient 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.

The Company has applied the practical expedient prospectively to all eligible rent concessions and has not restated prior period figures.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 – Definition of "material"

The Company has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in Ind AS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in Ind ASs. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in Ind AS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in Ind AS 1. In addition, the MCA amended other Standards that contain the definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.

The adoption of the amendments has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accrodance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant ammendment 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 and loss:
• Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate 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."

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Chennai
Chartered Accountants

Principles of Consolidation

A. Subsidiary

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(i) The financial statements of the subsidiary companies, used in the consolidation are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Company i.e., 31 March 2023

(ii) The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and resulting unrealised profits or losses, unless cost cannot be recovered.

(iii) The excess of cost to the Group of its investments in the subsidiary company over its share of equity of the subsidiary company, at the dates on which the investments in the subsidiary company were made, is recognised as 'Goodwill'. On the other hand, where the share of equity in the subsidiary company as on the date of investment is in excess of cost of investments of the Group, it is recognised as 'Capital Reserve' and shown under the head 'Other Equity', in the consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Non-Controlling Interest (NCI) in the Net Assets of the Consolidated Subsidiaries consists of:
(a) The amount of Equity attributable to holders of NCI at the date on which the investment in the Subsidiary is made; and
(b) The NCI's share of movements in Equity since the date the Parent Subsidiary relationship came into existence.
NCI share in the Net Profit / (Loss) for the year of the Consolidated Subsidiaries is identified and adjusted against the Profit After Tax of the Group even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance.

(v) Accounting treatment for Goodwill on business combinations has been described in detail in Note 2.5 below.

(vi) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented to the extent possible.

Details of entities consolidated

Following companies have been considered in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

S No	Name of the entity	Relationship	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership - As at 31 March 2023	Proportion of Ownership - As at 31 March 2022
1	Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd	Subsidiary	Mauritius	100.00%	100.00%
2	Orbit Healthcare Services (Ghana) Limited	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Ghana	100.00%	100.00%
3	Orbit Health Care Services Madagascar SARL	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Madagascar	80.00%	80.00%
4	Orbit Health Care Services Mozambique Limitada	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Mozambique	97.00%	97.00%
5	Orbit Thelish Health Care Services Nigeria Limited (upto 31st Mar 2022)	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Nigeria	-	60.00%
6	Orbit Health Care Services Limited, Rwanda	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Rwanda	100.00%	100.00%
7	Orbit Health Care Services (Tanzania) Limited	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Tanzania	100.00%	100.00%
9	Orbit Health Care Services (Uganda) Limited	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Uganda	100.00%	100.00%
10	Orbit Health Care Services (Kenya) Limited	Subsidiary of 1 (above)	Kenya	100.00%	100.00%

2.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

2.2 Operating Cycle

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

2.3 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 Group, liabilities incurred by the Group 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.

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Chartered Accountants

2.4 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 excludes duties and taxes that are recoverable from tax authorities. 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 straightline method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Improvements to Leasehold Premises is amortised over the remaining primary lease period.

Depreciation is accelerated on property, plant and equipment, based on their condition, usability etc., as per the technical estimates of the Management, where necessary.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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.

2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Goodwill other than Goodwill recognized on Business Combination carries a finite useful life of 4 years and subsequently carried out at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

2.6 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 or three years, whichever is lower.

2.7 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group 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 Group 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.

The Group's policy for impairment of Goodwill is given in Note 2.5 above.

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2.8 Inventories

Inventory of Traded Goods comprising Opticals, Pharmaceutical Products, Contact Lenses and Accessories and Consumables 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 tax credits, 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 Group and such allowances are adjusted against the inventory carrying value.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Operations

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised on accrual basis as and when products are sold or services are rendered, to the extent there is no uncertainty in ultimate realisation. Sales and Service income exclude taxes and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable.

Sale of products comprises 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 where the risks and rewards are passed on to the customers.

Sale of services comprises Income from Consultation, Surgeries, Treatments and Investigations performed are 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 Group 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.

2.10 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.

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.

Consolidation of subsidiaries situated in foreign countries:

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Statements of Profit and Loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised as Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Employee Benefits

i) Defined Benefit Plans:

Employee defined benefit plans include gratuity.

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 group 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 group'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.

ii) Defined Contribution Plans:

Contributions to Employee's Pension Fund are deposited with the Government and the Group's contribution to the funds are charged to revenue and when services are rendered by the employees.

iii) Other Employee Benefits:

Other Employee Benefits are estimated based on the terms of the employment contract.

2.12 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 upto 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.

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2.13 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. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after 1 April 2019.

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.

2.14 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 respective tax laws of each subsidiary.

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 Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group 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.

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2.17.1 Financial Assets

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group 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 Group 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; and

• 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 2.17.1 (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; and

• 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 and points 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group 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 Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group 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.

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2.17.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

(a) Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group 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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Group'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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Grouping 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 and points 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 Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group'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 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.18 Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are items of income and expenses which are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company.

3 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 2.4)
(ii) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits (Refer Note 2.11)
(iii) Valuation and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes (Refer Note 2.14)
(iv) Impairment of Goodwill (Refer Note 2.5)
(v) Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Refer Note 2.17.1 and 2.17.2)

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4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Carrying amounts of :		
Leasehold Improvements	11.36	6.23
Medical Equipments - Freehold	14.43	16.48
Office Equipments	0.11	(1.22)
Vehicles	1.29	0.65
Computers	0.23	0.23
Electrical Fittings	2.81	1.50
Furniture and Fixtures	1.05	0.59
Total	31.28	24.46

4(A) Details of movement in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

(Amount In Rs. Crores)

Description of Assets	Leasehold Improvements	Medical Equipments - Freehold	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Electrical Fittings	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
I. Gross carrying value								
As at 1 April 2021	18.16	34.80	0.12	1.71	1.46	4.78	2.57	63.60
Additions	0.19	4.38	0.08	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.15	5.25
Disposals / Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(0.08)	-	0.10	(0.09)	(0.08)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(0.28)	(0.23)	(0.06)	0.03	0.01	(0.05)	0.07	(0.52)
As at 31st March 2022	18.07	38.95	0.14	1.81	1.66	4.92	2.70	68.25
As at 1 April 2022	18.07	38.95	0.14	1.81	1.66	4.92	2.70	68.25
Additions	7.55	2.59	0.05	0.92	0.18	-	0.62	11.91
Disposals / Deletions during the year	(0.97)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.55)	-	-	(0.01)	(1.72)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(0.04)	(3.90)	0.08	0.06	(0.10)	1.50	-	(2.40)
Other Adjustments	0.05	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)
As at 31st March 2023	24.66	37.54	0.20	2.24	1.66	6.42	3.30	76.02
II. Accumulated depreciation and Impairment								
As at 1 April 2021	9.76	20.53	0.08	1.02	1.29	3.01	1.96	37.65
Charge for the year	2.06	3.22	0.03	0.22	0.13	0.37	0.51	6.54
Disposals / Deletions during the year	-	0.00	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.00)	0.04	(0.04)	(0.09)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	0.03	(1.28)	1.25	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.32)
As at 31st March 2022	11.84	22.47	1.36	1.17	1.42	3.42	2.11	43.79
As at 1 April 2022	11.84	22.47	1.36	1.17	1.42	3.42	2.11	43.79
Charge for the year	2.38	1.87	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.33	0.15	5.07
Disposals / Deletions during the year	(0.72)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.42)	-	-	(0.01)	(1.30)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(0.09)	(3.50)	(1.26)	0.03	(0.16)	(0.25)	(0.06)	(5.30)
Other Adjustments	(0.11)	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.06	2.48
As at 31st March 2023	13.30	23.11	0.09	0.95	1.43	3.61	2.25	44.74
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2023	11.36	14.43	0.11	1.29	0.23	2.81	1.05	31.28
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2022	6.23	16.48	(1.22)	0.65	0.23	1.50	0.59	24.46

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4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

4(B) CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS

(a) Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
-Projects in progress	0.11	0.12	-	-	0.23
Total	0.11	0.12	-	-	0.23

As at 31st March 2022

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
-Projects in progress	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
Total	0.12	-	-	-	0.12

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

As at 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2022

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total	-	-	-	-	-

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5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Right-of-use assets	25.76	22.48
Total	**25.76**	**22.48**

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

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Description of Assets	Buildings	Total
I - Gross carrying value		
As at 1 April 2021	36.14	36.14
Additions	4.77	4.77
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-
As at 31st March 2022 - Signed	**40.92**	**40.92**
As at 1 April 2022	40.92	40.92
Additions	8.81	8.81
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	(0.73)	(0.73)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	23.36	23.36
Other Adjustments	(31.42)	(31.42)
As at 31st March 2023	**40.94**	**40.94**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
As at 1 April 2021	13.00	13.00
Charge for the year	5.43	5.43
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-
As at 31st March 2022 - Signed	**18.43**	**18.43**
As at 1 April 2022	**18.43**	**18.43**
Charge for the year	6.34	6.34
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(2.26)	(2.26)
Other Adjustments	(7.33)	(7.33)
As at 31st March 2023	**15.18**	**15.18**
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2023	**25.76**	**25.76**
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2022	**22.48**	**22.48**

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6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Carrying amounts of :		
Goodwill on consolidation	8.58	9.42
Subtotal - Goodwill (A)	**8.58**	**9.42**
Trademarks	0.41	0.55
Computer software	0.04	0.09
Subtotal - Other Intangibles (B)	**0.45**	**0.64**
Grand Total (A+B)	9.03	10.06

6.1 Details of movement in the carrying amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Description of Assets	Goodwill on consolidation	Goodwill	Trademarks	Computer Software	Total
I. Gross carrying value					
As at 1 April 2021	**18.30**	**0.13**	**2.39**	**0.99**	**21.81**
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-	-	(0.04)	(0.04)
As at 31st March 2022- Signed	**18.30**	**0.13**	**2.39**	**0.95**	**21.77**
As at 31st March 2022					
As at 1 April 2022	**18.30**	**0.13**	**2.39**	**0.95**	**21.77**
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(0.00)	-	-	0.02	0.02
Other Adjustments		-	-	(0.15)	(0.15)
As at 31st March 2023	**18.30**	**0.13**	**2.39**	**0.82**	**21.64**
II. Accumulated amortization and impairment					
As at 1 April 2021	8.26	0.13	1.67	0.70	10.76
Amortization charge for the year	-	-	0.17	0.16	0.33
Disposals / Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss for the year (refer note 7.2 (ii))	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustment	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**8.88**	**0.13**	**1.85**	**0.85**	**11.70**
As at 1 April 2022	8.88	0.13	1.85	0.85	11.70
Amortization charge for the year	-	-	0.17	0.05	0.22
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	0.84	-	(0.03)	(0.18)	0.63
Other Adjustments		-	-	0.06	0.06
As at 31st March 2023	**9.72**	**0.13**	**1.99**	**0.78**	**12.61**
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2023	8.58	0.00	0.41	0.04	9.03
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2022	9.42	0.00	0.55	0.09	10.06

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8 Other non-current financial assets

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Non-current, at amortized cost		
(a) Rental Deposits		
- Others	1.53	1.88
(b) Security deposits	0.09	0.38
Total	**1.62**	**2.26**

9 OTHER ASSETS (Unsecured, Considered good)

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Other non-current assets		
(a) Capital Advances	-	2.49
Total	-	**2.49**
(a) Prepaid Expenses	1.11	1.03
(b) Advances to Suppliers	0.67	2.16
(C) Balances with Government Authorities		
- Input Credit Receivables	-	1.14
Total	**1.78**	**4.33**

10 INVENTORIES (at lower of cost and net realizable value)

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a) Traded Goods		
- Opticals	2.42	2.67
- Pharmaceutical Products	1.35	1.26
- Contact Lens and Accessories	0.05	0.06
(b) Consumables (goods held for use in rendering services)	4.84	4.53
Total	**8.66**	**8.52**

Notes:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
1	The cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the year	32.42	28.53
2	The cost of inventories recognized as an expense, includes write downs of inventory to net realizable value	-	-

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11 INCOME TAX

11.1 Non-current income tax assets

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
TDS receivables	0.67	0.63
Advance tax	2.65	3.51
Tax Refund receivable (net)	**3.32**	**4.14**

11.2 Income tax expense

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(A.1) Income Tax recognized in statement of profit and loss		
(i) Current Tax:		
- in respect of current year	5.80	6.21
- in respect of prior years	-	-
Total (A)	5.80	6.21
(ii) Deferred Tax:		
- in respect of current year	(0.55)	(0.23)
Total (B)	(0.55)	(0.23)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit and loss account (A+B)	**5.25**	**5.98**

(A.2) Income tax recognized in other Comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive income during the year:		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(0.07)	(0.02)
- FVTOCI Financial Assets		
Total	(0.07)	(0.02)

Classification of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
- Income taxes related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	0.01	0.01
Total	**0.01**	**0.01**

(A.3) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:		
Profit before tax	20.72	30.20
Income Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate	4.22	7.60
Tax Effect of :		
- Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	1.77	(1.39)
- Deferred tax changes on temporary differences	(0.55)	(0.23)
- Adjustments recognized in current year in relation to current tax of prior years	(0.18)	-
Tax expense recognized in statement of profit or loss from continuing operations	**5.25**	**5.98**

The tax rate used for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 reconciliations above are the corporate tax rate of 25.17% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under Indian Income Tax Laws.

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12 DEFERRED TAXES

12.1 Deferred Tax Balances

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset/ (liability) position as presented in the financial statements		
Deferred tax assets	5.32	3.50
Deferred tax liabilities	1.34	0.23
Net Deferred tax Liabilities	**3.98**	**3.28**

12.2 Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

A. For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Charge/(Credit) recognized in		As at 31st March 2023
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Foreign Currency Translation adjustment	
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets / (deferred tax liabilities)				
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.27	0.60	(1.38)	(0.51)
Employee Benefits	(0.83)	(0.35)	0.81	(0.37)
Provision for Contingency	0.14	0.11	(0.25)	-
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0.87	(1.30)	2.99	2.56
Brought Forward Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	1.40	0.41	(0.94)	0.87
Valuation of Investments	0.21	(0.75)	1.73	1.19
Other items	1.14	0.69	(1.59)	0.24
Lease assets net of lease liabilities	0.07	0.05	(0.12)	-
Net Tax Asset /(Liabilities)	**3.28**	**(0.55)**	**1.26**	**3.98**

B. For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Charge/(Credit) recognized in		As at 31st March 2022
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Foreign Currency Translation adjustment	
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets / (deferred tax liabilities)				
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.71	(0.43)	(0.02)	0.27
Employee Benefits	0.09	(0.91)	(0.00)	(0.83)
Provision for Contingency	-	0.14	-	0.14
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-	0.87	-	0.87
Brought Forward Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	1.40	-	1.40
Unreliased exchange differences	0.45	(0.23)	(0.01)	0.21
Other items	1.87	(0.69)	(0.04)	1.14
Lease assets net of lease liabilities	0.47	(0.39)	(0.01)	0.07
Net Tax Asset /(Liabilities)	**3.58**	**(0.23)**	**(0.08)**	**3.28**

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13 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current		
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables -Considered good	38.01	33.48
'Allowance for doubtful debts	(9.98)	(10.29)
Total	28.03	23.19

As at 31st March 2023 (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1year	1- 2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables -Considered good	25.72	6.68	3.80	1.80	0.01	38.01
Allowance for doubtful debts	(3.60)	(1.89)	(3.09)	(1.40)	-	(9.98)
Total	22.12	4.79	0.71	0.40	0.01	28.03

As at 31st March 2022 (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1year	1- 2years	2-3 years	More than 2 years	Total
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables -Considered good	18.72	9.23	3.31	2.22	-	33.48
Allowance for doubtful debts	(2.47)	(3.18)	(2.50)	(2.14)	-	(10.29)
Total	16.25	6.05	0.81	0.08	-	23.19

Particulars	Expected Credit loss (%)
Within the credit period	8% to 10%
Less than 180 days	10% to 15%
180-360 days past due	24% to 40%
360-720 days past due	65% to 90%
More than 720 days past due	100%

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables (including expected credit loss allowance) (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Balance at beginning of the year	10.29	10.51
(Add) Provision Created during the year	2.49	8.52
(Less) Provision Utilised during the year	(1.20)	
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	1.29	8.52
Foreign Currency translation adjustments	(1.60)	(8.74)
Balance at end of the year	9.98	10.29

14 Cash and cash equivalents (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a) Cash on Hand	0.33	0.85
(b) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	20.66	24.74
- Other Balance	0.34	-
Total	21.33	25.59

15 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current		
(a) Rental Deposits		
- Others	0.87	-
Advances to Employees	0.36	0.44
Total	1.23	0.44

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16 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	Number of shares	(Amount in Rs. Crores)	Number of shares	(Amount in Rs. Crores)
Authorised Share capital :				
64,426,001 fully paid equity shares of MUR 1 each	64,426,001	11.65	64,426,001	10.78
617,894,737 fully paid equity shares of MUR 0.57 each	617,894,737	63.71	617,894,737	58.96
Total	**682,320,738.00**	**75.37**	**682,320,738.00**	**69.74**

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 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	Number of shares	(Amount in Rs. Crores)	Number of shares	(Amount in Rs. Crores)
Equity Shares				
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	682,320,738	69.74	682,320,738	74.78
Add: Fresh issue of shares/Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		5.63		(5.04)
Less: Buy-back of shares during the year	-		-	
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**682,320,738**	**75.37**	**682,320,738**	**69.74**

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17 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Retained earnings	17.1	29.82	15.92
Capital reserve	17.2	1.68	-
Total Reserves and Surplus		**31.50**	**15.92**
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary	17.3	(27.57)	(17.24)
Total		**3.93**	**(1.32)**

17.1 Retained earnings

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening Balance	15.92	(8.40)
Adjustments		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	15.25	24.32
Dividends distributed to Equity Shareholders	(2.07)	-
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.07)	(0.01)
Other Adjustments	0.23	-
Adjustments pursuant to disposal of Nigeria Investment	0.56	-
Closing Balance	**29.82**	**15.92**

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

17.2 Capital Reserve

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening Balance	-	-
Adjustments during the year	1.68	
Closing balance	1.68	-

17.3 Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary		
Opening Balance	(17.24)	(13.82)
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	(10.34)	(3.42)
Closing Balance	**(27.57)**	**(17.24)**

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18 PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current		
Loans to related parties (Due to Dr. Agarwals Health Care Limited)	3.72	6.69
Total	3.72	6.69

19 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
(a) Payables towards purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.22	3.12
(b) Financial liabilities-Unpaid dividend	(0.02)	-
Total	1.20	3.12

20 PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Non-current portion		
(a) Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity Payable (Refer Note 37.3)	0.48	0.47
Total	0.48	0.47
Current portion		
(a) Provision for Contingencies	0.36	0.01
Total	0.36	0.01

21 OTHER LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current liabilities		
(a) Statutory Remittances	2.89	2.45
(b) Advances from Customers	2.08	2.76
Total	4.97	5.21

21 (A) Current Tax Liabilities

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Provision for Tax	3.45	9.95
Total	3.45	9.95

22 TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current		
- Due to creditors	12.08	10.60
Total	12.08	10.60

As at 31st March 2023 (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
- Others	10.51	1.57	-	-	12.08
Total	10.51	1.57	-	-	12.08

As at 31st March 2022 (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
- Others	10.60	-	-	-	10.60
Total	10.60	-	-	-	10.60

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23 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a) Sale of Products (Refer Note (i) below)	46.31	41.07
(b) Sale of Services (Refer Note (ii) below)	98.30	91.52
Total	144.61	132.59

Notes :

(i) Sale of Products comprises the following: **(Amount in Rs. Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Traded (Domestic) :		
(i) Opticals	29.37	26.19
(ii) Pharmaceutical Products	16.89	14.57
(iii) Contact Lens and Accessories	0.05	0.31
Total - Sale of Products	**46.31**	**41.07**

(ii) Sale of Services comprises the following : **(Amount in Rs. Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(i) Income from Surgeries	62.28	59.07
(ii) Income from Treatments and Investigations	29.59	19.05
Total - Sale of Services	**98.30**	**91.52**

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.

23.1 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.

23.2 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.

24 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a) Interest Income		
- Bank deposits	0.10	0.02
(b) Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.13	0.02
(c) Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	0.24	-
(d) Net gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation	0.72	8.76
(e) Miscellaneous Income		
- Other Miscellaneous Income	1.14	0.68
(f) Income on termination of lease	0.44	-
Total	2.77	9.48

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25 PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Opticals	8.55	7.53
(b)	Pharmaceuticals Products	10.48	8.37
(c)	Contact Lens and Accessories	0.16	0.20
Total		**19.19**	**16.10**

26 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK IN TRADE

A. Inventories at the beginning of the year:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Opticals	2.67	3.07
(b)	Pharmaceuticals Products	1.26	1.64
(c)	Contact Lens and Accessories	0.06	0.09
Total (A)		**3.99**	**4.79**

B. Inventories at the end of the year:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Opticals	2.42	2.67
(b)	Pharmaceuticals Products	1.35	1.26
(c)	Contact Lens and Accessories	0.05	0.06
Total (B)		**3.82**	**3.99**
Total (A) - (B)		**0.17**	**0.81**

27 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Salaries and Bonus	37.93	36.14
(b)	Contributions to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 34.1)	1.63	1.01
(c)	Staff Welfare Expenses (Refer Note 34.1)	1.91	0.87
Total		**41.47**	**38.02**

28 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Interest on Loan		
	Finance charges-Others	-	0.01
(b)	Interest on Lease Liability (Refer Note 36 (C))	2.98	2.38
Total		**2.98**	**2.39**

29 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Depreciation on Tangible Assets (Refer Note 4)	5.07	6.54
(b)	Amortization on Intangible Assets (Refer Note 6)	0.22	0.33
(c)	Depreciation on right of use asset (Refer Note 5)	6.34	5.43
Total		**11.63**	**12.30**

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30 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Consultancy Charges	4.83	3.66
(b)	Consumables	13.06	11.62
(c)	Power and Fuel	0.86	0.68
(d)	Water Consumption	0.21	0.18
(e)	Rent (Refer Note 40)	3.58	2.49
(f)	Repairs & Maintenance		
	- Equipments	0.19	0.13
	- Others	1.30	1.00
(g)	Hospital Maintenance Charges	2.70	3.02
(h)	Insurance	0.65	0.66
(i)	Rates and Taxes	0.58	0.70
(j)	Communication	1.06	1.05
(k)	Travelling and Conveyance	4.44	3.55
(l)	Printing and Stationery	0.97	0.54
(m)	Legal and Professional Charges	2.88	2.24
(n)	Software Maintenance Charges	0.42	0.31
(o)	Business Promotion and Entertainment	2.94	0.97
(p)	Marketing Expenses	1.32	1.34
(q)	Payments to Auditors (Refer Note 32.1 below)	0.80	0.86
(r)	Bank Charges	0.76	0.88
(s)	Net loss arising on Financial Assets designated as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	2.98	0.42
(t)	Allowance for expected credit losses	6.92	8.52
(u)	Bad debts written off	(2.68)	(4.04)
(v)	Loss on property, plant and equipment discarded	0.01	-
(w)	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.28	1.49
Total		51.22	42.25

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Orbit Healthcare services Mauritius Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2023

31 Capital Commitments

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(i) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account, net of advances and not provided for	-	-

32 Contingent Liabilities

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Consumer Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-

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33 Related Party Disclosure

33.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationships

	Nature of Relationship	2022-23	2021-2022
(i)	Holding Company	Dr Agarwal's Health Care Limited	Dr Agarwal's Health Care Limited
(ii)	Direct Subsidiary	Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda	
		Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited	
		Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited	
		Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar	
		Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited	
		Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited	
		Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited	
(iii)	Indirect subsidiaries		Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda
			Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar
			Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited
			Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited
(iv)	Other parties	Dr Agarwal Eye Institute	Dr Agarwal Eye Institute
(v)	Enterprise over which the Key Management Personnel (of the Company and the Holding Company) is in a position to exercise control/joint control	Orbit Healthcare services (Tanzania) Limited	Orbit Healthcare services (Tanzania) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services (Rwanda) Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services (Rwanda) Limited
		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 Healthcare Services (Kenya) Limited	Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited
			Orbit Healthcare Services (Kenya) Limited
(vi)	Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Holding Company	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal
		Dr. Anosh Agarwal	Dr. Anosh Agarwal

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

Particulars	Related Party	2022-23	2021-22
Transactions during the Year			
Purchase of goods	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	9.78	10.04
Other expenses	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	0.03	0.16
Amounts receivable from related parties	Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Limited	-	-
	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	3.73	7.23
Salaries and other short term benefits	Key management personnel	-	-

COMPANY

Particulars	Related Party	2022-23	2021-22
Transactions during the Year			
Purchase of goods	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	0.43	0.99
Other expenses	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	-	0.07
Amounts due to related parties	Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Limited		60.92
Amounts due to related parties	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	0.01	0.03

Notes:

(i) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. 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.

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34 Employee Benefits

34.1 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 recognized :

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(i) Included under 'Contributions to Provident and Other Funds' (Refer Note 27 (b))		
Contributions to provident and pension funds	1.63	1.01

34.3 Defined benefit plans

Certain entities of the Group have a funded gratuity scheme for covering its gratuity obligation. The gratuity provision has been made based on the actuarial valuation done as at the year end using the Projected Unit Credit method. The Key Assumptions used in the Actuarial Valuation as provided by Independent Actuary, are as given below:

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

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Service Cost [Refer Note(i) below] :		
- Current Service Cost	0.09	0.08
- Past service cost and (gains)/losses from settlements		
- Net interest expense	0.02	0.01
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.11**	**0.09**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest income)	-	-
Actuarial gains and loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.04)	(0.08)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**(0.04)**	**(0.08)**
Total defined benefit cost recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**0.07**	**0.01**

(i) The current service cost and interest expense for the year are included in Note 27 - "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 :

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet		
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(0.63)	(0.54)
2. Fair value of plan assets	0.15	0.07
Net asset / (liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(0.48)**	**(0.47)**
Current portion of the above	-	-
Non - current portion of the above	(0.48)	(0.47)

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

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	0.54	0.57
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
- Current Service Cost	0.09	0.08
- Interest Expense (Income)	0.02	0.01
Adjustments	-	-
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	-	-
ii. Financial Assumptions	-	-
iii. Experience Adjustments	(0.04)	(0.08)
Benefit payments	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	0.02	(0.04)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**0.63**	**0.54**

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

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	0.07	-
Contributions by employer	0.08	0.07
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**0.15**	**0.07**

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

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Investment Funds with Insurance Company - PRGF	0.15	0.07

(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) 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 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Discount rate	5.70%	4.40%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.30%	2.30%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives (2012-2014)	Indian Assured Lives (2012-2014)

1. The discount rate is based on the available local government bonds with terms ranging from 0.25 to 20 years from which we read off the discount rate commensurate with the duration of liabilities

2. The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

3. 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 PRGF and is well diversed.

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Sensitivity Analysis:

The benefit obligation results of a such a scheme are particularly sensitive to discount rate, 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:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Increase / (Decrease) on the Defined benefit Obligation	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(i) Discount Rate		
Increase by 100 bps	0.05	0.05
Decrease by 100 bps	(0.07)	(0.06)
(ii) Salary growth rate		
Increase by 100 bps	0.06	0.06
Decrease by 100 bps	(0.06)	(0.05)

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 recognized 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.

(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 Rs. 0.09 Crores during the next financial year.

C) The weighted average duration of the benefit obligation at 31 March 2023 is 11 years (as at 31 March 2022 is 3.44 years).

D) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

(i) Experience Adjustments

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2018-19	2017-18
Defined Benefit Obligations	0.63	0.54	0.57	0.43	0.73
Plan Assets	0.15	0.07	-	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	-	(0.46)	(0.57)	(0.43)	(0.73)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	(0.04)	(0.08)	-	-	-
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-	-

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

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35 Segment Reporting

The Company publishes these financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

36 Leases

The Company has taken medical equipment and buildings on leases having remaining lease terms of more than 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.

A. The following is the breakup of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current	5.49	5.69
Non-current	23.56	19.81
Total	**29.05**	**25.50**

B. The contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Lease Obligation	Expected Minimum Lease Commitment	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Payable - Not later than one year	8.08	8.59
Payable - Later than one year but not later than five years	20.00	20.23
Payable - Later than five years	11.83	1.96
Total	**39.91**	**30.77**

C. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	2.98	2.38
Expenses relating to short term leases	3.58	2.49
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6.34	5.43

D. Amounts recognised in the Cash Flow Statement:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Total cash outflow for leases	7.23	7.05

37 Earnings Per Share

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Earnings Per Share - Basic	0.23	0.35
Earnings Per Share - Diluted	0.23	0.35
Profit after Tax - Amount in Rs. Crs	15.47	24.21
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders - Rs. in Crs (Basic and Diluted)	15.47	24.21
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares - Basic and Diluted (Nos.)	682,320,738	682,320,738

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38 Financial Instruments

38.1 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 excluding Payables towards PPE 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 :

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Borrowings and Other Financial Liabilities	46.05	45.91
Cash and Bank Balance & other trade receivables	(52.21)	(51.48)
Net Debt (A)	**(6.16)**	**(5.57)**
Total Equity (B)	**80.94**	**69.81**
Net Debt to equity ratio (A/B)	**(0.08)**	**(0.08)**

38.2 Categories of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
(a) Financial Assets		
Measured at fair value through P&L (FVTPL)		
- Current Investments	-	-
Measured at amortized cost		
- Loans	-	-
- Cash and Bank balances	21.33	25.59
- Other Bank balances	-	-
- Trade receivables	28.03	23.19
- Other financial assets	2.85	2.70
	52.21	**51.48**
(b) Financial Liabilities :		
Measured at amortized cost		
- Borrowings		
- Trade Payables	12.08	10.60
- Payables towards PPE	1.22	3.12
- Other financial liabilities	-	-
- Lease Liabilities	29.05	25.50
	42.35	**39.22**

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 Discounted Cash Flow (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 2023 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).
Details of financial assets and financial liabilities which were valued at fair value as of 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are disclosed in Note 43.

38.3 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 analyze 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.

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(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 utilized) 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. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
31st March 2023				
Interest bearing	5.49	23.56	-	29.05
Non-interest bearing	13.28	-	-	13.28
Total	**18.77**	**23.56**	**-**	**42.33**
31st March 2022				
Interest bearing	5.69	19.81	-	25.50
Non-interest bearing	13.71	-	-	13.71
Total	**19.40**	**19.81**	**-**	**39.21**

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. Crores)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
31st March 2023				
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	52.21	-	-	52.21
Total	**52.21**	**-**	**-**	**52.21**
31st March 2022				
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	51.47	-	-	51.47
Total	**51.47**	**-**	**-**	**51.47**

(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 analyzing 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 26 and Note 15 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 Mutual Funds.

(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.

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39 Ratios

The following are the analytical ratios for the year ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.95	1.50	30%
Debt Equity	Total Debt*	Shareholder's Equity	0.37	0.37	-2%
Debt coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	4.93	4.73	4%
Return on equity %	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	20%	42%	-52%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Credit Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	2.82	2.86	-1%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.96	1.70	15%
Net Capital Turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	4.86	6.37	-24%
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Revenue	4%	5%	-14%
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.30	0.48	-37%
Return on investment	Income generated from investment	Time weighted average investment	-	-	-
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	2.07	1.62	28%

*Total debt includes long term and short term borrowings and lease liabilities.

39.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.

39.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, 2013.

(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 2023.

(x) As at 31 March 2023, the Company has subsidiaries and complies with clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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