

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	3	68.05	77.52
Right of use Asset	36	39.37	51.01
Goodwill	4	44.04	44.04
Non current tax assets(net)	6	71.73	40.02
Other financial assets	5	7.51	7.62
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	3.92	1.16
Total Non Current Assets		234.62	221.36
Current assets:			
Inventories	7	13.64	16.44
Financial Assets:			
(i)Trade receivables	8	29.07	29.01
(ii)Cash and cash equivalents	9	86.93	53.05
(iii)Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	479.00	374.90
(iv)Other financial assets	11	4.09	9.96
Other current assets	12	18.20	10.35
Total Current Assets		630.93	492.81
Total Assets		865.55	714.16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(i)Equity share capital	13	51.00	51.00
(ii)Other equity	14	539.73	413.07
Total Equity		590.73	464.07
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	15	60.45	60.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	36	14.65	30.70
Provisions	17	9.56	8.42
Total Non Current Liabilities		84.66	99.12
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	18	29.05	25.00
(ii)Trade payables	19	-	-
- Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	87.05	79.44
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	21.96	23.23
(ii)Other financial liabilities	21	7.76	4.94
Other current liabilities	22	4.36	1.43
Provisions	23	39.98	16.93
Current tax liabilities (net)		190.16	150.97
Total Current Liabilities		865.55	714.16
Total Equity and Liabilities			

Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 form are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Place: Mumbai

Date : 15 May 2023

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 : 15 May 2023

Dr. Nilesh Shah

Director

DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai

Date : 15 May 2023

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	753.22	752.27
Other income	25	24.13	12.33
Total Income		777.35	764.60
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	26	103.71	124.62
Laboratory testing charges	27	126.15	105.56
Employee benefits expense	28	100.01	91.86
Finance costs	29	10.45	11.92
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	41.05	39.76
Other expenses	31	224.95	221.36
Total expenses		606.32	595.08
Profit before tax		171.03	169.52
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax	32	46.00	44.90
(2) Deferred tax (Credit)	32	(2.48)	(1.40)
Total Tax Expenses		43.52	43.50
Profit for the year		127.51	126.02
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</u>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(1.15)	(0.74)
Income tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.29	0.19
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(0.86)	(0.55)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		126.65	125.48
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic earnings per share	33	25.00	24.71
(2) Diluted earnings per share	33	25.00	24.71

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

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 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

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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax		
Adjustments for :	171.03	169.52
Interest income others		
Interest income on fixed deposit	(0.58)	(0.65)
Finance costs	(23.54)	(11.68)
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	10.45	11.92
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.55	34.67
	41.05	39.76
Cash generated from operation activities before working capital changes	199.96	243.54
Adjustments:		
(Increase) in loans		(0.67)
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	2.80	(8.09)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	(1.61)	6.45
(Increase) in Other financial assets	(2.34)	(9.96)
(Increase) in Other current assets	(7.86)	(3.89)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provision	2.91	(0.33)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	7.64	(6.38)
(Decrease) / Increase in Other current financial liabilities	(0.93)	5.65
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	2.82	(1.09)
Cash generated from operating activities	203.39	225.23
Income tax paid (net)	(54.07)	(64.22)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	149.32	161.01
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(7.54)	(22.31)
Interest income received	31.86	12.33
Investments in bank term deposit having maturity more than 3 month (net)	(105.00)	(374.00)
Net cash (used) in investing activities (B)	(80.68)	(383.98)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(24.31)	(18.46)
Interest on lease liabilities	(4.95)	(5.92)
Interest on borrowings	(5.50)	(6.00)
Net cash (used in) Financing activities (C)	(34.76)	(30.38)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	33.88	(253.35)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	53.05	306.40
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	86.93	53.05

1 In addition to the above, there are no non cash movement for liabilities arising from financing activities other than interest accrued. The above 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.

3 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Cash on hand	-	0.04
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	86.93	53.01
Note:	86.93	53.05

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 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 : 15 May 2023

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 : 15 May 2023

Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2023

Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

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

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer note 13)

	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2021		
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	5,10,000	51.00
Restated balance as at 1 April, 2021	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5,10,000	51.00
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	5,10,000	51.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5,10,000	51.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	
Profit for the year	287.59
Gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	126.02
Total comprehensive income	(0.55)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	125.48
	413.08
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	
Profit for the year	413.08
Gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	127.51
Total comprehensive income	(0.86)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	126.65
	539.73


* 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 47 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 : 15 May 2023

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Place: Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2023


Dr. Nilesh Shah
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Place: Mumbai
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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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 Kohnimoor City, Kirod Road Kurla(West) Off Lbs Marg Mumbai.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a Statement of compliance:

The Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023 and summary of significant accounting policies and other financial information (together referred as '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 Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

The financial statements of the Company for year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 15 May 2023. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the 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:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- 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:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- 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

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets/inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

c Basis of measurement

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

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

2 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 :

- Recognition of deferred tax assets. (Note 2.2(k))
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations. (Note 2.2(i))
- Leases - Critical judgements in determining the discount rate (Note 2.2.(j))
- Impairment of Goodwill (Note 2.2.(b))

e Measurement of fair values

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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.

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 Property Plant and Equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss 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 property, plant and equipment 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 for the cases 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 , ECG monitors.)	13 years	13 years
Computers	6 years	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	15 years	10 years
Vehicles	10 years	8 years

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

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

b) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on a business combination is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

In respect of business combinations that occurred prior to 1st April 2016, goodwill is included on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous GAAP, adjusted for the reclassification of certain intangibles

Other Intangible assets:

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

Transition to Ind AS:

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets

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

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at transaction price as they do not contain a significant financing component. This implies that the effective interest rate for these receivables is zero. Subsequently, the company applies lifetime expected credit loss model for measurement of trade receivables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Amortized cost :

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

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

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for 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. 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.

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.

14th Floor,
Central B Wing and
Inventories,
Nesco IT Park,
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.
Mumbai - 400 063

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.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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.

Revenue comprise of revenue from providing healthcare services such as health check-up 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.

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.

ii) 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.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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.

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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated 31 March 2023, has made the following amendments to Ind AS which are effective 1st April 2023:

- a. Amendments to Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements where the companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.
- b. Amendments to Ind AS 8, Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors where the definition of 'change in account estimate' has been replaced by definition of 'accounting estimate'.
- c. Amendments to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes where the scope of Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) has been narrowed down.

Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

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 2023

(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 2023

Non-current assets:	Lease Hold Equipment	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2022	47.39	87.46	2.66	2.41	9.03	148.95
Additions during the year	2.88	1.80	-	0.29	2.68	7.65
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	50.27	89.26	2.66	2.70	11.71	156.60
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	23.22	37.12	0.88	1.21	9.01	71.44
Depreciation recognised for the year	6.51	8.01	0.01	0.28	2.31	17.11
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023 (B)	29.73	45.13	0.89	1.49	11.32	88.55
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	20.54	44.13	1.77	1.21	0.39	68.05

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

Particulars	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	2.41	9.03	148.96
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2021	14.77	28.79	0.88	1.00	6.84	52.28
Depreciation recognised for the year	8.45	8.33	-	0.21	2.17	19.16
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022 (B)	23.22	37.12	0.88	1.21	9.01	71.44
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	24.17	50.33	1.78	1.19	0.03	77.52

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

b 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.

c There are no immovable property as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill

(a) Changes in the carrying value of Goodwill for the period ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Goodwill*	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2022		
Additions during the year	44.04	44.04
Disposals during the year	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	-	-
	44.04	44.04
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022		
Amortisation recognised for the year	-	-
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023 (B)	-	-
	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	44.04	44.04

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

Particulars	Goodwill*	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2021		
Additions during the year	44.04	44.04
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

* 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 2023

(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 2023:Rs. 44.04 Lakhs (31 March 2022: 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 2023	31 March 2022
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 EBIDTA are factored by focused approach towards B2C segment, network expansion , operational efficiencies and automation. 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 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 Company.	
Terminal value growth rate			
Post-tax risk adjusted discount rate			
Particulars		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Post-tax risk adjusted discount rate		12.40%	12.50%
Terminal value growth rate		5.00%	5.00%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate		1 % - 15 %	1 % - 15 %
These assumptions are consistent with the assumptions made in the valuation report.			

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.



Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2023

5 Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)
Security deposits

31 March 2023 31 March 2022

7.51	7.62
7.51	7.62

6 Non current tax assets (net)

71.73	40.02
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7 Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

71.73	40.02
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8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables considered good- secured

Trade receivables, considered good - unsecured

Unsecured - significant increase in credit risk

Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk

Trade receivables - credit impaired

37.78	36.17
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Less: Provision for debts which are credit impaired

37.78	36.17
-------	-------

(8.71)	(7.16)
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29.07	29.01
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Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2023

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		25.74	5.38	0.75	3.95	1.33	0.64	37.78
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)		25.74	5.38	0.75	3.95	1.33	0.64	37.78
Provision for debts which are credit impaired (B)								8.71
Total (A) -(B)								29.07

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

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand

Balances with banks

Balances with banks
- in current accounts

0.04

86.93 53.01

86,93	53,05
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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

479.00	374.00
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479.00	374.00
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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

11 Other current financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Security Deposits

Interest accrued but not received

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	3.14	-
	0.95	9.96
	<u>4.09</u>	<u>9.96</u>

12 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid Expenses

Interest Receivable

Advance to Suppliers

Advance to employees

Other advances

	2.48	2.77
	-	-
	6.41	7.38
	0.07	0.20
	<u>9.24</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>18.20</u>	<u>10.35</u>

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

As at 31 March 2022

As at 31 March 2023

No. of shares	Amount
5,10,000	51.00
5,10,000	51.00

13.2 Issued equity capital

Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid

As at 1 April 2021

Add: Movement during the year

As at 31 March 2022

Add: Movement during the year

As at 31 March 2023

No. of shares	Amount
5,10,000	51.00
-	-
5,10,000	51.00
-	-
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. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, will be paid in Indian Rupees and will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b

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

Shareholding structure
Metropolis Healthcare Limited
Equity shares of Rs 10 each
As at 31 March 2022
As at 31 March 2023

No. of shares	Amount
3,06,000	30.60
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 2023	
	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 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%

Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2023

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 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%	-

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 2023.

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2023.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

14 Other Equity

Retained earnings

Closing balance

31 March 2023	31 March 2022
539.73	413.07
539.73	413.07

14.1 Retained earnings

Opening balance

Add: Profit for the year

Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax

Closing balance

413.08	287.60
127.51	126.02
(0.86)	(0.55)
539.73	413.08

14.2 Items of other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax

Opening Balance

Other Comprehensive Income

Closing balance

0.55	1.10
(0.86)	(0.55)
(0.31)	0.55

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

60.45	60.00
60.45	60.00

Terms of borrowings:

i) 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.

16 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (Net)

Deferred tax asset arising on account of:

Provision for employee benefits

Impact of Ind AS 116

Other

Total (A)

5.65	4.40
1.10	1.19
2.19	1.80
8.94	7.39

Deferred tax liability arising on account of:

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

Total (B)

(5.02)	(6.23)
(5.02)	(6.23)

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

3.92	1.16
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17 Non current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:

- Gratuity [refer Note 41A]

- Compensated absences

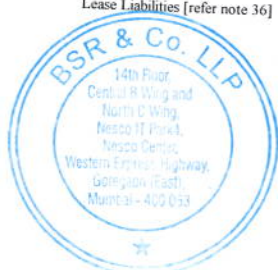
9.56	8.42
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18 Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities [refer note 36]

29.05	25.00
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29.05	25.00
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Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2023

(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

87.05 79.44

87.05 79.44

As at 31 March 2023

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
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	70.07	0.51	8.00	8.47	87.05
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70.07	0.51	8.00	8.47	87.05

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

20 Other current financial liabilities

31 March 2023 31 March 2022

Security deposits
Employee related dues
Capital Creditors
Interest accrued on unsecured loan

5.40 5.65
16.45 17.13
0.11 -
- 0.45

21.96 23.23

21 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers
Statutory dues*

4.03 2.96
3.73 1.98

7.76 4.94

* 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

2.58 1.38
1.76 0.05

4.36 1.43

23 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for taxation (net of advance tax :- 31 March 2023: Rs.31.02 Lakhs , 31 March 2022: Rs. 8.07 Lakhs)

39.98 16.93

39.98 16.93



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
24 Revenue from operations		
Service income	752.00	741.26
Other Operating revenue	1.22	11.01
	<u>753.22</u>	<u>752.27</u>
25 Other income		
Interest income		
- from banks	22.85	11.68
- Income Tax Refund	0.58	-
- from Others	0.70	0.65
	<u>24.13</u>	<u>12.33</u>
26 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening Stock [Refer note 7]	16.44	8.35
Add: Purchases during the year	100.91	132.71
Less: Closing Stock [Refer note 7]	(13.64)	(16.44)
	<u>103.71</u>	<u>124.62</u>
27 Laboratory testing charges		
Laboratory testing charges	126.15	105.56
	<u>126.15</u>	<u>105.56</u>
28 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	89.54	82.11
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer Note 41B]	7.51	6.39
Gratuity expenses [refer Note 41A]	2.16	1.83
Staff welfare expenses	0.80	1.53
	<u>100.01</u>	<u>91.86</u>
29 Finance costs		
Interest on term loan	5.50	6.00
Interest on lease liabilities [refer note 36]	4.95	5.92
	<u>10.45</u>	<u>11.92</u>
30 Depreciation expense		
Depreciation on properties, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	17.11	19.22
Amortisation on Right of use [refer note 36]	23.94	20.54
	<u>41.05</u>	<u>39.76</u>
31 Other expenses		
Accreditation expenses	1.99	2.05
Printing and stationery	8.94	11.03
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	2.49	2.09
- Building	0.67	3.41
- Computer	14.48	11.01
Rent	58.98	10.11
Advertisement expenses	2.52	4.46
Power, fuel and electricity charges	9.05	8.62
Transportation, travelling and conveyance	8.88	6.20
Professional and consultancy fees	79.78	89.56
Postage & courier charges	13.23	14.56
Payments to auditors [refer Note 39]	1.29	1.29
Bank charges	4.99	3.69
Houskeeping expenses	6.12	7.29
Insurance expenses	0.76	1.36
Rates and taxes	3.27	4.75
Telephone expenses	1.61	2.33
Laboratory expenses	1.43	1.18
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	1.55	34.67
Credit impaired trade receivable write off	1.33	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.62	1.68
	<u>224.95</u>	<u>221.36</u>



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes

(a) Tax expense recognised in Profit and Loss

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current tax expense		
Current year		
Changes in estimates related to prior period	(46.00)	(44.90)
	-	-
Deferred tax credit	(46.00)	(44.90)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		
Change in tax rate	2.48	1.40
	-	-
	2.48	1.40
Tax expense for the year	(43.52)	(43.50)

(b) Tax charge recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	31 March 2023		
	Pre tax	Tax benefit/ (expense)	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(1.15)	0.29	(0.86)
	(1.15)	0.29	(0.86)

	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)

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit before tax		
Statutory income tax rate	171.03	169.52
Expected income tax expense	25.17%	25.17%
Tax effect of:	43.05	42.67
Expenses not allowed under Income tax:		
Income not subject to tax	-	-
Gain on revaluation of mutual funds	-	-
Reclassification of actuarial gains to OCI	-	-
Tax adjustment of earlier years	0.29	0.19
Difference in tax rate	-	-
Others	-	-
	0.18	0.64
Total tax expense	43.52	43.49



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes (Continued)

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

Non-current assets:	31 March 2023					
	Net balance 1 April 2022	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	(6.23)	1.22	-	(5.02)	-	(5.02)
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	1.80	0.39	-	2.19	2.19	-
Deferred tax asset						
Provisions for employee benefit	4.40	0.95	0.29	5.65	5.65	-
Lease Liabilities	1.19	(0.08)	-	1.10	1.10	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	1.16	2.48	0.29	3.92	8.94	(5.02)

	31 March 2022					
	Net balance 1 April 2021	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	-
ROU and 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)

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.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

(e) Tax Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non current tax assets (net of tax provision)	71.73	40.02
Current tax liabilities (net of tax assets)	39.98	16.93



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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 2023	31 March 2022
i. Profit attributable to equity holders (Rs in lakhs)			
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs. in lakhs)		127.51	126.02
		127.51	126.02
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)		25.00	24.71



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

34 Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	31 March 2023						
	Carrying amount		Total	Fair value			Total
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Non Current Financial assets							
Security deposits	-	-	7.51	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets							
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	29.07	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	86.93	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	479.00	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	4.09	-	-	-	-
	-	-	606.60	-	-	-	-
Non Current Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	60.45	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	-	-	14.65	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	29.05	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	87.05	-	-	-	-
	-	-	21.96	-	-	-	-
	-	-	213.16	-	-	-	-

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



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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
Non current financial assets measured at amortized cost	Discounted cash flows: Under discounted cash flow method, future cash flows are discounted by using rates which reflect market risks. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate and credit risk. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Transfers between Levels

There have been no transfers between levels during the reporting year.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Financial risk management

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Currency risk

Credit risk

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

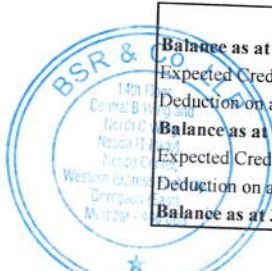
a. Trade receivables

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


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

Management has analysed the debtors outstanding as at 31 March 2023 and concluded that the history of bad debts on the profile of its current debtors is insignificant. The debtors which are outstanding as at 31 March 2022 have been generally regular in making payments and hence it does not expect significant impairment losses on its current profile of outstanding debtors. The debtors which have defaulted in the past are mostly on account of any litigations and its experience regarding bad debts has been very low in the past.

On the basis of above, no additional provision has been made in the books of accounts under Ind AS.



	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021	5.22
Expected Credit Loss allowance	1.94
Deduction on account of write off and collections	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	7.16
Expected Credit Loss allowance	1.55
Deduction on account of write off and collections	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	8.71



b. Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances at 31 March 2023: Rs. 565.93 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 427.01 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 2023

(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 2023	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (Non-current)					
Borrowings	60.45	60.45	-	-	60.45
Other financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities (current)					
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	87.05	87.05	87.05	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21.96	21.96	21.96	-	-
Total	169.46	169.46	109.01	-	60.45

31 March 2022	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (Non-current)					
Borrowings	60.00	60.00	-	-	60.00
Financial liabilities (current)					
Interest payable on borrowing	0.45	0.45	0.45	-	-
Trade payables	79.44	79.44	79.44	-	-
Other financial liabilities	23.23	23.23	23.23	-	-
Total	162.67	192.67	108.67	12.00	72.00



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings		
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	60.45	60.00
Adjusted net debt	86.93	53.05
Total equity	(26.48)	6.95
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	590.73	464.07
Debt equity considering only borrowings as debt	(0.04)	0.01
	0.10	0.13

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 2023	31 March 2022
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Financial liabilities	11.60	17.58
	60.45	60.00
Variable-rate instruments	72.05	77.58
Financial assets		
Financial liabilities	-	-
	43.70	55.70
	43.70	55.70
Total	115.75	133.28



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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

Metropolis Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited

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

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

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

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

Metropolis Healthcare Uganda Limited

Centralab Healthcare Services Private Limited

*on account of voluntary liquidation, it got merged with Metropolis Healthcare Limited

Category IV: Relatives of KMP

Dr. Shyam Baruah

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

Metropolis Health Products Retail Private Limited



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

B. The transactions with the related parties are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
1) Receipt of Services		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	126.15	96.78
2) Services rendered		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	0.00	0.00
2) Interest paid on Loan		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	5.50	6.00
3) Professional Fee		
Key management personnel (KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	36.52	35.08
Relatives of KMP		
Dr Shyam Baruah	3.00	0.75
4) Security Deposit		
Key management personnel(KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	0.00	2.85
Relatives of KMP		
Dr Shyam Baruah	0.00	2.85
5) Rent		
Relatives of KMP		
Dr Shyam Baruah	7.40	6.20
Key management personnel (KMP)		
Dr Ronica Baruah	7.40	6.20

C. The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
1) Trade payable and other liabilities		
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	38.10	34.48
Dr Ronica Baruah	2.65	2.65
2) Borrowing		
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	60.45	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	0.00	0.45



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31st March 2023

(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.
- 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 30 and 29
 - The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities in FY 2022-23 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 2023:

Particulars	Category of ROU		(Rs. In lakhs)
	Re-agent	Pateint Service Center/Lab or Both	Total
Balance as of 1 April 2021			
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	30.38	41.17	71.55
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 March 2022	(6.39)	(14.15)	(20.54)
	23.99	27.02	51.01
Balance as of 1 April 2022			
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	23.99	27.02	51.01
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	12.29	12.29
Balance as of 31 March 2023	(6.39)	(17.54)	(23.93)
	17.60	21.77	39.37

5 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of 31 March 2023:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2023	31-Mar-22
Current Lease liabilities		
Non-current lease liabilities	29.05	25.00
Total	14.65	30.70
	43.70	55.70

6 The following is the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2023:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)
	Amount
Balance as of 1 April 2021	
Additions	74.16
Finance cost accrued during the period	-
Payment of lease liabilities	5.92
Balance as of 31 March 2022	(24.38)
	55.70
Balance as of 1 April 2022	
Additions	55.70
Finance cost accrued during the period	12.29
Payment of lease liabilities	4.95
Balance as of 31 March 2023	(29.24)
	43.70



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

- 7 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Less than one year		
One to five years	29.05	25.00
More than 5 years	18.62	37.86
Total	47.67	62.86

- 8 Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Decrease in Other expenses by	29.24	24.38
Increase in Finance cost by	4.95	5.92
Increase in Depreciation by (excludes depreciation on reclassified assets)	23.24	19.93
Net Impact on (Profit)/Loss	(1.04)	1.47

- 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. 58.98 lakhs (31 March 2022 : 10.11 Lakhs) for the year ended 31 March 2023.
- 11 The total cash outflow for leases for year ended 31 March 2023 is Rs. 29.24 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : 24.38 Lakhs)



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

37 Commitments

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Capital commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	3.43	0.04
Total	3.43	0.04

- 38 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.

39 Auditors' remuneration

Statutory audit fees	1.25	1.25
Others (including reimbursement of out of pocket expenses)	0.04	0.04
Total	1.29	1.29

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.

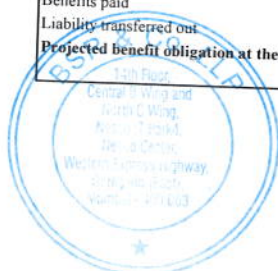
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	-	-
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier 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 2023	31 March 2022
A. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year		
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	12.38	10.03
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet		
Out of which,	12.38	10.03
Non-current portion		
Current portion	9.56	8.42
	2.58	1.38
B. Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		
Current service cost	10.03	9.19
Interest cost	1.52	1.27
Actuarial loss	0.64	0.56
Benefits paid	1.15	0.74
Liability transferred out	(0.97)	(1.73)
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	12.38	10.03



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits (Continued)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
D. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost		
Interest cost	1.52	1.27
	0.64	0.56
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2.16	1.83
E. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Net actuarial loss	1.15	0.74
	1.15	0.74
G. Assumptions used	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.30%	6.41%
Long-term rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	16.00%	16.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5 years (31st March, 2022: 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 2023		31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.47)	0.52	(0.43)	0.47
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.52	(0.49)	0.47	(0.44)
Employee Turnover (1% movement)	0.03	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.00

I. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2023					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	2.58	1.77	4.36	9.07	17.79
Total	2.58	1.77	4.36	9.07	17.79

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	15.64
Total	1.38	1.41	3.86	8.99	15.64

(b) Defined contribution plan

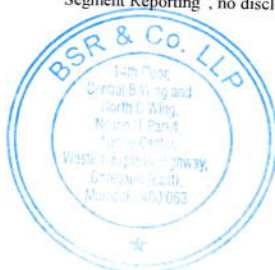
The Company contributes towards statutory provident fund as per the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and towards employee state insurance as per the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The amount of contribution to provident fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme recognised as expenses during the year is Rs.7.51 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 6.39 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 1.91 lakhs (31 March 2022: 1.16 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 financial statement.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening		
Movement During the year	2.96	3.50
Advances from customers	1.07	(0.54)
	4.03	2.96

43(b) Reconciliation of revenue from contracts with customer

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price		
Adjustment made to contract price on account of :-	752.00	741.26
Discount / Rebates		
a) Sales Return /Credits/Reversals	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer		
Other operating revenue	752.00	741.26
Revenue from operations	24.13	12.33
	776.13	753.59



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

44

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.32	3.26	5%	
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.10	0.13	-3%	
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(4.50)	(8.02)	352%	Note 1
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.24	0.42	-18%	
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	50.07	60.68	-1061%	Note 2
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	9.80	5.74	406%	Note 3
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	1.21	1.62	-40%	Note 4
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	1.71	2.20	-49%	Note 5
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	17%	17%	0%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	30%	38%	-8%	
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 Increase on account of repayment of lease amount
 Note 2 Average inventory increased during the year
 Note 3 Average trade receivable decreased during the year
 Note 4 Purchase reduced during the year
 Note 5 Increase in current assets

45 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

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

46 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 during the financial year.



Ekopath Metropolis Lab Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

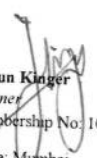
- 47 No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:
- (a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
 - (b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
 - (c) Registration 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

As per our report of even date attached

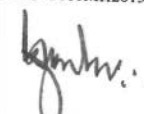
For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants


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


Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No: 105003
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023

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: 15 May 2023


Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023