

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report (*Continued*)

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; and
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the financial statements;
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - d) (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 47 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediaries shall
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

B S R & Co. LLP

Independent Auditor's Report (*Continued*)

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

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

- (ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 47 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- e) The interim dividend has not been declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Chartered Accountants

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

Mumbai
23 May 2022


Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No. 105003
UDIN: 22105003AJLUMM1786

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable Company:
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investment, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products manufactured by it (and/or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March
2022**

- (vii)(a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Service Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality as outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. The Company did not have any dues in respect of Duty of Customs and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March
2022**

- (xi)(a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality as outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March
2022**

- (xx) (a) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner

Mumbai
23 May 2022

Membership No: 105003
UDIN: 22105003AJLUMM1786

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Revised Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements (Continued)

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

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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

Mumbai
23 May 2022


Tarun Klinger
Partner

Membership No. 105003
UDIN: 22105003AJLUMM1786

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets:</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	77.52	74.43
ROU Asset	36	51.01	71.55
Goodwill	4	44.04	44.04
<u>Financial Assets:</u>			
Non current tax assets	6	40.02	17.43
Other non current financial assets	5	7.62	6.95
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	1.16	-
Total Non Current Assets		221.36	214.40
<u>Current assets:</u>			
Inventories	7	16.44	8.35
<u>Financial Assets:</u>			
(i) Trade receivables	8	29.01	70.13
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	53.05	306.40
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	374.00	-
(iv) Other current financial assets	11	9.96	-
Other current assets	12	10.35	6.46
Total Current Assets		492.81	391.34
Total Assets		714.16	605.74
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Equity:</u>			
(i) Equity share capital	13	51.00	51.00
(ii) Other equity	14	413.07	287.60
Total Equity		464.07	338.60
LIABILITIES			
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
<u>Financial Liabilities:</u>			
(i) Borrowings	15	60.00	60.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	36	30.70	49.78
Deferred tax Liabilities (net)	16	-	0.44
Provisions	17	8.42	7.80
Total Non Current Liabilities		99.12	118.02
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
(i) Lease liabilities	18	25.00	24.38
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	19	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	79.44	84.70
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	20	23.23	17.57
Other current liabilities	21	4.94	6.03
Provisions	22	1.43	1.64
Current tax liabilities (net)	23	16.93	14.80
Total Current Liabilities		150.97	149.12
Total Equity and Liabilities		714.16	605.74

Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No. 105003

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

CIN: U93000MH2013PTC240481


Rakesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 08614903

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022


Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	752.27	517.34
Other income	25	12.33	10.12
Total Income		764.60	527.46
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	26	124.62	81.41
Laboratory testing charges	27	105.56	93.63
Employee benefits expense	28	91.86	68.04
Finance costs	29	11.92	10.70
Depreciation expense	30	39.76	31.29
Other expenses	31	221.36	155.10
Total expenses		595.08	440.17
Profit before tax		169.52	87.29
Tax expense:			
(1)Current tax	32	44.90	25.00
(2)Deferred tax expense	32	(1.40)	(0.64)
(3)Tax adjustments for earlier years	32	-	(0.47)
Total Tax Expenses		43.50	23.89
Profit for the year		126.02	63.40
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</u>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.74)	2.67
Income tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.19	(0.67)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(0.55)	2.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		125.48	65.40
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 100 each)			
(1) Basic earnings per share	33	24.71	12.43
(2) Diluted earnings per share	33	24.71	12.43

Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies 1-2

The accompanying notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

CIN: U93000MH2013PTC240481

Rakesh Agarwal

Director

DIN: 08614903

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022

Dr.Nilesh Shah

Director

DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022



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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	169.52	87.29
Adjustments for :		
Gain on redemption of mutual fund investment	-	(15.42)
Changes in fair value of current investments	-	6.30
Interest income others	(0.65)	(0.46)
Interest income on fixed deposit	(11.68)	(0.55)
Finance costs	11.92	10.70
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	34.67	5.22
Depreciation and amortisation expense	39.76	31.29
Operating profit before working capital changes	243.54	124.37
Adjustments:		
(Increase) in loans	(0.67)	(6.54)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(8.09)	1.30
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade receivables	6.45	(22.09)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current financial assets	(9.96)	1.52
(Increase) in Other current assets	(3.89)	(0.39)
(Decrease) in Provision	(0.33)	(4.02)
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payable	(6.37)	62.21
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	5.65	(0.23)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current liabilities	(1.09)	4.15
Cash generated from operating activities	225.25	160.28
Income tax paid (net)	(64.22)	(17.77)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	161.03	142.51
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(22.31)	(11.33)
Sale of current investments	-	153.37
Interest income	12.33	1.01
Investments in bank term deposit having maturity more than 3 month (net)	(374.00)	30.00
Net cash (used) / generated in / from investing activities (B)	(383.98)	173.05
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(18.46)	(10.45)
Interest on lease liabilities	(5.92)	(4.70)
Interest on borrowings	(6.00)	(6.00)
Net cash (used in) Financing activities (C)	(30.38)	(21.15)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	(253.33)	294.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	306.40	11.99
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	53.07	306.40

1 The above Standalone Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind. AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

2 The figures in the brackets indicate outflow of cash and cash equivalents.

Note:

The accompanying notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No. 105003

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited
CIN: U93000MH2013PTC240481


Rakesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 08614903

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022


Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022





Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity ('SOCIE')

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer note 13)

	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2020	5,10,000	51.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April, 2020	5,10,000	51.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	5,10,000	51.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April, 2021	5,10,000	51.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5,10,000	51.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Items of other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	223.10	(0.90)	222.19
Profit for the year	63.40		63.40
Loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	-	2.00	2.00
Total comprehensive income	63.40	2.00	65.40
Balance as at 31 March 2021	286.48	1.10	287.59
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	286.48	1.10	287.59
Profit for the year	126.02		126.02
Loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax		(0.55)	(0.55)
Total comprehensive income	126.02	(0.55)	125.48
Balance as at 31 March 2022	412.52	0.55	413.08

* There are no changes in other equity due to prior period errors

Refer Note 14 for nature and purpose of reserves

The accompanying notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

CIN: U93000MH2013PTC240481

Rakesh Agarwal

Director

DIN: 08614903

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022

Dr. Nilesh Shah

Director

DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai

Date : 23 May 2022



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

1 Background of the Company and nature of operation

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited (the 'Company'), was incorporated on 14 February 2013 and is engaged in the business of providing healthcare facilities. The principal activities of the Company consist of providing pathology and related healthcare services. The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is 4Th Floor Office(Entire Floor) Block 4.2 Kharinor City, Khar Road Kurla(West) Off Lok Marg Mumbai.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a Statement of compliance:

The standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022 and summary of significant accounting policies and other financial information (together referred as 'standalone Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian

The standalone financial statements of the Company for year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 23 May 2022.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

b Current vs non-current classification:

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

Assets:

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

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

Liabilities:

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

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

Operating Cycle

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

c Basis of measurement

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

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

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

d Key estimates and assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

- i. Recognition of deferred tax assets; (Note 2.2(i))
- ii. Measurement of defined benefit obligations; (Note 2.2(g))
- iii. Leases - Critical judgements in determining the discount rate



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

c Measurement of fair values

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes
- Financial Instruments (Note 16)

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

a) Property plant and equipment (Continued)

Recognition and measurement: (Continued)

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

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent expenditure:

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

Depreciation:

Depreciation of these PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, is provided under the written down value method in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except in the following case where the life is different than as indicated in Schedule II of the Act which is based on the technical evaluation of useful life carried out by the management:

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

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

c) Financial Instruments

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

1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

c) Financial Instruments (Continued)

1. Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Amortized cost :

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):

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

Derecognition:

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

The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Impairment of financial instruments (other than at fair value)

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

c) Financial Instruments (Continued)

2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

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

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

Derecognition

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

d) Inventories

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and discounts;

Effective 1 April 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.

Revenue comprise of revenue from providing healthcare services such as health checkup and laboratory services.

Pathology service is the only principal activity and reportable segment from which the Company generates its revenue.

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

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

h) Other Income

Interest Income

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

Dividend Income

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

i) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee benefits

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

i) Employee Benefits (Continued)

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

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

Defined Benefit Plans

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

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

j) Leases

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

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

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

k) Income-tax

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

Current Tax

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

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

Deferred Tax

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

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

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

k) Income-tax (Continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

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

l) Earnings per share:

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

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

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

m) Segment Reporting

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

n) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS)

Recent Pronouncements

On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through notifications, amended to existing Ind AS. The same shall come into force from annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2022. Key Amendments relating to the same whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – For items produced during testing/trial phase, clarification added that revenue generated out of the same shall not be recognised in SOPL and considered as part of cost of PPE.
- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets – Guidance on what constitutes cost of fulfilling contracts (to determine whether the contract is onerous or not) is included.
- Ind AS 41 Agriculture– This aligns the fair value measurement in Ind AS 41 with the requirements of Ind AS 113 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

- Ind AS 101 – First time Adoption of Ind AS – Measurement of Foreign Currency Translation Difference in case of subsidiary/associate/ JV's date of transition to Ind AS is subsequent to that of Parent – FCTR in the books of subsidiary/associate/JV can be measured based Consolidated Financial Statements.

- Ind AS 103 – Business Combination – Reference to revised Conceptual Framework. For contingent liabilities / levies, clarification is added on how to apply the principles for recognition of contingent liabilities from Ind AS 37. Recognition of contingent assets is not allowed.

- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

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

o) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of schedule III.

The transactions & balances with values below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0.00" in the relevant note to these financial statements.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2022

Non-current assets:	Lease Hold Equipment	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2021	47.39	65.93	2.66	1.70	9.03	126.71
Additions during the year	-	21.53	-	0.71	-	22.24
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	47.39	87.46	2.66	2.42	9.03	148.95
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2021	14.77	28.79	0.88	1.00	6.84	52.28
Amortisation recognised for the year	8.45	8.33	-	0.21	2.17	19.16
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022 (B)	23.22	37.12	0.88	1.21	9.00	71.44
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	24.17	50.33	1.78	1.19	0.03	77.52

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

Particulars	Lease Hold Equipment	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2020	47.39	55.67	2.66	1.31	8.34	115.37
Additions during the year	-	10.26	-	0.39	0.69	11.34
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2021 (A)	47.39	65.93	2.66	1.70	9.03	126.72
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	6.10	24.40	0.88	1.00	4.79	37.17
Amortisation recognised for the year	8.67	4.39	-	-	2.05	15.11
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021 (B)	14.77	28.79	0.88	1.00	6.84	52.28
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 (A) - (B)	32.62	37.14	1.78	0.70	2.19	74.44

The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment.

Details of benami property held:

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the group for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.



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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill

(a) Changes in the carrying value of Goodwill for the period ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Goodwill*	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2021	44.04	44.04
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	44.04	44.04
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2021		
Amortisation recognised for the year	-	-
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022 (B)	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	44.04	44.04

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

Particulars	Goodwill*	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2020	44.04	44.04
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2021 (A)	44.04	44.04
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020		
Amortisation recognised for the year	-	-
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021 (B)	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 (A) - (B)	44.04	44.04

* Goodwill (net of accumulated depreciation as on 31 March 2016) are on account of acquisition of Ekopath Center (Pathology and Cytology Division), Guwahati during the year ended 31 March 2013.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill (Continued)

Goodwill with indefinite useful life

Carrying amount of goodwill which is allocated to the pathology division as at 31 March 2022:Rs. 44.04 Lakhs (31 March 2021: Rs. 44.04 Lakhs). It was acquired on account of business purchase from Ekopath Center (Pathology and Cytology Division).

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

Cash Generating Unit	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited	44.04	44.04

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

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations

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

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Post tax discount rate	12.50%	11.50%
Terminal value growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate	1 % - 15 %	5 % - 15 %

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

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

5 Other non current financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Security deposits*

7.62 6.95
7.62 6.95

6 Non current tax assets

Advance taxes (net of provision for taxes- 31 March 2022 44.90 Lakhs, 31 March 2021: Nil)

40.02 17.43
40.02 17.43

7 Inventories

(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Reagents, chemicals, diagnostic kits, medicines and consumables

16.44 8.35
16.44 8.35

8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables considered good- secured

Trade receivables, considered good - unsecured

Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk

Trade receivables - credit impaired

36.17 75.35

Less: Provision for debts which are credit impaired

36.17 75.35
(7.16) (5.22)
29.01 70.13

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	18.83	9.08	2.05	4.07	1.37	0.77	36.17
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	18.83	9.08	2.05	4.07	1.37	0.77	36.17
Provision for debts which are credit impaired (B)							7.16
Total (A) - (B)							29.01

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	23.42	45.73	3.89	1.54	0.68	0.09	75.35
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	23.42	45.73	3.89	1.54	0.68	0.09	75.35
Provision for debts which are credit impaired (B)							5.22
Total (A) - (B)							70.13

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand

Balances with banks

- in current accounts

0.04 0.75

53.01 305.65

53.05 306.40

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Unsecured, considered good)

Investments in term deposit with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months

374.00

374.00



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

11 Other current financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Interest accrued but not received

9.96

9.96

12 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid Expenses

2.77

1.38

Interest Receivable

7.38

5.01

Advance to Suppliers

0.20

0.07

Advance to employees

10.35

6.46

13 Equity share capital

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

13.1 Authorised equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10/- each

No. of shares

Amount

As at 31 March 2021

5,10,000

51.00

As at 31 March 2022

5,10,000

51.00

13.2 Issued equity capital

Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid

No. of shares

Amount

As at 31 March 2019

5,10,000

51.00

Add: Movement during the period

-

-

As at 31 March 2020

5,10,000

51.00

Add: Movement during the period

-

-

As at 31 March 2021

5,10,000

51.00

Add: Movement during the period

-

-

As at 31 March 2022

5,10,000

51.00

a Terms and Rights attached to equity shareholders:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, will be paid in Indian Rupees and will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b

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

Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Amount
Metropolis Healthcare Limited		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each		
As at 31 March 2021	3,06,000	30.60
As at 31 March 2022	3,06,000	30.60

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

	31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares	% Shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	3,06,000	60.00%
Dr. Ronica Baruah	2,04,000	40.00%
Total	5,10,000	100.00%

	31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares	% Shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	3,06,000	60.00%
Dr. Ronica Baruah	2,04,000	40.00%
Total	5,10,000	100.00%

Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2022

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Dr Ronica Baruah	2,04,000	-	2,04,000	40%	-
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	3,06,000	-	3,06,000	60%	-
	5,10,000	-	5,10,000	100%	-

As at 31 March 2021

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Dr Ronica Baruah	2,04,000	-	2,04,000	40%	-
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	3,06,000	-	3,06,000	60%	-
	5,10,000	-	5,10,000	100%	-

Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the date 31 March 2022.

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2022.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

14 Other Equity

Retained earnings
Items of other Comprehensive Income

Closing balance

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
412.52	286.50
0.55	1.10
<u>413.07</u>	<u>287.60</u>

14.1 Retained earnings

Opening balance
Add: Profit for the year
Closing balance

286.50	223.10
<u>126.02</u>	<u>63.40</u>
<u>412.52</u>	<u>286.50</u>

14.2 Items of other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax
Opening Balance
Other Comprehensive Income

Closing balance

1.10	(0.90)
<u>(0.55)</u>	<u>2.00</u>
<u>0.55</u>	<u>1.10</u>

Nature and purpose of Reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained Earnings is a free reserve available to the Company

Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of taxes)

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the value of certain liabilities toward employee compensation in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan reserve within equity.

15 Non current borrowings

Unsecured
From holding company

60.00	60.00
<u>60.00</u>	<u>60.00</u>

Terms of borrowings:

1) From Holding Company

Note: - Loan is taken from Metropolis Healthcare Limited (MHL) - Holding Company rate of 10 % p.a. The said unsecured loan shall not be repaid till the date MHL has acquired remaining 40% shareholding of Ekopath Metropolis Lab Service Private Limited from Dr. Ronica Baruah.

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
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16 Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

Deferred tax asset arising on account of :

Provision for employee benefits
Impact of Ind AS 116
Other

Total (A)

4.40	3.99
<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.11</u>
<u>1.80</u>	<u>1.31</u>
<u>7.39</u>	<u>6.41</u>

Deferred tax liability arising on account of :

Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Total (B)

<u>(6.23)</u>	<u>(6.85)</u>
<u>(6.23)</u>	<u>(6.85)</u>

Net deferred tax assets (liabilities) (A+B)

<u>1.16</u>	<u>(0.44)</u>
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17 Non current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:

- Gratuity [refer Note 41A]
- Compensated absences

8.42	7.59
<u>-</u>	<u>0.21</u>
<u>8.42</u>	<u>7.80</u>

18 Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities [refer note 38]

25.00	24.38
<u>25.00</u>	<u>24.38</u>



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

19 Trade payables

Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises [refer Note 40]
Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

79.44 84.70
79.44 84.70

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	66.27	7.39	3.00	2.78	79.44
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Total	66.27	7.39	3.00	2.78	79.44

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	78.92	3.00	0.00	2.78	84.70
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Total	78.92	3.00	0.00	2.78	84.70

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

20 Other current financial liabilities

Security deposits
Employee related dues
Interest accrued on unsecured loan

5.65 4.15
17.13 12.49
0.45 0.93
23.23 17.57

21 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers
Statutory dues*

2.96 3.50
1.98 2.53
4.94 6.03

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

22 Current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:
- Gratuity [refer Note 41A]
- Compensated absences

1.38 1.60
0.05 0.04
1.43 1.64

23 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for taxation (net of advance tax -> 31 March 2022: 8.07 Lakhs, 31 March 2021: Rs. 23 Lakhs)

16.93 14.80
16.93 14.80



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

24 Revenue from operations

Service income	741.26	474.37
Other Operating revenue	11.01	42.97
	752.27	517.34

25 Other income

<u>Interest income</u>		
- from banks	11.68	0.55
- Income Tax Refund	-	0.06
- from Others	0.65	0.39
Profit on Sales on Mutual Fund	-	15.42
Fair value gain on mutual funds measured at FVTPL	-	(6.30)
	12.33	10.12

26 Cost of materials consumed

Opening Stock [Refer note 7]	8.35	9.65
Add: Purchases during the year	132.71	80.11
Less: Closing Stock [Refer note 7]	(16.44)	(8.35)
	124.62	81.41

27 Laboratory testing charges

Laboratory testing charges	105.56	93.63
	105.56	93.63



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

28 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	82.11	60.69
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer Note 41B]	6.39	4.59
Gratuity expenses [refer Note 41A]	1.83	1.71
Staff welfare expenses	1.53	1.05
	<u>91.86</u>	<u>68.04</u>

29 Finance costs

Interest on term loan	6.00	6.00
Interest on lease liabilities [refer note 36]	5.92	4.70
	<u>11.92</u>	<u>10.70</u>

30 Depreciation expense

Depreciation on properties, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	19.22	18.09
Amortisation on ROU [refer note 36]	20.54	13.20
	<u>39.76</u>	<u>31.29</u>



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 Other expenses

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Accreditation expenses	2.05	3.05
Printing and stationery	11.03	5.25
<u>Repairs and maintenance</u>		
- Plant and equipment	2.09	2.82
- Building	3.41	0.01
- Computer	11.01	5.46
Rent including lease rentals	10.11	5.75
Advertisement expenses	4.46	0.88
Power, fuel and electricity charges	8.62	7.48
Transportation, travelling and conveyance	6.20	11.75
Professional and consultancy fees	89.56	88.60
Postage & courier charges	14.56	6.63
Payments to auditors [refer Note 39]	1.29	1.52
Bank charges	3.69	0.53
Housekeeping expenses	7.29	2.38
Insurance expenses	1.36	0.36
Rates and taxes	4.75	3.11
Telephone expenses	2.33	2.17
Laboratory expenses	1.18	0.60
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	34.67	5.22
Miscellaneous expenses	1.68	1.53

221.36	155.10
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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes

Tax expense

(a) Tax expense recognised in Profit and Loss

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current tax expense		
Current year	(44.90)	(25.00)
Changes in estimates related to prior period	-	0.47
	(44.90)	(24.53)
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.40	-
Change in tax rate	-	0.64
	1.40	0.64
Tax expense for the year	(43.50)	(23.89)

(b) Tax charge recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	31 March 2022		
	Pre tax	Tax benefit/ (expense)	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.74)	0.19	(0.55)
	(0.74)	0.19	(0.55)

	31 March 2021		
	Pre tax	Tax benefit/ (expense)	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	2.67	(0.67)	2.00
	2.67	(0.67)	2.00

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Profit before tax	169.52	87.29
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	42.67	21.97
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not allowed under Income tax:	-	-
Income not subject to tax	-	-
Gain on revaluation of mutual funds	-	-
Reclassification of actuarial gains to OCI	0.19	(0.67)
Tax adjustment of earlier years	-	-
Difference in tax rate	-	-
Others	0.64	2.59
Total tax expense	43.49	23.89



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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes (Continued)

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

Non-current assets:	31 March 2022					
	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability						
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(6.85)	0.61	-	(6.23)	-	(6.23)
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	1.31	0.49	-	1.80	1.80	-
Deferred tax asset						
Provisions for employee benefit	3.99	0.21	0.19	4.40	4.40	-
Lease Liabilities	1.11	0.09	-	1.19	1.19	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(0.44)	1.40	0.19	1.16	7.39	(6.23)

	31 March 2021					
	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability						
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4.60)	(2.25)	-	(6.85)	-	(6.85)
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	(1.59)	2.90	-	1.31	1.31	-
Deferred tax asset						
Provisions for employee benefit	5.25	(0.59)	(0.67)	3.99	3.99	-
ROU and lease liabilities	0.53	0.58	-	1.11	1.11	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(1.28)	0.90	(0.67)	0.40	6.41	(6.85)

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(e) Tax Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Non current tax assets (net of tax provision)	40.02	17.43
Current tax liabilities (net of tax assets)	16.93	14.80



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

33 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

Non-current assets:	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
i. Profit attributable to equity holders (Rs in lakhs)		
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs. in lakhs)	126.02	63.40
	126.02	63.40
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares (no. of shares)	5,10,000	5,10,000
iii. Basic earnings per share & Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	24.71	12.43



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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

34 Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Non-current assets:

	31 March 2022							
	Carrying amount			Fair value				Total
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposits	-	-	7.62	7.62	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	29.01	29.01	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	53.05	53.05	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	374.00	374.00	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	9.96	9.96	-	-	-	-
	-	-	473.64	473.65	-	-	-	-
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	60.00	60.00	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	30.70	30.70	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	79.44	79.44	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	23.23	23.23	-	-	-	-
	-	-	218.37	218.36	-	-	-	-

	31 March 2020							
	Carrying amount			Fair value				Total
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposits	-	-	6.95	6.95	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	70.13	70.13	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	306.40	306.40	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	5.08	5.08	-	-	-	-
	-	-	388.56	388.55	-	-	-	-
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	60.00	60.00	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	49.78	49.78	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	24.38	24.38	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	84.70	84.70	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	17.57	17.57	-	-	-	-
	-	-	236.43	236.44	-	-	-	-



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

34 Financial Instruments – Fair values (Continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments measured at fair value

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

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



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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Financial risk management

Credit risk

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

a. Trade receivables

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

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

b. Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances at 31 March 2022: Rs. 427.01 Lakhs (31 March 2021: Rs. 305.65 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

c. Investments

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

Other than trade and other receivables, the Company has no other financial assets that are past due but not impaired



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Liquidity risk

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

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

* all non derivative financial liabilities

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

31 March 2022	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (Non-current)					
Borrowings	60.00	60.00	-	-	60.00
Other non-current financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities (current)					
Interest payable on borrowing	-	30.00	6.00	12.00	12.00
Trade payables	79.44	79.44	79.44		
Other current financial liabilities	23.23	23.23	23.23		
Total	162.67	192.67	108.67	12.00	72.00

31 March 2021	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (Non-current)					
Borrowings	60.00	60.00	-	-	60.00
Other non-current financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities (current)					
Interest payable on borrowing	-	30.00	6.00	12.00	12.00
Trade payables	84.70	22.48	22.48	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	17.56	18.30	18.30	-	-
Total	162.26	130.78	46.78	12.00	72.00



Handwritten signature/initials.

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Capital Disclosure

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholder and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

There have been no changes to what the entity manages as capital and in the strategy for capital management from the previous year.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing and non-interest bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity other than amounts accumulated in the hedging reserve.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Non-current borrowings	60.00	60.00
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	53.05	306.40
Adjusted net debt	6.95	(246.40)
Total equity	464.07	338.60
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.01	(0.73)
Debt equity considering only borrowings as debt	0.13	0.18

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

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

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	17.58	5.83
Financial liabilities	60.00	60.00
	77.58	65.83
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Financial liabilities	55.70	74.16
	55.70	74.16
Total	133.28	139.99



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

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

A. Relationships –

Category I: Holding company

Metropolis Healthcare Limited

Category II: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Dr Ronica Baruah -Director

Mr. Rakesh Agrawal- Director

Dr. Nilesh Jadavji Shah - Director

Category III: Fellow subsidiary

Desai Metropolis Health Services Private Limited

Sudharma Metropolis Health Services Private Limited

R.V. Metropolis Diagnostics & Health Care Center Private Limited

Dr. Patel Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Metropolis Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited

Amin's Pathology Laboratory Private Limited (Formerly known as Metropolis Wellness Products Private Limited)

Lab One Metropolis Healthcare Services Private Limited

Metropolis Healthcare Lanka (Pvt) Limited (Formerly known as Nawaloka Metropolis Laboratories Private Limited, Sri Lanka)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Raj Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited (w.e.f 26 November 2021)

Dr.Ganesan's Hitech Diagnostic Centre Private Limited (w.e.f 22 October 2021)

Metropolis Bramser Lab Services (Mtius) Limited

Metropolis Healthcare Ghana Limited

Metropolis Star Lab Kenya Limited

Metropolis Healthcare (Tanzania) Limited

Centralab Healthcare Services Private Limited (w.e.f 22 October 2021)

Category IV: Relatives of KMP

Dr. Duru Sushil Shah

Ms. Aparna Shah (Rajadhyaksha)

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

Metz Advisory LLP

Metropolis Health Products Retail Private Limited

Chogori Distribution Private Limited

Chogori India Retail Limited

Chogori Retail Private Limited

Sushil Shah Family Trust

Duru Shah Family Trust .



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

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
1) Receipt of Services		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	96.78	90.66
2) Services rendered		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	0.00	42.97
2) Interest paid on Loan		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	6.00	6.00
3) Professional Fee		
Key management personnel (KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	35.08	32.85
4) Security Deposit		
Key management personnel(KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	2.85	2.85
Relatives of KMP		
Dr Shyam Baruah	2.85	2.85
5) Rent		
Key management personnel (KMP)		
Dr Shyam Baruah	6.20	5.90
Dr Ronica Baruah	6.20	5.90



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

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
1) Trade payable and other liabilities		
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	34.48	66.12
Dr Ronica Baruah	2.65	2.46
2) Borrowing		
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	60.00	60.00
3) Security Deposit		
Key management personnel(KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	2.85	2.85
Relatives of KMP		
Dr Shyam Baruah	2.85	2.85
4) Interest accrued on unsecured loan		
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	0.45	0.93



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

36 Adoption of Ind AS 116 - Lease

Non-current assets:

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

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

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

3 The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities in FY 2021-22 is 9.20% - 10.10%.

4 Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Category of ROU		Total
	Re-agent	Patelint Service Center/Lab or Both	
Balance as of 1 April 2020	-	41.31	41.31
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116		0.52	0.52
Additions	31.98	10.94	42.92
Depreciation	(1.60)	(11.60)	(13.20)
Balance as of 31 March 2021	30.38	41.17	71.55
Balance as of 1 April 2021	30.38	41.17	71.55
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116		-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation	(6.39)	(14.15)	(20.54)
Balance as of 31 March 2022	23.99	27.02	51.01

5 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of 31 March 2022:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current Lease liabilities	25.00	24.38
Non-current lease liabilities	30.70	49.78
Total	55.70	74.16

6 The following is the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	Amount	
Balance as of 1 April 2020	41.70	
Additions	42.92	
Finance cost accrued during the period	4.70	
Payment of lease liabilities	(15.15)	
Balance as of 31 March 2021	74.16	
Balance as of 1 April 2021	74.16	
Additions	-	
Finance cost accrued during the period	5.92	
Payment of lease liabilities	(24.38)	
Balance as of 31 March 2022	55.70	



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

38 Lease Accounting

- 7 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of 31 March 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Less than one year	25.00	24.38
One to five years	37.86	62.87
More than 5 years	-	-
Total	62.86	87.25

- 8 Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Decrease in Other expenses by	24.38	15.15
Increase in Finance cost by	5.92	4.70
Increase in Depreciation by (excludes depreciation on reclassified assets)	19.93	12.70
Net Impact on (Profit)/Loss	1.47	2.25

- 9 The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.
- 10 Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was Rs. 10.11 lakhs (31 March 2021 : 5.75 Lakhs) for the year ended 31 March 2022.
- 11 The total cash outflow for leases for year ended 31 March 2021 is Rs. 24.38 Lakhs (31 March 2021 : 15.15 Lakhs)



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

37	Commitments	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Capital commitments:	0.04	5.35
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for		
	Total	0.04	5.35

38	Contingent liabilities not provided for	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Employee related dues	-	1.86
	Total	-	1.86

39	Auditors' remuneration	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Statutory audit fees	1.25	1.48
	Others (including reimbursement of out of pocket expenses)	0.04	0.04
	Total	1.29	1.52

40 Micro and small enterprises

There are no micro & small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	-	0.81
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006)	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

41 Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefits plan

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

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	10.03	9.19
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year		
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	10.03	9.19
Out of which,		
Non-current portion	8.42	7.59
Current portion	1.38	1.60
B. Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	9.19	10.78
Current service cost	1.27	1.00
Interest cost	0.56	0.71
Actuarial loss	0.74	(2.67)
Benefits paid	(1.73)	(0.63)
Liability transferred out		
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	10.03	9.19



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

41 Employee benefits (Continued)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
D. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	1.27	1.00
Interest cost	0.56	0.71
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	1.83	1.71
E. Amount recognised in other comprehensive Income		
Net actuarial loss	0.74	(2.67)
	0.74	(2.67)
G. Assumptions used	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Discount rate	6.41%	6.06%
Long-term rate of compensation increase	5.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	16.00%	16.00%
Mortality Rate		Indian Assured Lives
	Indian Assured Lives	Mortality
	Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	(2006-08)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years (31st March, 2021: 6 years).

H. Sensitivity analysis

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

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.43)	0.47	(0.40)	0.45
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.47	(0.44)	0.44	(0.41)
Employee Turnover (1% movement)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.02)	0.02

I. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2022					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	1.38	1.41	3.86	8.99	6.65
Total	1.38	1.41	3.86	8.99	6.65
Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2021					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	1.60	1.21	3.12	6.95	5.92
Total	1.60	1.21	3.12	6.95	5.92

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company contributes towards statutory provident fund as per the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and towards employee state insurance as per the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The amount of contribution to provident fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme recognised as expenses during the year is Rs. 6.39 Lakhs (31 March 2021: Rs 4.59 Lakhs)

(C) Compensatory absences:

The Company provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilized leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation. Amount of Rs 1.16 lakhs (31 March 2021: 0.25 Lakhs) has been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss on account of provision for long-term employment benefit.

42 Segment Reporting

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2022

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

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening	3.50	0.10
Movement During the year	(0.54)	3.40
Advances from customers	2.96	3.50

43(b) Reconciliation of revenue from contracts with customer

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	741.26	474.37
Adjustment made to contract price on account of :-		
Discount /Rebates		
a) Sales Return /Credits/Reversals		
Revenue from contract with customer	741.26	474.37
Other operating revenue	12.33	10.12
Revenue from operations	753.59	484.50



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.26	2.62		24% Note 1
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.13	0.18		-27% Note 2
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(8.02)	(4.75)		69% Note 3
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profit after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.42	0.21		104% Note 4
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	60.68	57.49		6%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	5.74	7.35		-22% Note 5
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	1.62	1.49		8%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	2.20	2.14		3%
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	23%	12%		84% Note 6
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	38%	28%		37% Note 7
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	0	0.00%		0%

Definitions:

- Earning for available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of
- Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
- Average inventory = (Opening inventory balance + Closing inventory balance) / 2
- Net credit sales = Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales minus sales return
- Average trade receivables = (Opening trade receivables balance + Closing trade receivables balance) / 2
- Net credit purchases = Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return
- Average trade payables = (Opening trade payables balance + Closing trade payables balance) / 2
- Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities.
- Earning before interest and taxes = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance costs - Other Income
- Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

- Note 1 On account of increase in current assets
 Note 2 Reduced on account of increase in equity during the year
 Note 3 Increase on account of profit during the year
 Note 4 Increase on account of equity
 Note 5 Reduction on account of higher debtors
 Note 6 Increase in revenue and profit
 Note 7 Increase on account of profit during the year

45 Segment Reporting

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

46 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

The company did not have any such arrangements in the current year.

47 Disclosure of Transactions with Struck off companies

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

48 No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

- (a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
- (c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- (d) Relating to borrowed funds:
 - i. Wilful defaulter
 - ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium
 - iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - iv. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings
 - v. Current maturity of long term borrowings

49 Previous period figures have been re-grouped / re-classified to conform to below requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective 1st April 2021.

50 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No: 105003

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited
CIN: U93000MH2013PTC240481


Rakesh Agarwal
Director
Din No: 08614903

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022


Dr. Nitesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2022



