EXCEPTIONAL
VALUE.

EXCEPTIONAL
VISION.

ACCELERATING
POTENTIAL.

KDPL DIAGNOSTICS (BATHINDA) PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U85100PN2021PTC199781

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519, 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station,
Chinchwad, Taluka – Haveli, Pune MH 411019 IN

2021-22

ANNUAL REPORT

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V. A. Dudhedia & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Members of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

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

Information Other than Financials Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management and Board of Director's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the

company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

C. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration is not paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

For, M/s V A Dudhedia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA
Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA
Date: 2022.05.28 17:40:10 +05'30'

V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO. 1249 / 50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F. R. N.: 112450W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA JAYESH DUDHEDIA
(Partner)
M. No. : 101940
Place : Pune
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22101940AJUXPU8984

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited of even date)

(i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us the company does not hold any fixed assets as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, the company has not required to maintained any records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us the company does not hold any fixed assets as at the balance sheet date. Therefore, the management has not required to carried out any physical verification of the assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, we report that the Company does not hold any freehold & leased immovable properties as at the balance sheet date. Therefore, clause 3(i) (c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us we report that, the company has not done any revaluation of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us we report that, the company has not done any revaluation of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Therefore, there is no change in values upon revaluation.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us we report that, there is no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The company is a service company primarily engaged in providing Diagnostic

Services like Radiology and Pathology. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Therefore, paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable.

(iii) According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the activities of the company and accordingly paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not required to disclosed or surrendered any income before the tax authorities during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not availed any loan from financial institutions or banks or any government or any debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ix) are not applicable to the company.

(x) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable.

(xi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting standards.

if the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to have an internal audit system in accordance with its size and business activities.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has incurred any cash losses amounting to Rs 2,31,179/- in the financial year.

(xviii) There was no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable.

(ixx) As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company there is no material uncertainty on the date of the audit report on an evaluation of the ageing report, financial ratios and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, any other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements.

Accordingly, in our opinion and based on the information's and explanations given to us, the company can meet its the liabilities which exist as at the balance sheet date when such liabilities are due in the future.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be obligations under Corporate Social Responsibility norms as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For, M/s V A Dudhedia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA
Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA
Date: 2022.05.28 17:39:48 +05'30'

CA JAYESH DUDHEDIA
(Partner)
M. No. : 101940
Place : Pune
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22101940AJUXPU8984

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub – section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Management and Board of Directors' responsibility for internal financial controls

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the guidance note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial control system over financial reporting.

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

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

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

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

For, M/s V A Dudhedia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 112450W

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V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO.
1249 / 50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F. R. N.: 112450W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA JAYESH DUDHEDIA
(Partner)
M. No. : 101940
Place : Pune
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22101940AJUXPU8984

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station, Chinchwad, Taluka - Haveli Pune 411019

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

CIN : U85100PN2021PTC199781 (All amounts are in rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 Mar 2022	As at 31 Mar 2021
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2	-	-
b) Intangible assets		-	-
c) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3	-	-
d) Deferred tax assets (Net)	4	57,936	-
Total Non - Current Assets		**57,936**	**-**
Current Assets			
a) Inventories	5	-	-
b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	6	-	-
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	147,084	-
iii) Other Financial Assets	8	-	-
iv) Loans and Advances	9	-	-
c) Other current Assets	10	-	-
Total Current Assets		**147,084**	**-**
Total Assets		**205,020**	**-**
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity share capital	11	100,000	-
b) Other equity	12	(173,243)	-
Total Equity		**(73,243)**	**-**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current liabilities			
a) Borrowings	13	210,395	-
b) Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**210,395**	**-**
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14	-	-
ii) Trade payables	16	900	-
iii) Other current financial liabilities	17	40,258	-
b) Other current liabilities	19	4,210	-
c) Liabilities for current tax	15	-	-
d) Provisions	18	22,500	-
Total Current Liabilities		**67,868**	**-**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**205,020**	**-**
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the IND-AS Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For, V A Dudhedia & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm registration number: 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Date: 2022.05.28 16:49:05 +05'30'

V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO. 1249/50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F. R. N.: 112450W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jayesh Dudhedia
Partner
Membership no. 101940
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

RAM SINGH Digitally signed by RAM SINGH Date: 2022.05.28 16:51:37 +05'30'

Ram Singh
Director
DIN: 09090294
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

CHETAN R KARNAWAT Digitally signed by CHETAN R KARNAWAT Date: 2022.05.28 16:52:12 +05'30'

Chetan Karnawat
Director
DIN: 09090295
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station, Chinchwad, Taluka - Haveli Pune 411019

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

CIN : U85100PN2021PTC199781 (All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 Mar 2022	For the year ended 31 Mar 2021
I. Income			
Revenue from operations	20	-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		**-**	**-**
II. Expenses:			
Purchase and direct expenses	21	-	-
Employee benefit expense	22	40,258	-
Financial costs	23	13,957	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	2	-	-
Other expenses	24	176,964	-
Total Expenses		**231,179**	**-**
III. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**(231,179)**	**-**
IV. Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax	25	-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-57,936	-
(3) Current Tax of earlier years		-	-
V. Profit/(Loss) for the year		**(173,243)**	**-**
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Remeasurement gains/losses on defined benefit plan		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
VI. Total Comprehensive income for the year		**(173,243)**	**-**
VII. Weighted average no. of Shares		9,671	-
VIII. Earning per equity share:	26		
(1) Basic		(17.91)	-
(2) Diluted		(17.91)	-
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the IND-AS Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For, V A Dudhedia & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm registration number: 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Date: 2022.05.28 16:52:49 +05'30'

V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 1249/50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F.R.N.: 112450W

Jayesh Dudhedia
Partner
Membership no. 101940
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

RAM SINGH Digitally signed by RAM SINGH Date: 2022.05.28 16:53:22 +05'30'

Ram Singh
Director
DIN: 09090294
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

RAM SINGH Digitally signed by RAM SINGH Date: 2022.05.28 16:54:02 +05'30'

Chetan Karnawat
Director
DIN: 09090295
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station, Chinchwad, Taluka - Haveli Pune 411019

Cash Flow Statement for the year 31 March 2022

CIN : U85100PN2021PTC199781 (All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	(231,179)	-
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on deposits	-	-
Finance Cost	13,957	-
Depreciation	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**(217,222)**	**-**
Adjustments for working capital:		
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade Receivables	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Short term loans and advances	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Current Assets	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Provisions	22,500	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	4,210	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables	900	-
	27,610	-
Cash Generated from Operations	**(189,612)**	**-**
Income Tax	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(189,612)**	**-**
B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-
Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-
Interest income on deposits	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**-**	**-**
C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Change in Long Term Borrowings	210,395	-
Change in Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Change in Other current financial liabilities	40,258	-
Finance Cost	(13,957)	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**336,696**	**-**
D) Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**147,084**	**-**
E) Cash and Cash Equivalent as on 01/04/2021	**-**	**-**
F) Cash and Cash Equivalent as on 31/03/2022	**147,084**	**-**

Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the IND-AS Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For, V A Dudhedia & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm registration number: 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Date: 2022.05.28 16:55:52 +05'30'

V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO. 1249/50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F.R.N.: 112450W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jayesh Dudhedia
Partner
Membership no. 101940
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

RAM SINGH Digitally signed by RAM SINGH Date: 2022.05.28 16:54:43 +05'30'

Ram Singh
Director
DIN: 09090294
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

CHETAN R KARNAWAT Digitally signed by CHETAN R KARNAWAT Date: 2022.05.28 16:55:16 +05'30'

Chetan Karnawat
Director
DIN: 09090295
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station, Chinchwad, Taluka - Haveli Pune 411019

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in rupees unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance at March 31,2020	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31,2021	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	100,000
Balance at March 31,2022	100,000

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2020	-	-	-	-
During the year addition				
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	-
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-
General reserve	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Dividend (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	-
Add Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	-	-	-
During the year addition				
Profit for the year	-	-	(173,243)	(173,243)
Other comprehensive income	-	-		-
Transfer to other reserves	-	-		-
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-
General reserve	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(173,243)	(173,243)
Dividend (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	-
Add Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2022	**-**	**-**	**(173,243)**	**(173,243)**

For Details refer note no: 12 (other equity)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the IND-AS Financial Statements.

For, V A Dudhedia & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm registration number: 112450W

JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Digitally signed by JAYESH VIJAYKUMAR DUDHEDIA Date: 2022.05.28 16:58:09 +05'30'

V. A. DUDHEDIA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 1249 / 50, Goodluck Chowk, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004. F.R.N.: 112450W

Jayesh Dudhedia
Partner
Membership no. 101940
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

RAM SINGH Digitally signed by RAM SINGH Date: 2022.05.28 16:56:32 +05'30'

Ram Singh
Director
DIN: 09090294
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

CHETAN R KARNAWAT Digitally signed by CHETAN R KARNAWAT Date: 2022.05.28 16:57:27 +05'30'

Chetan Karnawat
Director
DIN: 09090295
Place: Pune
Date: 28-05-2022

1 General Information

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited is company domiciled in India and was incorporated on March 24, 2021 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 applicable in India. Its registered and principal office of business is located at Pune. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing Diagnostic Services Centres all over India. The company is providing Radiology and Pathology services for X Ray, CT Scan, MRI, Mammography, Tele- Reporting Services, and all type of Blood and Urine Investigation.

1.1 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

1.1.1 Basis of Preparation of IND AS Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 are the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 1.5 for an explanation of how the Company has adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 28, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments)

ii) Share based payments

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's 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 between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note 1.3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

1.1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Life Used by Company	Life as per Schedule II
Plant & Machinery	13 years	13 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Vehicle	8 years	8 years
Computers (End user devices such as, desktops, laptops etc.)	3 years	3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the estimated useful economic life i.e. the duration of lease (ranging from 5 to 10 years)

Based on the technical experts assessment of useful life, certain items of property plant and equipment are being depreciated over useful lives different from the prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

1.1.3 Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization.

The Company amortized intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets	
Computer Software	6 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

1.1.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

1.1.5 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

1.1.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is primarily generated from Radiology, Pathology services and Tele- Reporting Services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Generally, each test represents a separate performance obligation for which revenue is recognised when the test report is generated i.e. when the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company has assessed that it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation and has no agency relationships. Accordingly the revenue has been recognised at the gross amount and fees to hospitals and others has been recognised as an expense.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met as described below.

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of indirect taxes, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties and is not recognised in instances where there is uncertainty with regard to ultimate collection. In such cases revenue is recognised on reasonable certainty of collection.

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.

Other Income

Interest Income is recognised on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

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

1.1.7 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

(a) **Current income tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) **Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as “MAT Credit Entitlement.” The Company reviews the “MAT credit entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

1.1.8 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (“ROU”) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

1.1.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management’s estimate based on demand and market of the inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on item by item basis.

1.1.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset’s carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit”)

1.1.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only 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 or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

1.1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks less bank and book overdraft.

1.1.13 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.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

a) at amortized cost; or

b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or

c) at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument- by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or

b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) 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 and Loss as finance costs.

(c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

(d) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.1.14 Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Compensated Absences: Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

Leaves under define benefit plans can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee.

(c) **Share-based payments**

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Companie's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.
The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

1.1.15 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity share capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.1.16 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

1.2.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 42.

(b) Taxes

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

(c) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits and leave encashment)

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

(d) Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(f) Determination of useful lives of Property, plant and Equipments and Intangbible asset

Estimation involved is determing the economic usefule lives of Property, plant and Equipments and Intangbible asset which is based on technical evaluation by the management.

1.3 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022.

1.3.1 Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions.

(a) Deemed Cost

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in its Indian GAAP financial statements as its deemed cost at the date of transition after making adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets. Accordingly the management has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their Indian GAAP carrying value.

1.3.2 Mandatory Exemption on first-time adoption of Ind AS

(a) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates are consistent with the the same date made in conformity with Indian GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under Indian GAAP:
(i) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.
(ii) Fair valuation of compound instrument.
(iii) Effective interest rate used in calculation of security deposit.

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A first-time adopter should apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition. Therefore, if a first-time adopter derecognized non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities under its Indian GAAP as a result of a transaction that occurred before the date of transition, it should not recognize those financial assets and liabilities under Ind AS (unless they qualify for recognition as a result of a later transaction or event). A first-time adopter that wants to apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109,Financial Instruments, retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing may only do so, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109,Financial Instruments, to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognize provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets (investment in debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

S. No. 243/A, Hissa No. 6, CTS No. 4519/1, Near Chinchwad Station, Chinchwad, Taluka - Haveli Pune 411019

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note: 2 Property Plant & Equipments

(All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No	Particulars of Asset	Gross Block				Depreciation			Net Block	
		As on 1 April 2021	Additions	Deletions	As on 31 March 2022	As on 1 April 2021	For the year	As on 31 March 2022	As on 31 March 2022	As on 31 March 2021
A	**Tangible Assets**									
1	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Flat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- The figures in bracket pertains to corresponding previous period

Note: 3 Investments : Non Current

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unquoted Investments carried at Cost		
Investments in Equity Instruments	-	-
Investments others	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Category wise investment		
Investments measured at fair value through profit & loss account	-	-
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Investments measured at fair value at cost	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 4 Deferred Tax Asset

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)		
- Expenditure allowable against taxable income in future years	57,936	-
Ind as effect deferred tax		-
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**57,936**	**-**

Note: 5 Inventories

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Stock in trade	-	-
(Valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)		
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 6 Trade Receivables (Unsecured Considered good unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, Considered good	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 7 Cash and bank balances

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	147,084	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	**147,084**	**-**

Note: 8 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Other bank balances		
- Bank Deposit and Margin money Deposit (includes accrued interest on deposit)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 9 Loans & Advances

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Other loans and advances- Unsecured and Considered Good		
- Employee advances	-	-
- Other receivable with related parties	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
(Unsecured, Considered good)		
Balances with statutory / government authorities	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 11 Share capital

Authorised , Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		
1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,500,000	-
	1,500,000	**-**
ISSUED , SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP SHARES		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Fully Paid Up	100,000	-
Total	**100,000**	**-**

Terms, rights and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the Equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period:

Particulars	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	10,000	100,000		
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**100,000**	**-**	**-**

Details of shares held by shareholder holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Number of Shares	% holding	Number of Shares	% holding
Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited	9,999	99.99%		

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(i) No shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments.

(ii) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the company during the period end i.e 31st March, 2022

(iii) No class of shares have been bought back by the company during the period end i.e 31st March, 2022

(iv) There are no calls unpaid by directors and officers of the Company

(v) No shares have been forfeited during the year.

Note: 12 Other Equity

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Securities Premium Account		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	-
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance Brought Forward	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the current year	(173,243)	-
Adjustment on account of Ind As-101	-	-
Closing balance	**(173,243)**	**-**
Total	**(173,243)**	**-**

Note: 13 Long term borrowings

Particulars	Non-current	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Loans from Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Less: Current Maturity of Long term borrowings	-	-
	-	-
Loans from related parties	210,395	-
The above amount includes		
- Secured borrowings	-	-
- Unsecured borrowings	210,395	-
Total	**210,395**	**-**

During the year 2021-22, the company has not taken any Secured or Unsecured loan for Bank and Financial Institutions.

Note: 14 Short term borrowings

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Loans repayable on demand		
- From Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
The above amount includes		
- Secured borrowings	-	-
- Unsecured borrowings	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

During the year 2021-22, the company has not taken any Secured or Unsecured loan for Bank and Financial Institutions.

Note: 15 Current Tax liability

Particulars	Current	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current Tax Liabilities (Net of Advance tax/TDS)	-	-
Increase due to Ind As	-	-
Current Tax Liability/ (Assets) (Net)	**-**	**-**

Note: 16 Trade payables

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)*	900	-
Total	**900**	**-**

Notes:-

1.The carrying amounts of trade receivables are considered to be the same as their transaction, due to their short-term nature.

2.The Company has received information from certain Vendors regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence, disclosure relating to amount unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under this Act has been given to the said extent, for which the said information is available. Further, the where vendors have not given information under MSMED Act, 2006; thus disclosure for outstanding amount along with interest is not given to the said extent, as the information is not available.

Note: 17 Other Financial liabilities-Current

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
Other Payable with related parties	40,258	
Total	**40,258**	**-**

Note: 18 Provision-Current

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Provision for Expenses	22,500	-
Total	**22,500**	**-**

Note: 19 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Statutory Dues Payable	4,210	-
Other Payables	-	-
Salary Payable	-	-
Total	**4,210**	**-**

Note: 20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Revenue from operations		
Sale of Services	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 21 Purchases and Direct Expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Purchases and Direct Expenses	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 22 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Salaries, wages and bonus	40,258	-
Staff welfare and related expenses	-	-
Total	**40,258**	**-**

Note: 23 Finance costs

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Bank charges and other fees	852	-
Interest cost	13,105	-
Total	**13,957**	**-**

Note: 24 Other expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Communication cost	60,311	-
Other Expenses	1,000	
Office and Admin Expenses	62,922	-
Legal and professional Fees	26,631	-
Payment to auditor (Refer Note 33)	25,000	-
Repairs and maintenance	1,100	-
Total	**176,964**	**-**

Note: 25 Tax Expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current Income tax	-	-
Deferred tax liability /Assets	(57,936)	-
Total	**(57,936)**	**-**

Note: 26 Earning per share*

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders	(173,243)	-
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10 each during the period used in calculating basic EPS	9,671	-
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10 each during the period used in calculating diluted EPS	9,671	-
Basic Earning per share	(17.91)	-
Diluted Earning per share	(17.91)	-

*Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share are calculated in accordance with the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard – 33 "Earnings Per Share" issued by the institute of Chartered Accountants of India in terms of para 23 of Ind AS-33.

Note: 27 Financial Instrument held by category

(i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statement and are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly(i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(i) Fair Value Disclosure

31-Mar-22	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Financial Assets			
-Mutual Funds #	-	-	-
-Investments *	-	-	-
-Loans & Advances *	-	-	-
-Trade receivables*	-	-	-
-Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	147,084
-Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
-Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
-Other Current Assets	-	-	-
Financial Liability			
-Trade Payables *	-	-	900
-Borrowing from bank & others*	-	-	-
-Other Financial Liabilities*	-	-	40,258
-Other Current Liabilities*	-	-	4,210

*The above disclosures are presented for non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities. Carrying value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities) represents the best estimate of fair value.

the use of net asset value for mutual funds on the basis of the statement received from investee party.

31-Mar-21	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Financial Assets			
-Mutual Funds #	-	-	-
-Investments *	-	-	-
-Loans & Advances *	-	-	-
-Trade receivables*	-	-	-
-Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	-
-Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
-Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
-Other Current Assets	-	-	-
Financial Liability			
-Trade Payables *	-	-	-
-Borrowing from bank & others*	-	-	-
-Other Financial Liabilities*	-	-	-
-Other Current Liabilities*	-	-	-

*The above disclosures are presented for non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities. Carrying value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities) represents the best estimate of fair value.

the use of net asset value for mutual funds on the basis of the statement received from investee party.

Note: 28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT
a) The carrying Value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Fair value through P & L	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets	-	-	
a) Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
b) Intangible assets	-	-	-
c) Financial Assets	-	-	-
i) Investments	-	-	-
Current Assets	-	-	-
a) Financial Assets	-	-	-
i) Loans & Advances	-	-	-
ii) Trade Receivables	-	-	-
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	147,084
iv) Other Balances with Banks	-	-	-
v) Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
b) Other current Assets	-	-	-
LIABILITIES	-	-	-
Non-Current liabilities	-	-	-
a) Borrowings	-	-	210,395
b) Provisions	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	-
a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-
i) Borrowings	-	-	-
ii) Trade payables	-	-	900
iii) Other current financial liabilities	-	-	40,258
b) Provisions	-	-	22,500
c) Other current liabilities	-	-	4,210

b) The carrying Value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Fair value through P & L	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost
Non Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
b) Intangible assets	-	-	-
c) Financial Assets	-	-	-
Current Assets	-	-	-
a) Financial Assets	-	-	-
i) Loans & Advances	-	-	-
ii) Trade Receivables	-	-	-
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
iv) Other Balances with Banks	-	-	-
v) Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
b) Other current Assets	-	-	-
LIABILITIES	-	-	-
Non-Current liabilities	-	-	-
a) Borrowings	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	-
a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-
i) Borrowings	-	-	-
ii) Trade payables	-	-	-
iii) Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-
b) Other current liabilities	-	-	-

Note: 29 Risk Management

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support the company's operations. The Group’s principal financial assets include inventory, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and refundable deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

29.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity/ real estate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and refundable deposits.

29.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company does not enter into any interest rate swaps.

29.1.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including refundable deposits, security deposits, loans to employees and other financial instruments.

29.1.3 Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits & loans.

Note: 30 Capital Management

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

a)The Gearing ration at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:-

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Total Equity	(73,243)	-
Debt*	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(147,084)	-
Net Debt	(147,084)	-
Overall financing	(220,327)	
Gearing ratio	**(0.67)**	**-**

Debt = non-current borrowings + current borrowings + current maturities of non-current borrowings + interest accrued

Note: 31 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

a) Details of contingent liability not provided for in the books are as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Bank Guarantees with various bank	-	-
Corporate Guarantees to Associates/ Sister concerns	-	-
	-	**-**

Note: 32 Expenditure in foreign currency*

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Foreign Expenditure incurred		
Import of goods	-	-
Travelling and other expenses	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

* Foreign currency transactions during the year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

Note: 33 Payment to auditor

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Statutory audit fees	25,000	-
Total	**25,000**	**-**

Note: 34 Leases

All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge after renewal according to prevailing market conditions. Each renewal is at the option of lessor/lessee.

Future minimum rentals payable under operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Not later than one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later Than five years	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 35 Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” using the modified retrospective transitional approach without using the practical expedients. The Ind AS 115 introduces a five step approach to revenue recognition which already applied by the company. Ind AS 115 uses the terms ’contract asset’ and ‘contract liability’ to describe what might more commonly be known as ’unbilled revenue’ and ’advance from customers’. However, the Standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the balance sheet. The Company has used the same terminology as used in Ind AS 18 to describe such balances. The Company’s accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in Note 1. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have a significant impact on the balance sheet and/or financial performance of the Company.

Note: 36 Regrouping

Previous financial year’s figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

Note: 37 Related party disclosures
Names of related parties and related party relationship

1. Details of Key management personnel

Ram Singh Chouhan	Director
Chetan Karnawat	Director

1. Details of Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives and related parties

Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Amritsar) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Patiala) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Jalandhar) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Ludhiana) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Sas Nagar) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Mohali) Private Limited

Transactions with related parties carried out during the year in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	Nature of transaction	Amount Rs.
Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited	Interest on Loan	13,105
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Mohali) Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	40,258

Notes:
Related party relationship is as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.
No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables.
Transactions of transfer of balances, loan taken/ given and repayment thereof with Related parties is not reported above.