INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SPECIAL PUROPSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DR. AGARWAL'S HEALTHCARE LIMITED ON THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORBIT HEALTHCARE SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LTD

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT'S OPINION

We have audited only the conversion adjustments of the Special Purpose Financial Statements of Orbit Health Care Services (Mauritius) Ltd ("the Company") incorporated under the laws of Mauritius, which comprise the Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2022, and the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss, (including other comprehensive income), the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity and Special Purpose Statement of Cash flows for the year n ended 31st March 2022, and other explanatory information. This Special Purpose Financial Statement has been prepared solely in connection with the Initial Public Offering of Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (the "Holding Company") in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements are in compliance with the basis of preparation as explained in Note 2 of the Financial Statements including Basis of Opinion paragraph below.

Basis of Opinion

The underlying Special Purpose Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and converted into Indian rupee as per Ind as 21- "the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates". We have not audited the Special Purpose Financial Statements as per local GAAP and have relied upon on the audit report of the local auditor in Mauritius for use for the purpose of converting the balances from local currency into Indian rupees which is - groups functional and presentation currency.

The Special Purpose Financial Statements do not include all the financial information and disclosures normally included in annual financial statements. Only those disclosures considered appropriate by the management have been considered in these financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements which have been approved by the Board of Directors for the purpose set forth in First Paragraph of this report. The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the management of the Company on the basis of preparation stated in Note 2 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements. The management is also responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that e a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Management are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the conversion adjustments of the Special Purpose Financial Statements of Orbit Health Care Services (Mauritius) Ltd ("the Company") incorporated under the laws of Mauritius, for the purpose of converting the balances from local currency into Indian rupees which is the groups functional and presentation currency

We conducted our audit of Special Purpose Financial Statement 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 Special Purpose Financial Statement are free from material misstatement.

OTHER MATTERS

The financial statements of a company from which Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared, have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the special purpose financial statement, 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 Dr. Agarwal's Healthcare Limited has converted financial statements of these entities located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to local currency into Indian rupees which is the groups functional and presentation currency. We have audited only these conversion adjustments made by the management of Dr. Agarwal's Healthcare Limited. Our opinion in so far as it relates to Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March, 2022, Special Purpose Statement of Profit/Loss (including Other

comprehensive income) for the year ended 31st March 2022, the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity and Special Purpose Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2022, and other explanatory information on that date of such entities located outside India is based on the reports of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited, which are audited by us.

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

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

Restriction on Use and Distribution

As disclosed in basis of opinion paragraph; these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared solely for management's internal financial reporting purpose and is intended solely for the information and use of the Management of the Company.

Further, our report should not be used, referred to, or distributed for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

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

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
Membership No. 231350

Date: 25 September 2024
Place: Chennai
UDIN: 24231350BKBSHF6603

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	Note No.	2022	2021
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	**4**	38.83	45.93
(b) Right of use of assets	**5**	37.68	45.33
(c) Investment in subsidiaries	**7**	55.39	58.48
(d) Non-current tax assets	**8.1**	-	0.05
(e) Deferred tax assets	**9.1**	7.45	4.07
Total Non - current Assets		**139.35**	**153.86**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	**11**	9.96	11.36
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	**12**	3.15	3.79
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**13**	62.48	5.10
(iii) Other Bank balances	**13.1**	-	0.15
(iv) Other financial assets	**14**	563.67	543.57
(c) Other current assets	**10**	12.54	16.45
Total current assets		**651.80**	**580.42**
TOTAL ASSETS		**791.14**	**734.28**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	**15**	697.41	747.84
(b) Reserves	**16**	21.47	(94.89)
Total Equity		**718.88**	**652.95**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	**33**	41.35	47.15
(b) Provisions	**18**	4.62	5.49
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**45.97**	**52.64**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	**20**	6.58	12.67
(ii) Lease Liabilities	**31**	4.59	4.33
(iii) Other financial liabilities	**17**	-	0.36
(b) Bank overdraft	**13.1**	-	4.65
(c) Other current liabilities	**19**	9.89	5.59
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	**21**	5.24	1.10
Total Current Liabilities		**26.30**	**28.70**
Total Liabilities		**72.27**	**81.34**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**791.14**	**734.28**

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the Special Purpose financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009840S/S20077

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
Membership No.:231350
Place:Chennai
Date: 25 September, 2024

Dr. Adil Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 02636035
Place: Paris,France
Date: 25 September, 2024

Dr. Anosh Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01074272
Place: Chennai
Date: 25 September, 2024

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR Millions)

	Particulars	Note No.	2022	2021
I	Revenue from Operations	22	152.73	136.86
II	Other Income	23	83.22	2.69
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**235.95**	**139.55**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Purchases of Stock-in-trade	24	22.50	22.46
	Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	25	0.45	(1.45)
	Employee benefit expense	26	49.60	59.62
	Finance costs	27	4.38	(6.97)
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	18.24	23.24
	Other expenses	29	27.05	23.36
	Total expenses (IV)		**122.22**	**120.26**
V	**Profit before Exceptional Items (III-IV)**		**113.73**	**19.29**
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit before Tax**		**113.73**	**19.29**
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax (including prior years)	8.2	5.62	1.14
	(b) Deferred tax	9.2	(3.77)	7.09
			1.85	**8.23**
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**111.88**	**11.06**
X	**Other Comprehensive (Loss)/ Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit asset		(0.09)	(0.68)
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	-
	Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			-
	(a) Exchange Difference on Translation		4.98	8.16
	Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**4.89**	**7.48**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**		**116.77**	**18.54**

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the Special Purpose financial statements

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Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	(Amount in INR Million)
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**803.50**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
- Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(55.66)
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**747.84**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
- Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(50.43)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**697.41**

B. Reserves

(Amount in INR Million)

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company		
	Retained Earnings	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve**	**Total Reserves**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(105.27)**	**-**	**(105.27)**
			-
Profit for the year	11.05	-	**11.05**
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.67)	-	**(0.67)**
Exchange Difference on Translation		8.16	**8.16**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**(94.89)**	**8.16**	**(86.73)**
Profit for the year	111.88	-	**111.88**
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.09)	-	**(0.09)**
Transition Effect of IFRS 16 adjustment (net of taxes)	(0.41)	-	**(0.41)**
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Subsidiary	(8.16)	4.98	**(3.18)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**8.33**	**13.14**	**21.47**

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the Special Purpose financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009840S/S20077

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sudarshan Bothra
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Place: Chennai
Date: 25 September, 2024

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Special Purpose Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Profit before tax	113.73	19.29
Adjustments for:		
Net finance costs	1.83	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	18.24	23.24
Pension benefits	0.09	0.99
Interest income	-	-
Gain from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	(0.17)	-
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	0.34	0.49
FX movement	(85.74)	4.38
Operating Profit before Working Capital and Other changes	**48.33**	**48.38**
Movements in working capital:		
Change in inventories	0.45	(1.45)
Change in receivables	2.95	36.46
Change in payables	(1.22)	0.22
Changes in Working Capital and Other changes	**2.18**	**35.24**
	50.51	**83.62**
Finance Costs / Interest Expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-
Income taxes (paid) - net of refunds	(1.21)	(0.05)
Deferred tax assets		-
Employee benefit paid	(0.68)	(0.17)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**48.62**	**83.40**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment towards acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(5.58)	(41.67)
Movement in intangible assets	-	(0.29)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.17	-
Payment for right of use assets	(1.64)	-
Decrease in Financial assets	-	-
Increase in other current assets	-	-
Loan received	7.12	-
Loan repaid/(advanced)	12.47	(23.29)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	**12.54**	**(65.25)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Divdend paid to minority	-	-
Borrowings from other related parties	-	-
Change in lease liabilities	(2.81)	(4.21)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(2.81)**	**(4.21)**
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	58.35	13.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.10	(8.84)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(0.97)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**62.48**	**5.10**

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

For ASVS & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009840S/S20077

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sudarshan Bothra
Partner
Membership No.:231350
Place:Chennai
Date: 25 September, 2024

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Date: 25 September, 2024

1 Corporate Information

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 16 August 2017 and is primarily engaged in providing eye care and related services. Dr. Agarwal's Healthcare Limited is the holding Company as at 31 March 2022.

2 Financial Statements

The special purpose financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and are in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act. The financial statements are special purpose financial statements of the Company. These financial statement is prepared inaccordance with IFRS and converted to INR as per INDAS-21. The financial statement does not include all information and disclosure normally in annual financial statement. This financial statement is solely prepared for management internal Financial Reporting purpose and is intended solely for the information and use of Management / Board of Company / Holding Company. The financial statement is prepared solely in connection with the proposed (IPO) Initial Public Offering of Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (the Holding Company) in India.

The special purpose financial statements were authorised for issue and approved by the Board of Directors on 25 September, 2024.

3 Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

(a) Standards and amendments to existing standards effective for the year ended 31 March 2022

Standards/Interpretations	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	01 January 2021
Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	01 April 2021

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

The phase 2 amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments apply only to changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform to financial instruments and hedging relationships.

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)

The amendment to IFRS 16 will provide relief to lessees for accounting for rent concessions from lessors specifically arising from the covid-19 pandemic. While lessees that elect to apply the practical expedient do not need to assess whether a concession constitutes a modification, lessees still need to evaluate the appropriate accounting for each concession as the terms of the concession granted may vary.
These amendments did not impact on the Group's and Company's financial position or performance.

(b) New or revised standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2022

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's & Group's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards/amendments issued, which the Company & Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date.

Standards/Interpretations	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	01 January 2022
Onerous Contracts Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	01 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	01 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	01 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	01 January 2022
Insurance Contracts IFRS 17	01 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	01 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	01 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	01 January 2023
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	01 January 2023

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these standards/amendments in future years will have no material impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

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

3.3 Use of Estimates

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

Estimation uncertainity due to COVID-19 outbreak:

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

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

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

3.5 Cash Flow Statement

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.6 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred plus the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Where necessary amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group accounting policies.

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

The Group treat transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with the equity owners of the Group. Non-controlling interests in the reserves and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and financial position respectively.

A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Company.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.7 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

3.8 Operating Cycle

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

3.9 Property, Plant & Equipment

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the written down value method as per the useful life prescribed.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is 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 or loss.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.10 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. Other intangibles are amortised based on the estimated useful life as determined. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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

3.11 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and 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 Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or 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.

3.12 Inventories

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

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.13 Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Operations

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

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

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

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

(ii) Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the 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.

(iii) Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group’s and the Company’s right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

3.14 Foreign Currency Transactions

Initial Recognition:
On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Subsequent Recognition:
As at the reporting date, non monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
Treatment of Exchange Differences:
All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate and exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit or loss.

Group companies
The results and financial position of the subsidiary companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that reporting date.
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates.
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised under a separate component of equity.

3.15 Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

i) Defined Benefit Plans

Employee defined benefit plans include gratuity.

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

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.15 Employee Benefits (continued)

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits: (continued)

i) Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:
- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement

The Company and 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 Company and 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.

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

ii) Defined Contribution Plans

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

Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance:

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

3.16 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 or 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 or loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.
All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.17 Government Grants, Subsidies and Export Incentives

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

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

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

3.18 Segment Reporting

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

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

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

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

3.19 Leases

The Company’s and the Group's lease asset classes consists of leases for buildings. The Company and the Group, 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 and the Group 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 and the Group'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 and the Group'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 and the Group have 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 and the Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.20 Earnings Per Share

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

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

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

3.21 Taxes on Income

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

Current tax is provided on the results for the year, adjusted in accordance with tax legislation.

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

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

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

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

3.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

3.23 Insurance claims

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.24 Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition

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

3.24.1 Financial Assets

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

(b) Classification of financial assets

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:
• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 3.24.1 (e)

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

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

(c) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees 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.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.24 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.24.1 Financial Assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

(e) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For trade receivables, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under IFRS 9. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.24 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.24.1 Financial Assets (continued)

(f) Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

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

(g) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

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

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

3.24.2 Financial Liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification as debt or equity

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

(b) Equity instruments

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

(c) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

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

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
• the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis;

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.24 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.24.2 Financial Liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

(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 or 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 or loss.

(f) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.25 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management may make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Where estimates or judgements are made, such estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Group and the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising therefrom are dependent on the functional currency selected. As described in Note 4.3, the directors have considered those factors described therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Group and the Company is Mauritian rupees (MUR).

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Please refer to note 9 for more details.

Going concern

Following the global outbreak of a novel strain of (COVID -19) which is causing widespread disruption to financial markets and normal patterns of business activity across the world, the Group's and the Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group and the Company have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.25 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Expected credit loss

In preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates on the impairment of trade receivables under IFRS 9. They have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of these assets measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables: key assumptions in determining the loss given default and the weighted-average loss rate. The Group and the Company assesses its trade receivables for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the profit or loss, the Group and the Company make judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

Assessment of useful life of equipment

Management estimates of the useful life of items of equipment are based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use by the Company. The useful life of each item of equipment are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted if appropriate.

- **Accounting for leases under IFRS 16**

Management has made various judgements and estimates under IFRS 16 as detailed below:

Incremental borrowing rate: To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the group:
- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk, which does not have recent third party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease term/period: In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of warehouses, retail stores and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

Most extension options in offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

4 Property Plant and Equipment

4.1 Details of movement in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment - Company

(Amount in INR Millions)

Description of Assets	Leasehold Improvements	Medical Equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
I. Gross carrying value						
As at 1 April 2020	22.33	28.23	2.03	2.30	24.82	79.71
Additions	29.33	-	4.34	0.02	6.40	40.08
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(1.55)	(1.96)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(1.72)	(5.52)
Translation adjustments during the year	(0.44)	20.32	(1.34)	1.37	(4.84)	15.09
As at 31 March 2021 (A)	**49.68**	**46.59**	**4.89**	**3.54**	**24.66**	**129.36**
As at 1 April 2021	49.68	46.59	4.89	3.54	24.66	129.36
Additions during the year	-	4.71	0.71	0.07	-	5.49
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.81)	-	-	(0.81)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(2.63)	(2.39)	(0.26)	(0.19)	(1.31)	(6.77)
As at 31 March 2022 (B)	**47.05**	**48.91**	**4.53**	**3.42**	**23.36**	**127.27**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at 1 April 2020	20.55	16.25	0.67	2.11	21.33	60.92
Charge for the year	6.70	0.41	1.48	0.08	3.44	12.11
Disposals / Adjustments during the year						-
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(1.68)	(1.14)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(1.61)	(4.68)
Translation adjustments during the year	(1.25)	16.84	1.98	1.39	(3.86)	15.09
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (C)	**24.32**	**32.36**	**4.02**	**3.43**	**19.30**	**83.43**
As at 1 April 2021	**24.32**	**32.36**	**4.02**	**3.43**	**19.30**	**83.43**
Charge for the year	4.72	3.23	0.47	0.09	0.90	9.41
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.81)	-	-	(0.81)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment on Movements	(0.24)	(1.71)	(0.45)	(0.26)	(0.92)	(3.58)
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (D)	**28.80**	**33.88**	**3.23**	**3.25**	**19.28**	**88.44**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022 (B-D)	**18.25**	**15.03**	**1.30**	**0.17**	**4.08**	**38.83**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2021 (A-C)	**25.36**	**14.23**	**0.87**	**0.11**	**5.36**	**45.93**

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

5 Right of Use Assets

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Carrying amounts of:		
Right-of-use assets	37.68	45.33
Total	**37.68**	**45.33**

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

(Amount in INR Millions)

Description of Assets	Buildings
I - Gross carrying value	
As at 1 April 2020	60.10
Forex Translation adjustment	(4.16)
As at 31 March 2021	**55.93**
As at 1 April 2021	55.93
Additions	1.62
Translation adjustment	(3.77)
As at 31 March 2022	**53.78**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
As at 1 April 2020	4.24
Charge for the year	6.91
Translation adjustment	-
As at 31 March 2021	**10.60**
As at 1 April 2021	10.60
Charge for the year	6.42
Translation adjustment	(0.92)
As at 31 March 2022	**16.10**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022	**37.68**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2021	**45.33**

6 Intangible Assets

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Trade marks & Computer software	**-**	**-**
Total	-	-

7 Investment in Subsidiaries

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Investment In Subsidiaries	55.39	58.48

8 Income tax

8.1 Non-current tax assets

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Income tax payments made against returns filed /demands received (including taxes deducted at source)	-	0.05
Less: Provision for tax as carried for the respective years netted off against the payments made	-	-
Tax Refund receivable (net)	**-**	**0.05**

8.2 Tax Expense

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(A.1) Income Tax recognised in statement of Profit or loss		
(i) Current Tax:		
- in respect of current year	5.62	1.14
Total (A)	5.62	1.14
(ii) Deferred Tax:		
- in respect of current year	(3.77)	7.09
Total (B)	(3.77)	7.09
Total income tax expense recognised in Profit or loss account (A+B)	**1.85**	**8.23**
(A.2) Income tax recognised in other Comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	0.01	-
Total	**0.01**	**-**
Classification of income tax recognised in OCI		
- Income taxes related to items that will be reclassified to SOPL	-	-
- Income taxes related to items that will not be reclassified to SOPL	0.01	0.10
Total	**0.01**	**0.10**

-

(A.3) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Group's domestic tax rate:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Profit before tax	113.73	20.02
Income Tax using the Group's domestic Tax rate	17.06	3.00
Tax Effect of :		
- Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	(15.21)	6.67
- Unrecognised deferred tax changes	-	-
- Exempt income	-	-
- Tax losses utilised	-	(2.58)
- Exchange differences	-	-
- Provision for refund of covid-19 levy	-	1.14
Income Tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss from continuing operations	**1.85**	**8.23**

9 Deferred taxes

9.1 Deferred Tax Balances

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	7.45	4.07
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
	7.45	**4.07**

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

9.2 Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

A. For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	As at 1 April 21	(Charge)/Credit recognised in			As at 31 March 2022
		Statement of Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Foreign Currency Translation adjustment	
Tax effect of items constituting (deferred tax liabilities)/deferred tax assets					
Deferred Tax Assets					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.20	3.09	-	6.22	3.17
Financial assets at fair value through Profit or loss	2.01	(0.50)	-	2.64	1.38
Employee Benefits	0.82	(0.09)	0.01	1.34	0.70
Other items	1.04	1.27	-	4.30	2.20
Sub Total - A	**4.07**	**3.77**	**0.01**	**14.49**	**7.45**

B. For the Year Ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	As at 1 April 20	(Charge)/Credit recognised in			As at 31 March 2021
		Statement of Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Foreign Currency Translation adjustment	
Tax effect of items constituting (deferred tax liabilities)/deferred tax assets					
Deferred Tax Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	9.00	(8.51)	-	(0.30)	0.20
Right of use assets	-	2.09	-	(0.08)	2.01
Employee Benefits	0.31	0.56	-	(0.04)	0.82
Brought forward tax losses	2.40	(1.16)	-	(0.19)	1.04
Sub Total - A	**11.71**	**(7.02)**	**-**	**(0.62)**	**4.07**

10 Other Current Assets (Unsecured, Considered good)

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Current		
(a) Prepaid Expenses	2.49	2.70
(B) Advances	-	-
- to Suppliers	10.05	13.74
	-	-
Total	**12.54**	**16.45**

11 Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
a) Traded Goods		
- Opticals	4.82	5.58
- Pharmaceutical Products	0.75	0.75
- Contact Lens and Accessories	0.05	0.08
	-	-
(b) Consumables (goods held for use in rendering services)	4.33	4.95
Total	**9.96**	**11.36**

Notes:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
1.The cost of inventories recognised as expenses during the year	22.95	21.01

12 Trade Receivables (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Unsecured, considered Good	4.47	4.84
Allowance for doubtful debts - considered goods	(1.32)	(1.04)
Total	**3.15**	**3.79**

12.1 Age of receivables (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Upto 90 days past due	4.40	4.84
Total	**4.40**	**4.84**

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

Particulars	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	(0.97)	(0.53)
Charge during the year	(0.34)	(0.49)
- Foreign Currency Translation adjustment	(0.01)	(0.02)
Balance at end of the year	**(1.32)**	**(1.04)**

13 Cash and Bank Balances (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Cash on Hand	1.53	0.48
(b) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	60.94	4.62
Total	**62.48**	**5.10**

13.1 Other Bank Balances (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Imprest cash	-	0.15
(b) Bank overdraft	-	(4.65)
Total	**-**	**(4.51)**

14 Other Financial assets (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Current		
(a) Advances and prepayments	-	-
(b) Others		
- Receivable from Related Parties (Refer Note 32.2)	563.67	543.57
Total	**563.67**	**543.57**

15 Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	INR	Number of shares	INR
64,426,001 fully paid ordinary shares of MUR 1 each	6,44,26,001	107.85	6,44,26,001	115.64
617,894,737 fully paid ordinary shares of MUR 0.57 each	61,78,94,737	589.56	61,78,94,737	632.20
Total	**68,23,20,738**	**697.41**	**68,23,20,738**	**747.84**

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

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	INR	Number of shares	INR
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	68,23,20,738	747.84	68,23,20,738	803.50
Add: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	(50.43)	-	(55.66)
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**68,23,20,738**	**697.41**	**68,23,20,738**	**747.84**

16 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	Note	2022	2021
		INR	INR
Retained earnings	16.1	8.33	(103.05)
Foreign translation reserve	16.2	13.14	8.16
Total		**21.47**	**(94.89)**

16.1 Retained earnings

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Opening Balance	(103.05)	(113.43)
Adjustments		
Profit attributable to owners of the Group	111.88	11.06
Transition Effect	(0.41)	-
(Less)/Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		
- Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability or asset	(0.09)	(0.68)
Closing Balance	**8.33**	**(103.05)**

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

16.2 Foreign translation reserves

(Amount in INR Millions)

	2022	2021
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability or asset		
Opening Balance	8.16	-
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	4.98	8.16
Closing Balance	**13.14**	**8.16**

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

17 Other Financial Liabilities (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Current		
(a) Payables towards purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.36
Total	**-**	**0.36**

18 Provisions (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Non-Current		
(a) Gratuity Payable (Refer note 31(b))	4.62	5.49
Total	**4.62**	**5.49**

19 Other Liabilities (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Non-current		
Amount payable to Related Parties	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	**-**	**-**
Current		
(a) Statutory Remittances	2.33	0.50
(b) Advances from Customers	1.00	3.77
(c) other payables	6.56	1.32
Total	**9.89**	**5.59**

20 Trade Payables

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Current		
- Other than Acceptances	6.58	12.67
Total	**6.58**	**12.67**

21 Current Tax Liabilities (net) (Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Provision for Tax	5.24	1.10
Total	**5.24**	**1.10**

22 Revenue from operations

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Sale of Products (Refer Note (i) below)	30.09	30.52
(b) Sale of Services (Refer Note (ii) below)	122.64	106.34
Total	**152.73**	**136.86**

(i) Sale of Products comprises the following:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Traded Goods :		
(i) Opticals	24.07	24.87
(ii) Pharmaceutical Products	5.75	5.38
(iii) Contact Lens and Accessories	0.27	0.27
Total - Sale of Products	**30.09**	**30.52**

(ii) Sale of Services comprises the following :

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(i) Income from Surgeries	100.00	86.17
(ii) Income from Consultation	12.76	11.82
(iii) Income from Treatments and Investigations	9.89	8.34
Total - Sale of Services	**122.64**	**106.34**

(iii) The services are rendered to various patients and there are no patients who represent more than 10% of the total revenue. However, the Hospitals also serve 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.

22.1 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 Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

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

22.2 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.

23 Other Income

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Interest Income - Bank Deposits	-	-
(b) Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.17	-
(c) Interest income - Other Financial Asset at amortised cost	-	-
(d) Miscellaneous Income	4.53	2.69
(e) Unrealised gain on revaluation of receivables/loans	78.52	-
Total	**83.22**	**2.69**

24 Purchases of stock in trade

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Opticals	5.61	15.09
(b) Pharmaceuticals Products	8.15	7.27
(c) Contact Lens and Accessories	0.14	0.09
(d) Consumables	8.60	
Total	**22.50**	**22.46**

25 Changes In Inventory Of Stock In Trade

A. Inventories at the beginning of the year :

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
- Opticals	5.20	3.63
- Pharmaceutical Products	0.70	0.94
- Contact Lens and Accessories	0.07	0.06
- Consumables	0.10	-
Total (A)	**6.08**	**4.63**

B. Inventories at the end of the year :

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
- Opticals	4.82	5.20
- Pharmaceutical Products	0.75	0.70
- Contact Lens and Accessories	0.05	0.07
- Consumables	-	0.1
Total (B)	**5.63**	**6.08**
Total (A) - (B)	**0.45**	**(1.45)**

26 Employee Benefits Expense

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
	INR	**INR**
(a) Salaries and Bonus	46.79	53.86
(b) Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	0.05	0.99
(c) Staff Welfare Expenses	2.76	4.78
(d) Others	-	-
Total	**49.60**	**59.62**

27 Finance costs

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Interest on Loan		
(i) On Term Loans	0.01	0.38
- From Banks	-	-
(b) Interest on Lease Liability	4.37	5.03
(c) Net Loss/Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation	-	-12.38
(d) Bank charges	-	-
Total	**4.38**	**(6.97)**

28 Depreciation and Amortisation expense

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Depreciation on Tangible Assets (Refer Note 4)	11.82	12.11
(b) Amortization on Intangible Assets (Refer Note 6)	-	4.22
(c) Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	6.42	6.91
Total	**18.24**	**23.24**

Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Ltd.

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29 Other Expenses

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
(a) Consultancy Charges	0.99	0.22
(b) Consumables	-	-
(b) Power and Fuel	1.14	1.15
(c) Electricity and Water Consumption	0.01	0.09
(d) Rent	0.16	0.51
- Equipments	0.06	0.10
- Others	0.92	0.95
(e) Hospital Maintenance Charges	1.83	4.18
(f) Brokerage and Commission	-	-
(g) Insurance	0.28	0.33
(h) Rates and Taxes	0.36	0.01
(i) Communication	0.63	0.63
(j) Travelling and Conveyance	1.79	1.05
(k) Printing and Stationery	0.33	0.30
(l) Legal and Professional Charges	6.06	1.33
(m) Business Promotion and Entertainment	0.01	1.05
(n) Software Maintenance Charges	1.74	3.21
(o) Payments to Auditors	2.26	1.06
(p) Bank Charges	2.61	2.06
(q) Marketing Expenses	0.91	4.64
(r) Bad Receivables Written off	2.47	0.49
(s) Allowance for expected credit losses	0.49	-
(t) Miscellaneous Expenses	2.00	0.00
(u) Directors remuneration	-	-
Total	**27.05**	**23.36**

30 Related Party Disclosure

30.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationships

Nature of Relationship		2021-2022	2020-2021
(i)	Holding Company	Dr Agarwal's Health Care Limited	Dr Agarwal's Health Care Limited
(ii)	Direct Subsidiary	Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Limited
(iii)	Indirect subsidiaries	Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited	Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda	Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda
		Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar	Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar
		Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited
		Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited	Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited
(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 Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited	Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services (Kenya) 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

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

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	Related Party	2021-22	2020-21
Transactions during the Year			
Purchase of goods	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	9.43	8.56
Other expenses	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	0.68	0.61
Amounts receivable from related parties	Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Ltd	572.44	544
	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	0.30	1.45

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.

31 Leases

A. The Group has taken buildings on leases having remaining lease terms of 1 year to 10 years, with the option to extend the term of leases. Refer Note 5 for carrying amount of right-to-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.

B. The following is the breakup of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Current	4.59	4.33
Non-current	41.35	47.15
Total	**45.94**	**51.48**

C. The contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022 on an undiscounted basis

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Payable - Not later than one year	6.20	6.86
Payable - Later than one year but not later than five years	26.73	27.40
Payable - Later than five years	13.02	17.22
Total	**45.94**	**51.48**

D. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit or loss:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	4.37	5.03
Expenses relating to short term leases	-	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6.42	6.91

32 Segment Reporting

The Group is engaged in providing eye care and related services provided from its hospitals. Based on the "management approach", the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Groups's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business segment, i.e. Eye care related sales and services.

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

33 Financial Instruments

33.1 Capital Management

33.2 Categories of Financial Instruments

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

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(a) Financial Assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
- Other current assets	43.18	53.33	43.18	53.33
- Cash and Bank balances	259.89	98.28	259.89	98.28
- Trade receivables	245.37	254.78	245.37	254.78
- Other financial assets	17.69	19.61	17.69	19.61
	566.13	**426.00**	**566.13**	**426.00**
(b) Financial Liabilities :				
Measured at amortised cost				
- Borrowings	68.55	-	68.55	-
- Trade Payables	157.20	169.45	157.20	169.45
- Other financial liabilities	14.24	43.36	14.24	43.36
- Other current liabilities	37.04	97.42	37.04	97.42
- Bank overdraft	-	4.36	-	4.36
	277.03	**314.58**	**277.03**	**314.58**

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, 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.

33.3 Financial Risk Management Framework

The group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The group manages financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risk.
The group'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 group's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The group's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the group, 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 group's activities. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the group's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

(a) Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the group cannot meet its financial obligations as they become due. The group 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 group's reputation. The group 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 group periodically. The group believes that the working capital (including banking limits not utilised) and its cash and cash equivalent are sufficient to meet its short and medium term requirements.

Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables

The following tables detail the group'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 group may be required to pay.

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
- Borrowings	3	66	-	69
- Trade Payables	157	-	-	157
- Other financial liabilities	14	-	-	14
- Other current liabilities	37	-	-	37
Total	**211**	**66**	**-**	**277**
As at 31 March 2021				
- Trade Payables	169	-	-	169
- Other financial liabilities	43	-	-	43
- Other current liabilities	97	-	-	97
- Bank overdraft	4	-	-	4
Total	**315**	**-**	**-**	**315**

33 Financial Instruments (continued)

33.3 Financial Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group 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 group result in material concentration of credit risk. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

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

Trade receivables: The group’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.

Credit risk on current investments, cash & cash equivalent and derivatives is limited as the group generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

(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 group 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 group’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 group’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the group’s debt obligations. The company and the group do not have variable financial asset and liabilities. Hence, they are not exposed materially to interest rate risk.

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

Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in MUR against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a increase in profit / decrease in loss and increase in equity where the MUR strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the MUR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or loss and equity and balance below would be negative.

Impact on Profit or loss for the reporting period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March		For the year ended 31 March 2021	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
MUR	28.91	(28.91)	11.93	(11.93)

Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March		For the year ended 31 March 2021	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
MUR	24.57	(24.57)	10.14	(10.14)

Note :
This is mainly attributable to the exposure of receivable and payable outstanding in the above mentioned currencies to the group at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

33.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The group has not offset financial assets and financial liabilities.

34 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	COMPANY	
	2022	2021
	INR	INR
Earnings Per Share - Basic – Rs.	0.164	0.016
Earnings Per Share - Diluted – Rs.	0.164	0.016
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (Basic and Diluted)	112	11
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares - Basic and Diluted	682	682

35 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at 31 March 2022. (2021: Nil)

36 Commitments

There were no commitments as at 31 March 2022.

37 Holding Company

The directors consider Dr. Agarwal Health Care Limited, an entity incorporated in India as the Company’s holding company and ultimate beneficial owner.

38 Events after reporting date

The company amalgamated with Orbit HealthCare Services International Operations Ltd. on 1st April 2022 after it entered into an amalgamation agreement dated 22 March 2022.

At the date of finalisation of the financial statements, there were no other materials events that occur subsequent to the statements of financial position date that require disclosure or adjustments in the financial statements.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Dr. Adil Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 02636035
Place: Paris,France
Date: 25 September, 2024

Dr. Anosh Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01074272
Chennai
Date: 25 September, 2024