Floor 4, Duckback House
41, Shakespeare Sarani
Kolkata 700017, INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note no. 44 of the financial statements which states that the Company has incurred net loss of ₹ 1.18 million during the year and has accumulated loss of ₹ 3.92 million as of March 31, 2025, which has fully eroded the net worth of the Company as on that date. Further, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded its current assets by ₹ 4.51 million as at March 31, 2025. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited, Holding Company, has confirmed to provide financial and operational support to the Company for a period of at least the next 12 months to enable the Company to pay its obligations as and when they fall due. In view of the above, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared on going concern basis.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g). The back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode for accounting software has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on a daily basis as the daily back-up feature was enabled in the software with effect from May 06, 2024.

   Further, in the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence in the form of independent service auditor's report of the service organisation in relation to software used by the Company for maintaining its books of accounts for payroll processing we are unable to comment whether back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode, have been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis in relation to payroll processing.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) and the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section of our report may, in our opinion, have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

   (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure C";

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(h) 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. Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

iv.

a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Audit trail

a. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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b. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining revenue, purchases & inventory records, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes as explained in Note 46 to the financial statements.

Further, where enabled, audit trail feature has been operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Also, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of such accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in prior years.

c. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its payroll records, which is managed and maintained by a third-party software service provider as explained in Note 46 to the financial statements. However, in absence of adequate coverage in SOC report of the said software we are unable to comment whether the said accounting software has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and whether the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there is any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No. 060568
UDIN: 25060568BMJJQR1900

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KDPL DIAGNOSTICS (BATHINDA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Director'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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management 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.

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We also provide the management 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.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No. 060568
UDIN: 25060568BMJJQR1900

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KDPL DIAGNOSTICS (BATHINDA) PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i. The Company had no property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and right-of-use assets as on March 31, 2025, nor at any time during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services and does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from Banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act, and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no funds raised during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

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(b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are 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, the provisions of section 177 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company. Further, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act, Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (Current year)	March 31, 2024 (Previous Year)
Cash Losses	₹ 1.74 million	₹ 2.13 million

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 45 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and considering that the Company has obtained a letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, provisions of Section 135 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No. 060568
UDIN: 25060568BMJJQR1900

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KDPL DIAGNOSTICS (BATHINDA) PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & Associates Chartered Accountants

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No. 060668
UDIN: 25060568BMJJQR1900

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
a) Other non current financial assets	5	0.02	0.02
Deferred tax assets (Net)	20	1.29	0.74
Total non-current assets		**1.31**	**0.76**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
a) Trade receivables	6	0.00	-
b) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.39	0.56
c) Other current financial assets	8	1.66	-
Other current assets	9	0.08	1.45
Total current assets		**2.13**	**2.01**
Total assets		**3.44**	**2.77**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	0.10	0.10
Other equity	11	(3.92)	(2.78)
Total equity		**(3.82)**	**(2.68)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	0.62	0.38
Total non-current liabilities		**0.62**	**0.38**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
a) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	-	0.34
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	13	5.51	3.02
b) Other financial liabilities	14	0.70	1.48
Other current liabilities	15	0.22	0.17
Provisions	12	0.21	0.06
Total current liabilities		**6.64**	**5.07**
Total liabilities		**7.26**	**5.45**
Total equity and liabilities		**3.44**	**2.77**

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No: 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited
CIN: U85100PN2021PTC199781

Yash Mutha
Director
DIN:07285523

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

Mitesh Dave
Director
DIN: 10726574

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	52.29	50.03
Total income		**52.29**	**50.03**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	17	10.35	10.94
Finance costs *	18	0.00	0.02
Fees to others		31.40	23.40
Other expenses	19	12.28	17.80
Total expenses		**54.03**	**52.16**
Loss before tax		**(1.74)**	**(2.13)**
Tax expense			
Deferred tax (credit)	20	(0.56)	(0.36)
Total income tax expense		**(0.56)**	**(0.36)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**(1.18)**	**(1.77)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in sebsequent periods			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		0.06	(0.03)
Income tax effect		(0.02)	0.01
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		0.04	(0.02)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(1.14)**	**(1.79)**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic earnings per share (INR)	21	(117.94)	(177.04)
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	21	(117.94)	(177.04)

* The amount reported as 0.00 is below rounding off threshold limit.

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No: 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited
CIN: U85100PN2021PTC199781

Yash Mutha
Director
DIN:07285523

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

Mitesh Dave
Director
DIN: 10726574

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1.74)	(2.13)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost *	0.00	0.02
Operating Loss before working capital changes	**(1.74)**	**(2.11)**
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in assets:		
Trade receivables *	0.00	1.21
Other current financial assets	(1.66)	1.28
Other non current financial assets	-	(0.02)
Other current assets	1.37	(1.44)
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade payables	2.14	(0.33)
Other current liabilities	0.05	0.08
Other non current financial liabilities	-	(0.11)
Provisions	0.44	0.41
Other current financial liabilities	(0.77)	1.47
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(0.17)**	**0.44**
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(0.17)**	**0.44**
Cash flow from Financing activities		
Finance cost *	(0.00)	(0.02)
Net cash (used) in financing activities (B)	**(0.00)**	**(0.02)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	(0.17)	**0.42**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.56	0.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.39	**0.56**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 7)		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	0.11	0.39
Cash on hand	0.28	0.17
Total cash and bank balances at end of the year	0.39	**0.56**

Note: There are no cashflow movements from investing activities in both the financial years i.e., year ended March 31, 2025 & March 31, 2024.

* The amount reported as 0.00 is below rounding off threshold limit.

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:105047W

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Date: May 10, 2025

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	Equity Share Capital No. of shares	Amount
For the year ended March 31,2025		
Equity share of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	10,000	0.10
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	10,000	0.10
For the year ended March 31,2024		
Equity share of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 1, 2023	10,000	0.10
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	10,000	0.10

(B) Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(2.78)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1 2024	(2.78)
Loss for the year	(1.18)
Other comprehensive income	0.04
Total comprehensive income	(1.14)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(3.92)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(0.99)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1 2023	(0.99)
Loss for the year	(1.77)
Other comprehensive income	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income	(1.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(2.78)

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No: 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited
CIN: U85100PN2021PTC199781

Yash Mutha
Director
DIN:07285523

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

Mitesh Dave
Director
DIN: 10726574

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Pvt. Ltd. ★

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

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, 2013 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 in Punjab State. The company is providing radiology test services such as CT & MRI scans.

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 10, 2024.

2 Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Standalone financial statements.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual and going concern 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) Net defined benefit liability - Present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(c) Classification of Current and Non Current

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.

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements are in conformity of Ind AS which 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 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

(e) Going concern

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(f) All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment.

2.3 Other Intangible Assets

Company does not have any intagible assets.

2.4 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.

(b) 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.

2.5 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investment in mutual fund at each balance sheet date.

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 .

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

2.6 Revenue from Contract with Customers

Revenue is primarily generated from radiology reporting services.

Revenue from services is recognised on amount billed net of discounts/ rebates and taxes if any.

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 when underlying tests are conducted and reports are processed. The Company also enters into contract with vendor's for providing various services at its diagnostic centre's which helps to fulfil its performance obligation.

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Company has assessed these contracts and has concluded that it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation in the contract and has no agency relationships. Accordingly the revenue has been recognised at the gross amount as and when services are provided and performance obligation is satisfied. Payment made to vendor's for various services provided at diagnostic centre's is recognised as 'Fees to hospitals and others' as an expense as and when services are received from vendor.

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.

Expenses

Fees to others is the revenue sharing expenses incurred which is payable to the holding company.

2.7 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit 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 on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. 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 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 tax asset and current tax liabilities are offset when entity has legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

2.8 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Machinery and Building. 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. The Company determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated
using the straight-line method over the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

2.9 Inventories

Company does not hold any inventory as on year end.

2.10 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.

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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").

2.11 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.

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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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. However, trade receivables generally do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at transaction price.

(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.

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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.

2.14 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 Companies 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.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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2.15 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.

2.16 Earnings Per Equity 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.

2.17 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act except for per share date and unless otherwise stated.

3 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.

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) 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. For details refer Note 21.

(b) 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.

4 Standards that became effective during the year

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its Standalone Financial Statements.

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
5 Other non current financial assets		
Unsecured security deposit at amortised cost		
Security deposits.	0.02	0.02
	0.02	0.02

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6 Trade receivable		
Unsecured		
-Considered good. *	0.00	-
-Credit impaired	-	-
	0.00	-
Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties (Refer Note no 24)	-	-
Receivable from others *	0.00	-
	0.00	-

The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Not Due#	Outstanding for the following period from Invoice date					
		Less Than 6 Month	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 year	2 to 3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good *	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total *	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00

Ageing of trade receivable is calculated from the date of invoice
* The amount reported as 0.00 is below rounding off threshold limit.

Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024: Not applicable

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
in current accounts	0.11	0.39
Cash on hand	0.28	0.17
	0.39	0.56

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8 Other current financial assets		
Receivable from related parties	1.66	-
(Refer note 24 for other financial assets to related parties)		
	1.66	-

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
9 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses.	0.08	0.09
Advance to suppliers	-	1.36
Total	0.08	1.45

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

10 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) Equity shares		
Authorized		
150,000 (March 31, 2024 :150,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
10,000 (March 31, 2024: 10,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	0.10	0.10
Total	0.10	0.10

(i) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding as on April 01, 2024	10,000	0.10
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding as on March 31, 2025	10,000	0.10
Outstanding as on April 01, 2023	10,000	0.10
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding as on March 31, 2024	10,000	0.10

(ii) Terms/Rights attached to shares

Equity shares :The company has equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) No equity shares have been issued as bonus or for consideration other than cash or have been brought back by the Company (March 24, 2021).Also, no shares are reserved for issue under options.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(iv) Shares held by holding Company/ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates		
9,999 (March 31, 2024: 9,999) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	0.10	0.10

(v) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31,2025	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid:	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited	9,999	99.99%

	As at March 31,2024	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid:	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
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 ownerships of shares.

(vi) Details of shares held by the promoters at the end of year

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	FY 2024-25				
		No. of shares as at April 1, 2024	Change during the year	No. of shares as at March 31, 2025	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited	9,999	-	9,999	99.99%	0.00%
2	Mr. Rajendra Mutha	1	-	1	0.01%	0.00%

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	FY 2023-24				
		No. of shares as at April 1, 2023	Change during the year	No. of shares as at March 31, 2024	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited	9,999	-	9,999	99.99%	0.00%
2	Mr. Rajendra Mutha	1	-	1	0.01%	0.00%

11 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) Retained earnings		
Opening balance.	(2.78)	(0.99)
Add: Net (loss) for the year	(1.18)	(1.77)
Add: Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	0.04	(0.02)
Total other equity	(3.92)	(2.78)

* Retained earnings is the surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss account i.e. cummulative profit/(loss) the Company has earned/incurred till date after appropriations/transfer to other reserves, if any.

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(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

12 Provisions

	Long Term	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (unfunded) (Refer note 22).	0.48	0.27
Provision for compensated absences (unfunded).	0.14	0.11
Total Provisions	0.62	0.38

	Short Term	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences (unfunded)	0.21	0.06
Total Provisions	0.21	0.06

13 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.34
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	5.51	3.02
Total trade payables	5.51	3.36

* Refer note 24 for payables to related parties

(i) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

(ii) **Trade Payable ageing Schedule**

Trade Payable ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Particulars Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.69	4.82	-	-	5.51
Disputed - Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.69	4.82	-	-	5.51

Trade Payable ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Particulars Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.36	3.00	-	-	3.36
Disputed - Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.36	3.00	-	-	3.36

14 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee Benefits Expenses Payable	0.70	0.76
Employee reimbursement payable	-	0.01
Payable to related parties*	-	0.71
Total other financial liabilities	0.70	1.48

* Refer note 24 for payables to related parties

15 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory due payable	0.21	0.17
Advance from Customers	0.01	-
Total other current liabilities	0.22	0.17

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
16	**Revenue from operations**		
	-Sale of services	52.29	50.03
	Total revenue from operations	**52.29**	**50.03**

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Reconciliation of revenue from contracts with customers**		
	Revenue from contracts with customers as per contract price	53.71	50.45
	Adjustments made to contract price on account of Discounts/ Rebates	(1.42)	(0.42)
	Total revenue from operations	**52.29**	**50.03**

(ii) Performance Obligation

Sales of services: The performance obligation in respect of Diagnostics services is satisfied at a point of time.

(iii) The Company has applied practical expedient in Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers" and and has accordingly not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations as the Company has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
17	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	9.07	9.56
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 22)	0.95	1.04
	Gratuity expenses (Refer note 22)	0.27	0.17
	Staff welfare expenses	0.06	0.17
	Total employee benefits expense	**10.35**	**10.94**

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
18	Finance costs		
	Interest on borrowing		
	Bank Charges *	0.00	0.02
	Total finance costs	**0.00**	**0.02**

* The amount reported as 0.00 is below rounding off threshold limit.

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
19	**Other expenses**		
	Power & Fuel	2.98	3.29
	Rent	0.12	0.12
	Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	0.06	0.06
	Rates and taxes	0.01	0.07
	Logistics expenses	0.07	0.06
	Travelling and lodging expenses	0.41	0.44
	Auditors' remuneration (Refer note below)	0.18	0.14
	Security and facility management expenses	4.06	4.30
	Branding and Advertisement Expenses	0.03	0.02
	Printing & Stationery	0.12	0.11
	Communication expenses	0.34	0.33
	Office expenses	0.47	4.10
	Legal and professional charges	0.04	0.09
	Reporting Charges	3.36	4.67
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.03	-
	Total other expenses	**12.28**	**17.80**

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
The following is the breakup of auditor's remuneration:		
Statutory audit Fees*	0.14	0.10
Limited Review Fees*	0.04	0.04
Total	**0.18**	**0.14**

* Auditor remuneration includes GST component

20 Income Tax and Deferred tax

(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
On Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment basis - Provision for employee benefits	0.21	0.00
On Difference on account of Book Losses	1.08	0.74
Total Deferred tax assets	**1.29**	**0.74**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax asset, net	**1.29**	**0.74**

(B) **Movement of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance as of April 1	0.74	0.37
Tax asset recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	0.56	0.36
Tax liability recognized in OCI:		
On re-measurements gain/(losses) of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.02)	0.01
Closing balance as at March 31	**1.29**	**0.74**

(C) **Deferred tax assets recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax charge/(credit) on expenses allowed on payment basis		
- Provision for employee benefits	0.21	-
Deferred tax asset on carry forward business losses	0.35	0.36
	0.56	**0.36**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(D) **Income tax expense/(income) recognised in statement of profit or loss**		
- Deferred tax (income)	(0.56)	(0.36)
Income tax expense/(income) recognised in statement of profit or loss	**(0.56)**	**(0.36)**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(E) **Income tax expense charged to OCI**		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.02	(0.01)
Income tax charged to OCI	**0.02**	**(0.01)**

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(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

21 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings/loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings/loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(Loss) attributable to equity holders	(1.18)	(1.77)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**10,000**	**10,000**
Basic & diluted (loss) per share (INR)	(117.94)	(177.04)

22 Employee benefits

(A) Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss -	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund (Refer note 17)	0.75	0.81
Employers' Contribution to Employee State Insurance (Refer note 17)	0.19	0.22
Employers' Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund (Refer note 17)	0.01	0.01
	0.95	1.04

(B) Defined benefit plans (Payable)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary and dearness allowance per month computed proportionately for 15 days divided by 26 days multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan.
Company maintains plan assets against with Life Insurance Corporations Limited to meet the obligation of Gratuity as per payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

i) Actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.50%	7.20%
Rate of increase in Salary	6.00%	6.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	2.85	3.32
Attrition rate	35%	30%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%

ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

	Employees' gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	0.27	0.07
Interest cost	0.02	0.01
Current service cost	0.25	0.15
Transfer In/Out	-	0.01
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(0.05)	0.03
Present value of obligation at the end of the year/period*	**0.48**	**0.27**
*Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 12)		

iii) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	Employees' gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	0.25	0.15
Interest cost	0.02	0.01
Transfer In/Out	-	0.01
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss*	**0.27**	**0.17**

iv) **Remeasurement (gain)/loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	0.10	0.07
Total Remeasurements Cost / (Credit) for the year recognised in OCI	(0.05)	0.03
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	**0.05**	**0.10**

*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 17). Actuarial (gain)/loss of INR March 31, 2025 : INR (0.05)million | March 31, 2024: INR 0.03million is included in other comprehensive income.

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(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
v)	**Reconciliation Of Net Asset / (Liability) Recognised:**		
	Net asset / (liability) recognised at the beginning of the period	(0.27)	(0.07)
	Amount recognised outside	0.05	(0.03)
	Expense recognised at the end of period	(0.27)	(0.17)
	Net (liability) recognised at the end of the period	**(0.48)**	**(0.27)**

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
vi)	**Expected contribution to the fund in the next year**		
	Gratuity	-	-

vii) **A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:**

	Employee's gratuity	
Impact on defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate		
1.00% increase	0.47	0.26
1.00% decrease	0.50	0.27
Rate of increase in salary		
1.00% increase	0.49	0.07
1.00% decrease	0.47	0.07
Impact of change in withdrawal rate		
1.00% increase	0.48	0.27
1.00% decrease	0.48	0.27

viii) **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**

	Employee's gratuity	
Year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Apr 2024- Mar 2025	-	-
Apr 2025- Mar 2026	-	-
Apr 2026- Mar 2027	0.00	0.00
Apr 2027- Mar 2028	0.01	0.01
Apr 2028- Mar 2029	0.10	0.08
Apr 2029- Mar 2030	0.13	-
Apr 2039- Mar 2034	-	0.39
Apr 2030- Mar 2035	0.45	-

23 Leases where company is a lessee

The company has not entered into any lease transactions.

24 Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

Holding company
Krsnaa Diagnostics Limited

Companies under common control
KDPL Diagnostics (Amritsar) Private Limited
KDPL Diagnostics (Jalandhar) Private Limited
KDPL Diagnostics (Ludhiana) Private Limited
KDPL Diagnostics (Patiala) Private Limited
KDPL Diagnostics (SAS Nagar) Private Limited
Krsnaa Diagnostics (Mohali) Private Limited
Krsnaa Retail Private Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Yash Mutha- Director
Mr. Mitesh Dave- Director
Mr. Chetan Karnawat - Director

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(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

(B) **Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:**

		Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Expenses Incurred:**		
	Revenue share expense to Holding Company	31.40	23.40

(C) **Outstanding Balances**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue share (receivable from)/payable to holding company	2.89	(1.36)
Payable to/(receivable from) Krsnaa Diagnostics (Mohali) Private Limited	(1.66)	0.72

25 Segment reporting

The Company's operations predominantly relate to providing Radiology services for CT & MRI scan. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as one operating segment. Hence no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

26 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Instruments by Catergory:

Financial Asset	March 31, 2025 FVTPL	March 31, 2025 Amortised Cost	March 31, 2024 FVTPL	March 31, 2024 Amortised Cost
Financial assets valued at amortized cost				
Security Deposit (Current + Non Current)	-	0.02	-	0.02
Trade receivables	-	0.00	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.39	-	0.56
Loan to Subsidiaries Receivable from related party	-	1.66	-	-
Total Financial Asset	-	2.08	-	0.58

Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2025 FVTPL	March 31, 2025 Amortised Cost	March 31, 2024 FVTPL	March 31, 2024 Amortised Cost
Financial Liabilities valued at amortized cost				
Trade Payable	-	5.51	-	3.36
Employee reimbursement payable	-	-	-	0.01
Employee Benefits Expenses Payable	-	0.70	-	0.76
Payable to related parties	-	-	-	0.71
Total Financial Liabilities	-	6.21	-	4.84

27 Fair value hierarchy

a The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived
Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
No financial assets/liabilities have been valued using level 1 fair value measurements.

b **Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short term nature of these financial instruments.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits and of non current financial liabilities consisting of borrowings and security deposit received are not significantly different from the carrying amount.
For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

28 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) 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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.Further, the Company is not exposed to currency risk as the Company does not have any significant foreign currency outstandings/receivables neither is the Company exposed to price or commodity risk.

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(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and security deposit to hospitals), from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities. Customer credit risk is managed by the Group's established policy, prcoedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

There is one customer as at March 31, 2025 and no customer as at March 31, 2024 which has accounted for more than 10% of the total trade receivables.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings & leases	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings & leases	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	5.51	-	-	5.51
Other financial liability	0.70	-	-	0.70
	6.21	-	-	6.21
As at March 31, 2024				
Short term borrowings & leases	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings & leases	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	3.36	-	-	3.36
Other financial liability	1.48	-	-	1.48
	4.84	-	-	4.84

29 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, instrument entirely equity in nature, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the

The Company has not distributed any dividend to its shareholders. The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Total debt comprises of non-current and current borrowing including current maturities of long term borrowings and liability on compulsory convertible preference share. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

MSKA & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Pvt. Ltd. *

30 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. As these applicable thresholds are not met, CSR is not applicable to the company.

31 Contingent Liabilities
There were no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2025 & March 31, 2024.

32 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

33 Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

34 There are no immovable properties standing in the books of the company, hence the discloser of title deed not held in the name of the company is not applicable.

35 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

36 The company has not being declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financials institution or any government authority.

37 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

38 Utilization of Borrowed funds and share premium:
(i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or ;
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or ;
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

39 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

40 Capital Commitments
There are no capital commitments as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

41 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

42 Events after the reporting period
No significant subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustments to the financial statements.

43 The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year, (previous year) in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

44 The Company has incurred loss of Rs.1.18 million during the year March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1.77 million). Further, it has accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 3.92 million as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2.78 million) which has eroded the net worth of the Company as at that date. Also, the Company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs. 4.51 million (March 31, 2024: Rs. 3.06 million). These, conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Holding Company has provided a letter of support confirming their willingness to provide financial and operational support to the Company for a period of at least the next twelve months to enable the Company to pay its obligations as and when they fall due. Further, the management of the Company has reviewed the projected cash flows of the Company for the next 12 months and based on the same, it believes that the Company has sufficient resources to continue its operations as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In view of the above, the management of the Company considers that the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 is appropriate. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared on going concern basis.

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Pvt. Ltd. ★

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March31, 2025
(Amount in INR million unless otherwise stated)

45 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		Ratio as on	Ratio as on	Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	March 31 ,2025	March 31 ,2024	(in %)	
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets	Current Liability	0.32	0.40	-19.15%	
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt = Long term borrowing and current maturities of long-term borrowings and lease liabilities.	Equity	NA	NA	NA	
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses/(income) + finance cost	Debt Service = Repayment of borrowings (excluding the foreclosure amount prepaid during the current year) + interest paid + lease payments	NA	NA	NA	
(b)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less Prefence Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholders' Equity	-36.29%	-99.08%	-63.37%	Better expense management has resulted in reduction of lossess and resultantly ratio is better than previous year.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations / Average Trade Receivables	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	NA	
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Purchases	Average Trade Payable * Trade payables related to purchases & consumables only	NA	NA	NA	
(c)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations / Average Working Capital	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital	-13.82	-52.82	-73.84%	Increase in trade payable as on March 31, 2025 has resulted in variation in ratio.
(d)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Revenue from operations	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	-2.26%	-3.54%	-36.26%	Better expense management & increase in sales has resulted in better net profit ratio than previous year.
(e)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Average of Shareholders" Equity + Long Term Borrowings & Leases.	-53.60%	-118.51%	-54.77%	Better expense management & increase in sales has resulted in better ratio than previous year.

46 **Compliance with audit trail requirements**
The Company maintains its books of account using accounting software systems which include features for recording an audit trail (edit log) of transactions, as required under Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

a) Books of account and financial records:
For financial reporting purposes, the Company uses accounting software that includes an audit trail feature. This feature was enabled and operational throughout the year for all relevant financial transactions. The audit trail data for the prior year has also been preserved by the Company in compliance with applicable statutory requirements.
b) Revenue, Purchases and Inventory Records:
The Company uses separate accounting software for maintaining records related to revenue, purchases, and inventory. This software includes an audit trail feature; however, no audit trail was enabled at the database level to log direct data changes. The audit trail feature, where enabled, was operational throughout the year for relevant transactions. The Company has also preserved audit trail data of prior years to the extent it was recorded.
c) Payroll Records:
Payroll-related records are maintained using accounting software managed and hosted by a third-party software service provider. The Company relies on the service provider's system and controls. However, due to limitations in the scope of the SOC (System and Organization Controls) report received from the provider, the Company is unable to confirm whether the said software includes an audit trail feature, whether it was active throughout the year, or whether such audit trails have been preserved for the prior year as per statutory requirements.

47 **The Code on Social Security 2020**
The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

48 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS and as required by Schedule III of the Act.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:105047W

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.:060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
KDPL Diagnostics (Bathinda) Private Limited
CIN: U85100PN2021PTC199781

Yash Mutha
Director
DIN:07285523

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025

Mitesh Dave
Director
DIN: 10726574

Place: Pune
Date: May 10, 2025