INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Suraksha Diagnostic Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Suraksha Diagnostic Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 31 March 2026, and its profit (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 standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Sr. No	Key Audit Matters	How the Key Audit Matters was addressed in our audit
1	***Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment*** The Company owns significant medical equipment such as CT scan, MRI machines, USG machine, etc. which are critical to its operations. As at the balance sheet date, these assets constitute a substantial portion of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment. Management determines the useful lives of these assets based on technical assessments, expected usage, technological obsolescence, and past experience. Given the rapid technological changes in the diagnostics industry and potential regulatory and maintenance-related factors affecting asset usability, determining the appropriate useful lives involves significant management judgment. As the value of these property, plant and equipment is substantial i.e. Rs. 11,807.28 lakhs, which is 26% of the total assets of the Company, any change in the estimated useful life of medical equipment could have a material impact on depreciation expense and the carrying amount of underlying property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, we have considered the estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be a key audit matter. (Refer to Notes 5 to the standalone financial statements)	Our audit procedures, in respect of this matter included but not limited to the following: • We obtained a detailed understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of controls and tested the controls in place that the Company has established in relation to determination of useful of medical equipment • Evaluated the Company's accounting policy relating to depreciation and useful lives for compliance with Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment • Compared the useful lives applied by management with those prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, and assessed the reasons for any deviations • Reviewed historical data on equipment replacement, breakdowns, and maintenance patterns • Tested, on a sample basis, additions to medical equipment and recalculated depreciation • We performed substantive testing for the determination of asset useful lives and residual values. In performing these procedures we considered management's judgments, including the appropriateness of existing asset lives and residual values applied in the calculation of depreciation to determine whether these judgments reflected technological developments within the industry and changes in the anticipated duration of use by the management • We assessed whether indicators of impairment existed as at the balance sheet date based on our knowledge of the business and the industry • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements relating to useful lives and key judgments

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Chairman's statement, Director's report, Management Discussion and Analysis and report on corporate governance, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Chairman's statement, Director's report, Management Discussion and Analysis and report on corporate governance is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Chairman's statement, Director's report, Management Discussion and Analysis and report on corporate governance, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone 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 of the aforesaid standalone financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid standalone financial statements 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).

(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 maintained for the purpose of preparation of the standalone financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) The modification 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).

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 50(xi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other 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 it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 50(xi) to the standalone financial statements, 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, 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, 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) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend. (Refer Note 53 to the Standalone financial statements).

vi. 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. However, the audit trail feature, except for certain relevant tables, was enabled at application level from October 24, 2025, and at database level from October 27, 2025 to log any direct data changes, as explained in Note 52 to the standalone financial statements.

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Further, where enabled, the audit trail feature has operated for the relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, in previous year the audit trail feature was not enabled in the accounting software and accordingly we are unable to comment whether the audit trail of the previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention prescribed under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid or provided by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No.: 063682
UDIN: 26063682RNWOGN6188

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of current period and are therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No.: 063682
UDIN: 26063682RNWOGN6188

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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

i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, investment property and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

i. (a) B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

i. (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets were physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

i. (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

i. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

i. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

ii. (b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores rupees, in aggregate, 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.

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iii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has provided loans to other entities. The details of such loans to subsidiaries are as follows:

Amount in Rs lakhs

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year	
- Subsidiaries	1,328.00
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Subsidiaries	2,757.17

During the year the Company has not provided advances in the nature of loan, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.

iii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made and terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans and investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

iii. (c) In case of the loans, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.

iii. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans granted to subsidiaries.

iii. (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the loans granted has not fallen due during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. (f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans, including to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of loans and investments made.

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(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products/ services. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company 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 31 March 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

vii. (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, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

ix. (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.

ix. (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.

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

Ix. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

ix. (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the requirement to report under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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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.

x. (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.

xi. (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.

xi. (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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

xiv. (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.

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.

xvi. (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.

xvi. (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.

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xvi. (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 standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act, are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund specified in schedule VII of the Act, or to a Special Account as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with schedule VII to the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) 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 LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No.: 063682
UDIN: 26063682RNWOGN6188

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Suraksha Diagnostic Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Suraksha Diagnostic Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

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 standalone 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 LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No.: 063682
UDIN: 26063682RNWOGN6188

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	5	16,853.33	13,938.29
b) Capital work-in-progress	6	3,498.61	532.03
c) Right-of-use assets	7	11,394.70	7,429.02
d) Intangible assets	8(a)	110.48	148.00
e) Intangible assets under development	8(b)	182.58	49.34
f) Financial assets			
i) Investments	9	631.11	271.48
ii) Loans	10	2,757.17	1,387.23
iii) Other financial assets	11	2,115.44	4,263.66
g) Non-current tax assets (net)	12	406.47	161.31
h) Other non-current assets	13	716.75	702.61
Total non-current assets (A)		38,666.64	28,882.97
Current assets			
a) Inventories	14	811.56	801.65
b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	15	2,486.18	1,505.80
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	230.45	147.54
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	17	2,293.86	1,405.31
iv) Other financial assets	18	68.91	252.17
c) Other current assets	19	456.33	314.59
Total current assets (B)		6,347.29	4,427.06
Total Assets (A+B)		45,013.93	33,310.03
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	20	1,041.62	1,041.62
b) Other equity	21	23,938.04	20,389.60
Total equity (A)		24,979.66	21,431.22
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	22(a)	13.20	287.54
ii) Lease liabilities	7	11,209.10	7,122.81
iii) Other financial liabilities	23	2,187.30	-
b) Provisions	24	81.85	102.22
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	37	806.71	545.09
Total non-current liabilities (B)		14,298.16	8,057.66
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	22(b)	152.98	294.98
ii) Lease liabilities	7	1,425.29	1,183.76
iii) Trade payables	25		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		233.43	196.74
- Total outstanding dues other than above micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,708.91	1,202.11
iv) Other financial liabilities	26	1,915.97	713.25
b) Other current liabilities	27	284.71	217.79
c) Provisions	28	14.82	12.52
Total current liabilities (C)		5,736.11	3,821.15
Total liabilities (B+C)		20,034.27	11,878.81
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		45,013.93	33,310.03

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 105047W/W101187

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No: 063682

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
(CIN:L85110WB2005PLC102265)

Dr Somnath Chatterjee
Chairman & Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 00137075

Ritu Mittal
Jt. Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00165886

K S Ravindra
Chief Financial Officer

Mamta Jain
Company Secretary
M No: ACS25654

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
I Revenue from operations	29	30,067.91	24,909.54
II Other income	30	435.23	438.30
III Total Income		30,503.14	25,347.84
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	31	3,610.01	2,894.54
Employee benefits expenses	32	5,167.00	4,190.58
Finance costs	33	1,233.99	838.53
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	3,960.15	3,472.83
Impairment loss	36	46.71	218.58
Other expenses	35	11,763.77	9,346.81
Total expenses (IV)		25,781.63	20,961.87
V Profit before tax and exceptional items (III-IV)		4,721.51	4,385.97
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)		4,721.51	4,385.97
VIII Income tax expense	37		
(i) Current tax		1,072.82	1,066.83
(ii) Tax pertaining to earlier years		-	(38.22)
(iii) Deferred tax		242.47	13.36
Total tax expense (VIII)		1,315.29	1,041.97
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		3,406.22	3,344.00
X Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of net defined benefit plan	40	76.09	(27.25)
(ii) Income tax effect on above	37	(19.15)	6.86
Other comprehensive income/(losses) for the year, net of tax		56.94	(20.39)
XI Total comprehensive income for the year		3,463.16	3,323.61
XII Earnings per equity share (Face Value of 2 each (₹))	38		
- Basic (₹)		6.54	6.42
- Diluted (₹)		6.54	6.42

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

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MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
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Suraksha Diagnostic Limited ★ Kolkata ★

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Company Secretary
M No: ACS25654

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,721.51	4,385.97
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,960.15	3,472.83
Finance costs	1,233.99	838.53
Interest on loans and deposits	(358.45)	(380.77)
Unwinding of security deposit	(36.13)	(33.40)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	29.26	25.41
Impairment loss	46.71	218.58
Security deposits written off	0.65	6.65
Bad debts written off	-	26.78
Share based payment expenses	85.28	21.11
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	(37.83)	(22.97)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**9,645.14**	**8,558.72**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(1,004.09)	(818.08)
Inventories	(9.91)	(136.34)
Other financial assets	28.31	(308.54)
Other current assets	(172.33)	(99.81)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	581.32	(7.73)
Other current liabilities	66.92	47.92
Other financial liabilities	147.54	90.95
Provisions	58.02	10.36
Cash generated from operations	**9,340.92**	**7,337.45**
Income tax paid (net)	(1,317.99)	(1,057.65)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**8,022.93**	**6,279.80**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, other intangible assets and intangible assets under development (including capital work-in-progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(5,011.79)	(3,538.85)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	9.42	14.95
Net Redemption/(Investment) in deposits with banks	1,248.73	174.16
Investment in Subsidiaries/Other Company	(359.63)	(155.74)
Loan given to Subsidiaries	(1,218.16)	(748.32)
Interest received on bank deposits	206.67	325.40
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(5,124.76)**	**(3,928.40)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	(416.34)	(281.14)
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,371.68)	(2,069.99)
Finance cost paid	(27.24)	(63.67)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	**(2,815.26)**	**(2,414.80)**
Net increase/(decreased) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**82.91**	**(63.40)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	147.54	210.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**230.45**	**147.54**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises: (Refer Note 16)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	141.12	67.27
- Cash in hand	89.33	80.27
Balances as per statement of cash flows	**230.45**	**147.54**

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Suraksha Diagnostic Kolkata

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 (IND AS 7), "Statement of Cash Flows" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	8,889.09	9,047.63
Cash flows:		
Repayment of borrowings	(416.34)	(281.14)
Payment on leases	(2,371.68)	(2,069.99)
Non cash flows :		
Additions to lease liabilities	5,568.58	1,416.29
Interest expenses on leases	1,130.92	776.30
Closing balance	**12,800.57**	**8,889.09**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 105047W/W101187

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No: 063682

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
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Chairman & Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 00137075

Ritu Mittal
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DIN: 00165886

K S Ravindra
Chief Financial Officer

Mamta Jain
Company Secretary
M No: ACS25654

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) (i) Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2024	6,90,000	690.00
Share issued during the year on account of stock split	3,38,10,000	-
Share issued during the year on account of Bonus Issue	86,24,997	172.50
Conversion of 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	89,55,761	179.12
Balance as at 01 April 2025	5,20,80,758	1,041.62
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	5,20,80,758	1,041.62

(ii) Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature: 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2024	1,62,859	162.86
Issued during the year	-	-
Converted during the year	1,62,859	162.86
Balance as at 01 April 2025	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	-

Refer note 20 for note on equity share capital

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Share based payment reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	12,396.54	4,837.09	-	17,233.63
Profit for the year	3,344.00	-	-	3,344.00
Other comprehensive income for the year	(20.39)	-	-	(20.39)
Bonus shares issued during the year	-	(172.50)	-	(172.50)
Utilised for Conversion of CCPS	-	(16.26)	-	(16.26)
On account of share based payment	-	-	21.12	21.12
Total comprehensive income	3,323.61	(188.76)	21.12	3,155.97
Balance as at 01 April 2025	15,720.15	4,648.33	21.12	20,389.60
Profit for the year	3,406.22	-	-	3,406.22
Other comprehensive income for the year	56.94	-	-	56.94
On account of share based payment	-	-	85.28	85.28
Total comprehensive income	3,463.16	-	85.28	3,548.44
Balance as at 31 March 2026	19,183.31	4,648.33	106.40	23,938.04

Refer note 21 for note on other equity

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 105047W/W101187

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No: 063682

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
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Dr Somnath Chatterjee
Chairman & Jt. Managing Director
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K S Ravindra
Chief Financial Officer

Mamta Jain
Company Secretary
M No: ACS25654

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

1 Corporate information

Suraksha Diagnostic Limited (the "Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on March 15, 2005 under the provision of Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office in Kolkata, West Bengal. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of running diagnostic centres for carrying out various pathological and radiological services.

The Board of Directors approved the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 on 21 May 2026

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

These Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affair ("MCA") under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, 2015, as amended and other relevant provision of the Act.

The Guidance Note on Division II - Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") has been followed in so far.

(b) Basis of measurement

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the following:
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments)
- Employees Defined benefit plans are recognised at the net total of the fair value of plan assets, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation.

(c) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Held primarily for the purpose of trading
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(d) Presentation currency and rounding off

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Going Concern

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

(f) Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS 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 standalone 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 details on estimates and judgments.

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at historical cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recovered from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

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

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. If an impairment loss is determined, the remaining useful life of the asset is also subject to adjustment. If the reasons for previously recognised impairment losses no longer exists, such impairment losses are reversed and recognised in income. Such reversal shall not cause the carrying amount to exceed the amount that would have resulted had no impairment taken place during the preceding periods.

Property, plant and equipment not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". Such items are classified to the appropriate category of Property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Advances given towards acquisition/construction of Property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current assets".

Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets purchased during the year costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated at the rate of 100%. Depreciation on sale/disposal of property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale/disposal as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with carrying amount and accordingly recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting year in which they are sold/disposed.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below

Asset	Useful life
Building	60 years
Plant and Equipments	5-15 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Laboratory Equipments	7-13 years
Leasehold Improvements (*)	NA
Computers	3-6 years
Vehicles	8 years

* Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of all the intangible assets of the Company are assessed as finite.

Particulars	Useful life
Computer Software	5 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

(c) Leases

Identifying leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for premises and equipments taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

Company as a lessee

The Company had adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective approach by applying the standard to all leases existing at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemption for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of twelve months or less and do not contain a purchase option ("short-term leases") and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ("low value assets"). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.2(d) "Impairment of non-financial assets".

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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Suraksha Diagnostic Limited Kolkata

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Leases (cont'd)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(d) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. The Company's investments in its subsidiaries are accounted at cost less impairment if any. Investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

(f) Inventories

Inventories comprises of reagents, chemicals, surgical and laboratory supplies and stores are initially recognized at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out method (FIFO) basis.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and - for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Standalone Balance Sheet.

(h) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

(i) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
a) at amortized cost; or
b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
c) at fair value through profit or loss.
The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company does not hold any Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income; or at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the Company holds only financial assets measured at amortised cost , therefore accounting policy of financial assets classified at amortised cost stated below:

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).

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised 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 in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

(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 the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Trade receivables:

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

b) Other financial assets:

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.

Lifetime ECL is the expected credit loss 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 year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, ECL 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 derecognised only when:

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

b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognised 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 derecognised.

Where the financial asset is neither transferred, nor the entity retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

An instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Dividend paid on equity instruments are directly reduced from equity.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities being loans, borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company does not owe any financial liability which is either classified or designated at fair value though profit or loss. Accordingly, the Company holds only financial liabilities designated at amortised cost , therefore accounting policy of financial liabilities classified at amortised cost stated below:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

All the financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised 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 derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

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

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone 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

(l) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probability will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recorded nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

(m) Revenue from contract with customers

The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the business of diagnostic services comprises of amount billed (net of discounts) in respect of tests conducted. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the underlying tests are conducted, samples are processed and test report is generated for requisitioned diagnostic tests.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Generally, each test represents a separate performance obligation for which revenue is recognised when the test report is generated i.e. when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered to the customers by the Company.

For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price net of discounts. The price that is regularly charged for a test when registered separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price.

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 transfer 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. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

Cost of obtaining the contract - Practical exemptions

The Company expenses the incremental costs of obtaining a contract since the amortisation period of the asset is one year or less.

Other Income

Interest Income from Bank Deposits

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate.

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(n) Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The weighted average number of shares classified as equity in nature outstanding is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of 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 period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme and Employees' State Insurance ('ESI') scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as an employee benefits expense in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the related services are rendered by employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

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2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Employee benefits (cont'd)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. This rate is applied on the net defined benefit liability (asset), both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated compensated absences are unused leaves which can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee. 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. The liabilities of earned leaves which are not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employee render the related service, are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit cost method based on actuarial valuations. Actuarial gains/ losses are recognized in profit or loss.

(p) Taxes

Income-tax expenses comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Income Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.
Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(q) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs comprise interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and amortization of initial costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

(r) Segment Reporting

The Company identifies segment basis of the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are regularly reviewed by the CODM ('chief operating decision maker'). The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. The business of the Company falls within a single line of business i.e. business of diagnostic services. All other activities of the Company revolve around its main business. Hence no separate reportable primary segment.

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3 Critical accounting 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 standalone 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) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As described in the material accounting policies, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. Useful lives of intangible assets is determined on the basis of estimated benefits to be derived from use of such intangible assets. These reassessments may result in change in the depreciation /amortization expense in future periods.

(b) Actuarial Valuation

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in Other Comprehensive Income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account discount rate, salary growth rate, expected rate of return, mortality and attrition rate. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the standalone financial statements.

(c) 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.

(d) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The litigations and claims to which the Company is exposed are assessed by management and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers.

(f) Income taxes

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

(g) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non cancellable 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 discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by Company

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

(a) Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 107 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.
The Company does not have any supplier finance arrangements during the reporting period.

(b) Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

a) An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.

b)If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.

c)In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(c) Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Pillar-Two Tax Reforms

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

(d) Amendment to Ind AS 21-Lack of exchangeability

The Amendments introduces requirement to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendment requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. These amendments had no effect on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

New standards and amendments notified but not effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

a) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.

b) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.

c) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The Company does not expect these amendments to have an impact on its operations or standalone financial statements.

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5 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Laboratory Equipments	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at 01 April 2024	79.26	936.80	632.29	196.77	3,188.49	11,014.69	194.84	175.16	16,418.30
Additions during the year	-	1.01	76.18	41.46	329.36	1,680.30	99.61	54.08	2,282.00
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(61.37)	-	-	(61.37)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**79.26**	**937.81**	**708.47**	**238.23**	**3,517.85**	**12,633.62**	**294.45**	**229.24**	**18,638.93**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	31.20	192.64	78.64	737.92	1,778.51	27.33	79.23	2,925.47
Depreciation charge during the year	-	15.60	83.98	50.85	413.16	1,177.68	25.48	29.39	1,796.14
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(20.97)	-	-	(20.97)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**46.80**	**276.62**	**129.49**	**1,151.08**	**2,935.22**	**52.81**	**108.62**	**4,700.64**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**79.26**	**891.01**	**431.85**	**108.74**	**2,366.77**	**9,698.40**	**241.64**	**120.62**	**13,938.29**
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at 01 April 2025	79.26	937.81	708.47	238.23	3,517.85	12,633.62	294.45	229.24	18,638.93
Additions during the year	-	-	177.01	109.25	1,063.69	3,565.80	33.58	129.51	5,078.84
Disposals during the year	-	-	(1.05)	(2.37)	(20.61)	(76.02)	(1.81)	(10.11)	(111.97)
Balance as at 31 March 2026		**937.81**	**884.43**	**345.11**	**4,560.93**	**16,123.40**	**326.22**	**348.64**	**23,605.80**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 01 April 2025	-	46.80	276.62	129.49	1,151.08	2,935.22	52.81	108.62	4,700.64
Depreciation charge during the year	-	15.61	100.32	55.64	445.58	1,418.24	38.01	51.72	2,125.12
4	-	-	(1.05)	(2.37)	(20.61)	(37.34)	(1.81)	(10.11)	(73.29)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**-**	**62.41**	**375.89**	**182.76**	**1,576.05**	**4,316.12**	**89.01**	**150.23**	**6,752.47**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	**-**	**875.40**	**508.54**	**162.35**	**2,984.88**	**11,807.28**	**237.21**	**198.41**	**16,853.33**

Notes:

(a) For details on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company (Refer note 22)

(b) The Company has created a first and exclusive charge by the way of mortgage over certain medical equipments and other property, plant and equipments having a net block of ₹ 1,671.97 lakhs (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,284.91 lakhs) against the term loan taken for medical equipments and vehicle loans.

(c) Refer note 39 for details of capital commitments.

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	532.03	101.64
Add: Addition during the year	3,685.72	534.23
Less: Capitalisation during the year	(719.14)	(103.84)
Closing balance	**3,498.61**	**532.03**

(a) Ageing of capital work-in-progress

(i) Projects in progress	Amounts in capital work-in-progress for				
Particulars	Less than one year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2026	3,498.61	-	-	-	3,498.61
31 March 2025	532.03	-	-	-	532.03

(b) There is no project as capital works in progress as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded its cost compared to original plan or which has been temporarily suspended.

7 Right of use assets & Lease Liabilities

The Company has leasing arrangements for a number of properties in the jurisdictions from which it operates. In some jurisdictions it is customary for lease contracts to provide for payments to increase each year by inflation and in others to be reset periodically to market rental rates. In some jurisdictions, for property leases the periodic rent is fixed over the lease term. These leases have terms ranging from two to fifteen years.

The Company also has leasing arrangements for certain items of plant and equipment (Medical equipments). Leases of plant and equipment have in substance fixed and variable payments.

The Company also has entered into certain leases of equipment with lease term up to 12 months and certain leases of office equipment of low value. The Company applies the recognition exemptions relating to short-term leases and lease of low-value assets for these leases.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease added during the period is 10.05% for premises and medical equipments.

(a) Right-of-use asset

Particulars	Medical Equipments	Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as on 01 April 2024	1,212.00	9,563.76	10,775.76
Additions for the year	-	1,514.36	1,514.36
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1,212.00**	**11,078.12**	**12,290.12**
Accumulated amortisation	356.86	2,878.01	3,234.87
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 34)	180.21	1,446.02	1,626.23
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**537.07**	**4,324.03**	**4,861.10**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**674.93**	**6,754.09**	**7,429.02**
Gross carrying amount as on 01 April 2025	1,212.00	11,078.12	12,290.12
Additions for the year	-	5,746.95	5,746.95
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,212.00**	**16,825.07**	**18,037.07**
Accumulated amortisation as on 01 April 2025	537.07	4,324.03	4,861.10
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 34)	180.21	1,601.06	1,781.27
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**717.28**	**5,925.09**	**6,642.37**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	**494.72**	**10,899.98**	**11,394.70**

(b) Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance of lease liabilities at the beginning of the year	8,306.57	8,183.97
Add: Additions during the year	5,568.58	1,416.29
Add: Interest expenses on lease liabilities	1,130.92	776.30
Less: Lease payments	(2,371.68)	(2,069.99)
Balance of lease liabilities at the end of the year	**12,634.39**	**8,306.57**
Current portion of lease liabilities	1,425.29	1,183.76
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	11,209.10	7,122.81

(c) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	Refer note	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets	34	1,781.27	1,626.23
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	33	1,130.92	776.30
Expense relating to short-term leases, variable payment not included in lease liabilities (included in rent expenses under other expenses)	35	595.41	412.63

(d) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows show the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,371.68)	(2,069.99)

Refer note 46 for disclosure on contractual maturities of lease liabilities

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 (a) Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	172.76	172.76
Additions during the year	91.36	91.36
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**264.12**	**264.12**
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	65.66	65.66
Amortisation charge during the year (Refer note 34)	50.46	50.46
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**116.12**	**116.12**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**148.00**	**148.00**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2025	264.12	264.12
Additions during the year	16.26	16.26
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**280.38**	**280.38**
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 01 April 2025	116.12	116.12
Amortisation charge during the year (Refer note 34)	53.78	53.78
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**169.90**	**169.90**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	**110.48**	**110.48**

8 (b) Intangible Assets under Development

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	97.16	97.16
Less: Capitalisation during the year	(47.82)	(47.82)
Balance as at 01 April 2025	**49.34**	**49.34**
Add: Addition during the year	133.24	133.24
Less: Capitalisation during the year	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	**182.58**	**182.58**

(a) Ageing of intangible assets under development

(i) Projects in progress	Amounts in intangible assets under development				
Particulars	Less than one year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2026	133.24	49.34	-	-	182.58
31 March 2025	49.34	-	-	-	49.34

(b) There is no project as intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded its cost compared to original plan or which has been temporarily suspended.

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9 Investments (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in Subsidiaries at cost		
Suraksha Speciality LLP	50.00	50.00
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	120.00	120.00
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	0.74	0.74
Suraksha Advance Radiology Private Limited	0.74	0.74
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	459.63	-
Investment in equity share of other company at cost		
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	-	100.00
Total	631.11	271.48

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	631.11	271.48
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

10 Loans (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related party (Refer Note 41)	2,757.17	1,387.23
Total	2,757.17	1,387.23

11 Other non current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits (at amortised cost)	694.70	705.64
Bank deposit with maturity for more than 12 months	1420.74	3,558.02
Total	2,115.44	4,263.66

Bank deposits of ₹ 6.39 lakhs (31 March 2025: ₹ 7.55 lakhs) has been pledged by way of security for bank guarantee given, which are not encashable within next year.

12 Non-current tax assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance tax and tax deducted at sources, net of provision	406.47	161.31
Total	406.47	161.31

13 Other non current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital advances	686.16	702.61
Prepaid Expenses	30.59	-
Total	716.75	702.61

14 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Consumables - Stores	783.08	785.93
Pharmacy	28.48	15.72
Total	811.56	801.65

15 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables considered goods - unsecured	2,927.56	1,923.46
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(441.38)	(417.66)
Total	2,486.18	1,505.80

Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties (Refer Note No. 41)	377.47	291.38
Receivable from others (net)	2,108.71	1,214.42
Total	2,486.18	1,505.80

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 30 to 60 days. The Company does not hold any collateral security. Refer note 46 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks, and details of impairment losses for the trade receivable and fair values.

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Notes forming part of standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Trade Receivables (cont'd)
Trade Receivables ageing schedule

31 March 2026	Current						
	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables							
- considered good	76.55	2,026.08	489.39		-	-	2,592.02
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	126.37	-	-	126.37
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	80.97	128.20	209.17
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	76.55	2,026.08	489.39	126.37	80.97	128.20	2,927.56
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2.91)	(99.99)	(92.04)	(70.97)	(55.04)	(120.43)	(441.38)
Total	73.64	1,926.09	397.35	55.40	25.93	7.77	2,486.18

31 March 2025	Current						
	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables							
- considered good	60.75	1,321.89	257.21	-	-	-	1,639.85
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	119.16	-	-	119.16
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	44.43	120.02	164.45
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	60.75	1,321.89	257.21	119.16	44.43	120.02	1,923.46
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2.73)	(85.29)	(81.22)	(83.97)	(44.43)	(120.02)	(417.66)
Total	58.02	1,236.60	175.99	35.19	-	-	1,505.80

16 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	141.12	67.27
Cash in hand	89.33	80.27
Total	230.45	147.54

17 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Bank deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	2,293.86	1,405.31
Total	2,293.86	1,405.31

Bank deposits of ₹ 466.73 lakhs (31 March 2025: ₹ 206.18 lakhs) has been pledged by way of security for bank guarantee given, which are encashable within next year.

18 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Other receivables (*)	51.41	162.12
Security Deposits	58.38	107.93
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(40.88)	(17.88)
Total	68.91	252.17

* The Company had got listed in the previous financial year through initial public offering (IPO) of equity shares. The Company had incurred IPO related expenses of ₹ 2,086.24 lakhs, out of which ₹ 2,034.83 has been reimbursed by the Selling Shareholders in accordance with the agreement dated 23 July 2024 and accordingly ₹ 51.41 has been presented as receivables as at 31 March 2026.

19 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance to vendors	256.63	168.65
Prepaid expenses	156.93	145.32
Other receivables	3.39	0.62
Gratuity Fund	39.38	-
Total	456.33	314.59

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised share capital		
Equity Shares		
6,10,00,000 (Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each) (31 March 2025: 6,10,00,000 Equity Share of ₹ 2 each)	1,220.00	1,220.00
Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature		
1,80,000 (31 March 2025: 1,80,000) 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	180.00	180.00
	1,400.00	1,400.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
Equity Shares		
5,20,80,758 (Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid) (31 March 2025: 5,20,80,758 Equity Share of ₹ 2 each)	1,041.62	1,041.62
Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature		
Nil (31 March 2025: 1,62,859) 0.0001% Compulsory Convertible Cumulative Preference Share of ₹ 100/- each	-	-
Total	1,041.62	1,041.62

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

(i) Equity Shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,20,80,758	1,041.62	6,90,000	690.00
Add: Share issued during the year on account of stock split	-	-	3,38,10,000	-
Add: Share issued during the year on account of Bonus Issue	-	-	86,24,997	172.50
Conversion of 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	89,55,761	179.12
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,20,80,758	1,041.62	5,20,80,758	1,041.62

(ii) Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature : 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	1,62,859	162.86
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Converted during the year	-	-	1,62,859	162.86
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

(B) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached:

(i) Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having face value of ₹ 2/- each. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the General Meeting. The above shareholding represent the legal ownership of shares.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders shall 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. Equity Shares held by OrbiMed Asia II Mauritius Limited (surviving entity pursuant to amalgamation of Orbimed Asia II Mauritius FDI Investment Limited) in the Company carry certain protective rights under the terms of the Shareholders Agreement.

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

During the previous year 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares aggregating to 1,62,859 preference shares of par value ₹ 100/- each were converted into 89,55,761 equity shares of par value of ₹ 2/- each.

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

(i) Equity Shares:

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Ritu Mittal	82,95,437	15.93%	82,76,307	15.89%
OrbiMed Asia II Mauritius Limited (surviving entity pursuant to amalgamation of Orbimed Asia II Mauritius FDI Investment Limited)	67,06,711	12.88%	67,06,711	12.88%
Satish Kumar Verma	56,43,971	10.84%	56,43,971	10.84%
Sarla Kejriwal(*)	48,09,062	9.23%	48,09,062	9.23%
Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd-A/C Nippon India Pharma Fund	38,96,349	7.48%	31,69,618	6.09%
Kotak Small Cap Fund	32,21,462	6.19%	30,43,015	5.84%
Dr. Somnath Chatterjee	26,54,768	5.10%	25,99,688	4.99%

(*) Shares of Late Mr. Kishan Kumar Kejriwal has been transferred to Mrs Sarla Kejriwal, post his demise on 05 November 2023.

(D) Details of Equity shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	No. of shares	% holding	% change during the year	No. of shares	% holding	% change during the year
Ritu Mittal	82,95,437	15.93%	0.04%	82,76,307	15.89%	-6.97%
Satish Verma	56,43,971	10.84%	0.00%	56,43,971	10.84%	-8.54%
Sarla Kejriwal(*)	48,09,062	9.23%	0.00%	48,09,062	9.23%	-1.92%
Dr. Somnath Chatterjee	26,54,768	5.10%	0.11%	25,99,688	4.99%	-4.57%

(*) Shares of Late Mr. Kishan Kumar Kejriwal has been transferred to Mrs Sarla Kejriwal, post his demise on 05 November 2023.

(E) The company in the previous financial year had allotted 86,24,997 equity shares of ₹ 2 each in proportion of 1 bonus equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each for every four equity share of ₹ 2 each. There are no shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

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21 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	19,183.31	15,720.15
Securities premium	4,648.33	4,648.33
Share Based Payment Reserve	106.40	21.12
Total	23,938.04	20,389.60

(A) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	15,720.15	12,396.54
Add: Profit for the year	3,406.22	3,344.00
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	56.94	(20.39)
Closing balance	19,183.31	15,720.15

(B) Securities premium

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Securities Premium	4,648.33	4,837.09
Less: Utilised for issuance of Bonus Shares (*)	-	(172.50)
Less: Utilised for Conversion of CCPS (*)	-	(16.26)
Total	4,648.33	4,648.33

(C) Share Based Payment Reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	21.12	-
Add: Share Based Payment	85.28	21.12
Total	106.40	21.12

* The Board of Directors and shareholders of the company had approved in the previous year issue of bonus issue at its meeting held on 15 May 2024 and 17 May 2024 respectively. Accordingly, the company had allotted 86,24,997 equity shares of ₹ 2 each in proportion of 1 bonus equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each for every four equity share of ₹ 2 each.
Further, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the company had approved the split up of each equity share of face value of ₹ 100 of the company into fifty equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each at its meeting held on 15 May 2024 and 17 May 2024 respectively. Accordingly, the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company had been subdivided from 6,90,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 100 each to 3,45,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each.

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings	Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available for distribution to shareholders and includes remeasurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to profit and loss.
Securities Premium	Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
Other comprehensive Income	OCI reserve represents the balance in equity for the items accounted in other comprehensive income. OCI is classified into (i) The items that will not be classified to profit and loss (ii) The items that will be reclassified to profit and loss

22 Borrowings

(a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured		
Term loan from banks (refer note 22.1 below)	-	232.29
Car Loan		
- From banks (refer note 22.2 below)	13.20	25.16
- From financial institution (refer note 22.3 below)	-	30.09
Total	13.20	287.54

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured		
Term loan from banks (refer note 22.1 below)	108.84	254.32
Car Loan		
- From Banks (refer note 22.2 below)	14.05	12.96
- From Financial Institution (refer note 22.3 below)	30.09	27.70
Total	152.98	294.98

Notes:

22.1 Details of rate of interest, repayment and securities with respect to term loans for Medical Equipment's

Term loans from banks are repayable in 61 equated monthly installments and carry an interest rate of 5.98% - 7.11% per annum (31 March 2025: 6.90% - 10.05% per annum). These loans are secured by exclusive charge on medical equipments purchased out of the respective loans and personal guarantee of directors. Further during the year, additional term loans of ₹ 1,963.50 lakhs were sanctioned which are yet to be utilized by the Company.

22.2 Details of rate of interest, repayment and securities with respect to car loans from bank

The aforesaid term loans are secured against the hypothecation over vehicle's against which such loans have been taken. Such loans are repayable in equal monthly instalment over a period of 60 months along with interest in the range of 7.10% to 8.50% per annum (31 March 2025: 7.10% to 8.50% per annum).

22.3 Details of rate of interest, repayment and securities with respect to car loan from financial institution

The aforesaid term loan are secured against the hypothecation over vehicle's against which such loans have been taken. Such loans are repayable in equal monthly instalment over a period of 25 months along with interest in the range of 8.28% per annum (31 March 2025: 8.28%).

23 Non current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital Creditors	2,187.30	-
Total	2,187.30	-

24 Non current provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for Gratuity (*)	-	28.86
Liabilities for compensated absences (*)	81.85	73.36
Total	81.85	102.22

*Refer note 40 for disclosure on Employee benefits

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 **Trade payables**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	233.43	196.74
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,708.91	1,202.11
Total	**1,942.34**	**1,398.85**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year:		
- Principal	233.43	196.74
- Interest	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iii) The amount of payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026	Current						
Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	233.43	-	-	-	-	233.43
- Others	474.37	1,098.96	127.65	0.67	0.40	6.85	1,708.90
Disputed trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**474.37**	**1,332.39**	**127.65**	**0.67**	**0.40**	**6.85**	**1,942.32**

As at 31 March 2025	Current						
Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	196.25	-	-	0.49		196.74
- Others	282.28	833.72	60.26	2.83	12.73	10.29	1,202.11
Disputed trade payables							-
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**282.28**	**1,029.97**	**60.26**	**2.83**	**13.22**	**10.29**	**1,398.85**

26 **Other current financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.71	2.89
Security deposits	76.45	71.65
Capital creditors	1,227.68	170.32
Payable to employees	611.13	468.39
Total	**1,915.97**	**713.25**

27 **Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue received in advance	47.68	57.78
Statutory dues payable	216.16	148.38
Other payables	20.87	11.63
Total	**284.71**	**217.79**

28 **Current provisions**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Liabilities for compensated absences (Refer Note No. 40)	14.82	12.52
Total	**14.82**	**12.52**

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29 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from contract with customer		
Sales of services		
Sales of diagnostic services	29,814.82	24,884.84
Sales of goods		
Sale of pharmaceutical products	253.09	24.70
Total	30,067.91	24,909.54

Refer note 43 for additional revenue from operations disclosure

30 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income on :		
- Bank deposits	206.67	287.07
- loan to subsidiaries	151.78	91.70
- Income tax refund	-	2.00
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	36.13	33.40
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	37.83	22.97
Miscellaneous other income	2.82	1.16
Total	435.23	438.30

31 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year	801.65	665.31
Add: Purchases	3,619.92	3,030.88
Less : Inventories at the end of the year (Refer Note 14)	811.56	801.65
Total	3,610.01	2,894.54

32 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus (inclusive of director's remuneration)	4,597.80	3,804.63
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer Note 40)	311.21	244.29
Employee share-based compensation expense (Refer Note 44)	85.28	21.12
Staff welfare expenses	104.41	65.60
Post employment benefit plan (Refer Note 40)	68.30	54.94
Total	5,167.00	4,190.58

33 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense at amortised cost on:		
- Term Loan	25.06	61.74
- Working capital loan	-	0.30
- Overdraft facility	-	0.19
- Lease liabilities	1,130.92	776.30
- Deferred Payments(*)	78.01	-
Total	1,233.99	838.53

(*) As per Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment, where payment for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as finance cost over the period of credit.

During the year, the Company entered into Capex Supply Arrangements (CSA) with suppliers primarily to avail deferred payment terms. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 78.01 Lakhs, representing the financing component arising from such deferred payment arrangements, has been recognised as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

34 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	2,125.12	1,796.14
Amortisation on right-of-use asset (Refer Note 7)	1,781.27	1,626.23
Amortisation of Intangibles (Refer Note 8)	53.76	50.46
Total	3,960.15	3,472.83

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Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Advertisement	470.90	375.41
Rent expense	538.94	355.02
Rent on medical equipment	56.47	57.61
Bank charges	73.07	66.55
Power and fuel	913.06	726.88
Rates and taxes	124.00	86.53
Professional fees paid to doctors	5,139.70	4,127.08
Repairs and maintenance:		
- plant and machinery	723.55	711.69
- others	176.74	107.58
Printing, stationary, postage and courier charges	70.73	34.60
Insurance	54.52	46.43
Information technology expenses	483.72	531.81
Legal and professional fees	315.90	147.43
Director Sitting Fees	28.20	21.48
Loss on sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	29.26	25.41
Membership and subscription expenses	138.38	116.53
Security and housekeeping charges	799.73	555.97
Payments to auditors	48.88	37.36
Security deposits written off	0.65	6.65
Bad debts written off	-	26.78
Commission to collection centers	593.64	348.96
Sample testing and collection charges	396.80	345.73
Travelling and conveyance	160.26	126.56
Communication costs	76.40	71.70
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer Note 49)	61.08	59.80
Miscellaneous expenses	289.19	229.26
Total	**11,763.77**	**9,346.81**

35.1 Details of payment to auditors (including taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	21.06	20.06
Limited Review	21.95	14.16
Certification	1.25	-
Tax audit	1.18	1.77
Reimbursement of expenses	3.44	1.37
Total	**48.88**	**37.36**

36 Impairment Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Provision for credit allowances on receivables and deposits	46.71	218.58
Total	46.71	218.58

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Diagnostic Limited Kolkata

(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Tax expense

(A) Income tax expense:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax	1,072.82	1,066.83
Tax related to earlier years	-	(38.22)
Deferred tax	242.47	13.36
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**1,315.29**	**1,041.97**

(B) Income tax expense charged to Other Comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	76.09	(27.25)
Tax impact on above	(19.15)	6.86
Income tax charged to OCI	**(19.15)**	**6.86**

(C) Reconciliation of tax charge

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax	4,721.51	4,385.97
Enacted income tax rate applicable to the Company	25.17%	25.17%
Current tax expenses/(Credit) on profit/(loss) before tax at the enacted income tax rate	**1,188.31**	**1,103.86**
Tax related to earlier years	-	(38.22)
Impact due to deductions claimed under Income-tax Act	(29.23)	(40.22)
Tax impact of expenses not deductible	154.60	15.05
Others	1.61	1.50
Income tax expense	**1,315.29**	**1,041.97**

The Company has opted for new tax rate under section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961 from the FY 2022-23. Hence, the effective tax rate for current and deferred tax for current year is 25.17% (22% + surcharge + cess).

(D) Deferred tax balances:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment	1,241.77	981.70
Right-of-use assets	2,849.39	1,844.30
Deferred Payment	117.62	-
	4,208.78	**2,826.00**
Deferred tax assets		
Unwinding of financial instruments	96.55	56.31
Provision for credit allowances on trade receivables	111.09	105.12
Lease liabilities	3,179.84	2,090.60
Provision for employee benefits	14.59	28.88
	3,402.07	**2,280.91**
Deferred tax liability	**806.71**	**545.09**

Movement in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	981.70	260.07	-	1,241.77
Right-of-use assets	1,844.30	1,005.09	-	2,849.39
Deferred Payment	-	117.62	-	117.62
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**2,826.00**	**1,382.78**	**-**	**4,208.78**
Deferred tax assets				
Unwinding of financial instruments	56.31	40.24	-	96.55
Provision for credit allowances on trade receivables	105.12	5.97	-	111.09
Lease liabilities	2,090.60	1,089.24	-	3,179.84
Provision for employee benefits	28.88	4.86	(19.15)	14.59
Total deferred tax assets (B)	**2,280.91**	**1,140.31**	**(19.15)**	**3,402.07**
Deferred tax liability (A-B)	**545.09**	**242.47**	**19.15**	**806.71**

Movement in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities from 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	844.80	136.90	-	981.70
Right-of-use assets	1,865.44	(21.14)	-	1,844.30
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**2,710.24**	**115.76**	**-**	**2,826.00**
Deferred tax assets				
Unwinding of financial instruments	37.89	18.42	-	56.31
Provision for credit allowances on trade receivables	54.61	50.51	-	105.12
Lease liabilities	2,059.74	30.86	-	2,090.60
Provision for employee benefits	19.41	2.61	6.86	28.88
Total deferred tax assets (B)	**2,171.65**	**102.40**	**6.86**	**2,280.91**
Deferred tax liability (A-B)	**538.59**	**13.36**	**(6.86)**	**545.09**

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38 Earning per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	3,406.22	3,344.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Nos.)	5,20,80,758	5,20,80,758
Add: Weighted average number of compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding (Nos.)		-
Total of Weighted average number of shares outstanding (Nos.)	5,20,80,758	5,20,80,758
Face Value per share	2.00	2.00
Basic earnings per share (₹)	**6.54**	**6.42**
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	**6.54**	**6.42**

39 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances).	2,649.33	772.25

40 Employee benefits

(A) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employees salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations towards specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when they accrue.

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employers' Contribution to Provident and other funds	241.44	191.85
Employers' Contribution to State Insurance Scheme	69.77	52.44
	311.21	244.29

(B) Defined benefit plans

I. Gratuity:

The Company provides Gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. All employees are entitled to gratuity benefits on exit from service due to retirement, resignation or death. There is a vesting period of 5 years on exits due to retirement or resignation. This defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the relevant current service cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance sheet date.

The gratuity benefit is provided through a Gratuity Fund administered and managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual contributions are charged to Statement of profit and loss.

i) Amount recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	401.40	406.44
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	440.78	377.58
Net (Assets) / liability recognized in Balance Sheet	**(39.38)**	**28.86**
Current liability/ (assets)	(39.38)	-
Non-current liability/ (assets)	-	28.86
Total	**(39.38)**	**28.86**

ii) Changes in the present value of benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	406.44	333.29
Included in profit or loss:		
Interest cost	27.64	23.23
Current service cost	66.34	53.74
	93.98	76.97
Included in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss - Financial Assumptions	(46.33)	8.07
Actuarial (gain)/ loss - Experience	(23.54)	21.07
	(69.87)	29.14
Other		
Benefit payments directly by the Company	(29.15)	(32.96)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**401.40**	**406.44**

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

I. Gratuity (cont'd)

iii) Changes in the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	377.58	316.00
Included in profit or loss		
Interest income on plan assets	25.68	22.03
	25.68	22.03
Included in Other Comprehensive Income		
Return on plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate	6.22	1.89
	6.22	1.89
Other		
Employer contributions	60.45	70.62
Benefits paid	(29.15)	(32.96)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	440.78	377.58

iv) Reconciliation of balance sheet amount

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening net (asset)/liability	28.86	17.29
Expense/(income) recognised in profit and loss	68.30	54.94
Expense/(income) recognised in other comprehensive income	(76.09)	27.25
Employers contribution	(60.45)	(70.62)
Balance sheet (Asset)/Liability at the end of year	(39.38)	28.86

v) Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	66.34	53.74
Net Interest cost	1.96	1.20
Total expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss	68.30	54.94

vi) Expense recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from:		
- Experience	(23.54)	21.07
- Assumptions changes	(46.33)	8.07
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(6.22)	(1.89)
Net actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in OCI	(76.09)	27.25

vii) Principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Discount Rate	7.75%	6.80%
Salary increase rate	5.25%	5.25%
Attrition rate		
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
31-40 years	2.00%	2.00%
More than 44 years	1.00%	1.00%
Retirement age	60	60

viii) Major categories of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Funds managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India	100.00%	100.00%

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I. Gratuity (cont'd)

ix) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The changes would have affected the defined benefit obligation as below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Change in Discount rate		
Delta effect + 1%	-10.23%	-10.85%
Delta effect - 1%	12.21%	13.03%
Change in rate of salary increase		
Delta effect + 1%	11.83%	12.71%
Delta effect - 1%	-10.30%	-11.00%

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

x) Maturity profile of benefit payments

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
1 Year	12.00	14.23
2 to 5 years	117.87	97.67
6 to 10 years	183.62	164.09
More than 10 years	923.79	841.23

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 12 years (31 March 2025: 13 years)

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and entity is exposed to the Following Risks:

i) **Interest rate risk:** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

ii) **Salary Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

iii) **Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

iv) **Demographic Risk:** The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

v) **Regulatory Risk:** : Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of ₹ 20,00,000).

II. Compensated absences:

The provision for compensated absences (Privilege Leave) as at the year end 31 March 2026 is ₹ 68.66 lakhs (31 March 2025: ₹ 61.61 lakhs). The provision for compensated absences (Sick leave) as at the year end 31 March 2026 is ₹ 28.01 lakhs (31 March 2025: ₹ 24.27 lakhs).

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Related party disclosures

A. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Name of Related Parties
Subsidiaries	Suraksha Specialty LLP Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP (AIIR) Suraksha Radiology Private Limited Suraksha Advance Radiology Private Limited Fetomat Wellness Private Limited (w.e.f 9 April 2025)
Step-down Subsidiary	Suraksha Salvia LLP
Key Management Personnel (KMPs)	Dr Somnath Chatterjee - Jt. Managing Director (w.e.f 16 July 2024) Ritu Mittal - Jt. Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f 16 July 2024) Karan Kanika Verma - Director (Resigned w.e.f 16 July 2024) Satish Kumar Verma - Director (w.e.f 16 July 2024) Arun Sadhanandham - Director (Resigned w.e.f 06 June 2025) Amit Saraf - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 03 June 2024 till 15 February 2025) K S Ravindra - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 01 March 2025) Mamta Jain - Company Secretary (w.e.f 15 April 2024) Pradip Kumar Dutta - Independent Director (w.e.f 16 July 2024) Ishani Ray - Independent Director (w.e.f 16 July 2024) Siddhartha Roy - Independent Director (w.e.f 03 October 2024) Dharam Chandra Dharewa - Independent Director (w.e.f 03 October 2024)
Entities over which KMPs/ directors and/ or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	Suraksha Diagnostic & Eye Centre Private Limited Oscar Enclave Private Limited R.A. Enterprises Kejriwal Constructions Sahayta Clinic LLP Suresh Enterprise Kejriwal Electronics Ltd
Relative of KMPs	Raghavi Mittal Rahat Mittal Dr Aparajita Chatterjee Dr Tathagata Chatterjee Dr Tandra Chatterjee

B. Details of related party transactions during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of Services		
Suraksha Diagnostic & Eye Centre Private Limited	353.34	308.34
Suraksha Salvia LLP	-	17.80
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	199.02	131.52
Sahayta Clinic LLP	3.10	5.09
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	38.32	-
Sale of Goods		
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	33.58	11.11
Purchase of Consumables		
R.A. Enterprise	1,385.60	1,185.11
Kejriwal Electronics Ltd	2.26	0.67
Rent Expense		
Oscar Enclave Private Limited	460.89	460.89
Kejriwal Constructions	68.41	62.19
Suresh Enterprise	34.27	34.27
Investment in equity shares		
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	359.63	100.00
Professional Fees to relative of KMP		
Dr Aparajita Chatterjee	24.18	22.75
Dr Tandra Chatterjee	1.16	0.99
Dr Tathagata Chatterjee	1.13	-
Rahat Mittal	12.00	-
Raghavi Mittal	6.00	9.00
Commission Paid		
Sahayta Clinic LLP	0.76	1.30
Service Charges/Technical Fees		
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	37.81	-
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	2.46	-
Interest received on loan		
Suraksha Speciality LLP	13.94	10.99
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	3.43	6.85
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	84.35	73.86
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	50.05	-
Repayment from subsidiaries		
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	90.00	20.00
Loan to subsidiaries		
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	-	110.00
Suraksha Speciality LLP	33.00	37.00
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	37.00	630.00
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	1,258.00	-
Advances to step-down subsidiary		
Suraksha Salvia LLP	4.88	10.88
Advances to subsidiaries		
Suraksha Speciality LLP	1.01	1.87
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	21.09	15.35
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	-	0.06
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	4.16	-
Investment made		
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	-	55.00
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	-	0.74
Remuneration paid to KMPs		
Dr. Somnath Chatterjee	216.00	216.00
Ritu Mittal	216.00	216.00
K S Ravindra	132.00	23.00
Amit Saraf	-	40.95
Mamta Jain	28.80	25.27
Director's sitting fees		
Pradip Kumar Dutta	7.08	5.45
Ishani Ray	7.08	6.25
Siddhartha Roy	7.08	2.85
Dharam Chandra Dharewa	6.96	3.65

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Related party disclosures (cont'd)

C. Balances Outstanding as at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Receivable		
Suraksha Diagnostic & Eye Centre Private Limited	77.22	149.57
Suraksha Salvia LLP	52.45	52.45
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	242.84	89.32
Sahayta Clinic LLP	0.02	0.04
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	4.94	-
Investment in equity shares		
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	459.63	100.00
Loans including interest		
Suraksha Speciality LLP	242.47	196.92
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	1,211.49	1,098.58
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	1,303.04	-
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	0.17	91.73
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Suraksha Speciality LLP	50.00	50.00
Asian Institute of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	120.00	120.00
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	0.74	0.74
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	0.74	0.74
Security Deposits Receivable		
Oscar Enclave Private Limited	114.60	114.60
Suresh Enterprise	12.00	12.00
Advance to Suppliers		
Asian Institute Of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	0.06	0.06
Suraksha Speciality LLP	3.19	2.17
Suraksha Radiology Private Limited	36.92	15.82
Suraksha Salvia LLP	40.26	35.38
Suraksha Advance Radiology Pvt Ltd	4.16	0.00
Trade Payables		
R.A. Enterprise	178.31	148.05
Oscar Enclave Private Limited	34.95	35.15
Kejriwal Constructions	5.22	4.74
Kejriwal Electronics Ltd	0.48	-
Suresh Enterprise	2.61	2.61
Fetomat Wellness Private Limited	0.41	-
Asian Institute Of Immunology & Rheumatology LLP	37.81	-
Sahayata Clinic LLP	0.22	0.29
Dr Aparajita Chatterjee	1.81	1.76
Dr Tandra Chatterjee	0.08	0.07
Raghavi Mittal	0.45	0.65
Rahat Mittal	0.90	-
Dr Tathagata Chatterjee	0.08	0.08
Payable to KMPs		
Ritu Mittal	11.45	11.18
Dr. Somnath Chatterjee	11.45	11.18
K S Ravindra	14.35	15.12
Mamta Jain	2.34	1.94

Notes:

i) The related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevails in arm's length transactions and resulting outstanding receivables and payables including financial assets and financial liabilities balances are settled in cash. None of the balances are secured.

ii) Related parties have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

iii) The remuneration to key managerial personnel does not include provision for gratuity and leave encashment, as they are determined for the Company as a whole.

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Segment information

The Company is engaged solely in the business of diagnostic centres for carrying out various pathology and radiology services. The entire operations are governed by the same set of risks and returns and hence is considered as representing a single business segment. As the Company operates in a single primary business segment, no separate segment information has been disclosed.

The Board of Directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. Therefore there is no reportable segment for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108- 'Operating Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015. The Board regularly reviews the performance reports and make decisions about allocation of resources.

(a) Information about geographical areas

The Company is domiciled in India and has revenue only from India. The Company operates within India and therefore there are no assets or liabilities outside India.

(b) Information about major customers

No single customer contributed more than 10% or more to the Company's revenue during the year ended 31 March 2026.

43 Revenue as per Ind AS 115

A. Contract balances

a) The following table provides information about receivables, unbilled revenue and deferred revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Receivables	2,486.18	1,505.80
Contract liabilities		
Advances from customers	47.68	57.78

b) Significant changes in the contract balances during the year are as follows:

Particulars	Contract liabilities	Contract liabilities
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	57.78	4.55
Revenue recognised during the year	(57.78)	(4.55)
Advances received	47.68	57.78
At the end of the reporting year	**47.68**	**57.78**

B. Reconciliation of revenue recognised vis-à-vis contracted price

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	32,373.49	26,705.05
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
Discount / Rebates	(2,305.58)	(1,795.51)
Revenue from operations	30,067.91	24,909.54

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Diagnostic Limited Kolkata

(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

44 Share - based Payments

The Company instituted the Suraksha Employee Stock Option Scheme 2024 ("the Scheme" or "ESOP 2024") which were approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("the NRC") of the Company. In accordance to the scheme the company has granted 2,08,164 options to the employees of the company during previous year. The Plan enables grant of stock options to the eligible employees of the Company. The options granted under the Plan have a maximum vesting period of 4 years. The cost of options granted to the employees of the Company are recorded in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based payments.

The time and performance based options under ESOP become eligible on an annual basis at 15%, 25%, 30% and 30% over a period of four years and vesting starts from second year post approval from NRC.

The fair value of equity share options is estimated at the date of grant using Black- Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

(i) Details of options granted under ESOP 2024 by the Board/Nomination and Remuneration committee under equity share based remuneration schemes operated by the Group:

Grant	Grant Date	Number of options granted	Number of options outstanding	Exercise Price	Fair value at grant date
ESOP 2024	15 November 2024	2,08,164	1,62,356	228	238
ESOP 2025	8 August 2025	3,818	1,193	228	238

(ii) Reconciliation of outstanding share options:

Particulars	No of stock options
As at 01 April 2024	-
Granted during the year	2,08,164
Vested/exercisable during the year	-
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	36,741
Exercised during the year	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,71,423
Granted during the year	3,818
Vested/exercisable during the year	-
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	11,692
Exercised during the year	-
As at 31 March 2026	1,63,549

(iii) Disclosures as per Ind AS 102 for outstanding options:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Weighted average exercise price for outstanding options at year end (in ₹)	228	228
Weighted average remaining contractual life for outstanding options at year end.	6.63	7.63
Options vested and exercisable at the end of the year	24,353	-

(iv) The key assumption used to estimate the fair value of stock option as on grant date

Grant Date	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Expected life of options granted in years	Expected volatility
15 November 2024	-	6.82%	4	40.65%
8 August 2025	-	6.82%	4	40.65%

(v) Expense recognised in the profit and loss (Refer Note 32)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employee share-based compensation expense	85.28	21.12
	85.28	21.12

(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

45 Fair value measurements

(A) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities which are classified as amortised cost. There are no other financial assets or financial liabilities classified under Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial assets		
Non-current		
Investments	631.11	271.48
Loans	2,757.17	1,387.23
Other financial assets	2,115.44	4,263.66
Current		
Trade receivables	2,486.18	1,505.80
Cash and cash equivalents	230.45	147.54
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,293.86	1,405.31
Other financial assets	68.91	252.17
Financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Borrowings	13.20	287.54
Lease liabilities	11,209.10	7,122.81
Other financial liabilities	2,187.30	-
Current		
Borrowings	152.98	294.98
Lease liabilities	1,425.29	1,183.76
Trade payables	1,942.34	1,398.85
Other financial liabilities	1,915.97	713.25

(B) Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)
- 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 from prices).
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortized cost:

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other current 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 deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

46 Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board. These risks are categorised into Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument.

The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on variable borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Change in Interest Rates	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Impact in profit before tax	100 bp increase	1.95	6.82
	100 bp decrease	(1.94)	(6.82)

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The Company's exposure to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates is Nil as on 31 March 2026.

(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's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 is the carrying amounts of financial assets as per Note 45. 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.

Trade receivables :

The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach for measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company's trade receivable are generally having credit period from 30 to 60 days and historically, majority of trade receivables are recovered subsequently.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. Based on evaluation carried out and to the best estimate of management, historical loss sufficiently covers expected loss as well as future contingencies and adjustment for forward looking factors are not considered significant, hence no adjustment for forward looking factors is carried.

Computation of Allowance for impairment losses:

ECL is computed based on the trade receivable as at reporting period by applying the bucket wise lifetime loss rate (PDs) determined for each reporting period.

Other financial assets:

Balances with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks / financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors. Other financial assets mainly includes deposit given. Based on assessment carried by the Company, entire receivable under this category is classified as "Stage 1". There is no history of loss and credit risk and the amount of provision for expected credit losses on other financial assets is negligible.

Ageing for Trade receivables under simplified approach

Undisputed- considered good

31 March 2026	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	76.55	2,026.08	489.39	335.54	**2,927.56**
Provision for expected credit losses	(2.91)	(99.99)	(92.04)	(246.44)	(441.38)
Carrying amount of Trade receivable (net of impairment)	73.64	1,926.09	397.35	89.10	**2,486.18**
Expected loss rate	**3.80%**	**4.94%**	**18.81%**	**73.45%**	**15.08%**

Undisputed- considered good

31 March 2025	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	60.75	1,321.89	257.21	283.61	**1,923.46**
Provision for expected credit losses	(2.73)	(85.29)	(81.22)	(248.42)	(417.66)
Carrying amount of Trade receivabie (net of impairment)	**58.02**	**1,236.60**	**175.99**	**35.19**	**1,505.80**
Expected loss rate	**4.50%**	**6.45%**	**31.58%**	**87.59%**	**21.71%**

The movement in provision for expected credit loss is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening provision	(417.66)	(216.97)
Impairment loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(23.72)	200.69
Closing provision	(441.38)	(417.66)

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

46 Financial risk management (cont'd)

(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.

Financing arrangements:

The Company has the following undrawn committed borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unutilized bank overdraft facilities	-	200.00
Total	**-**	**200.00**

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The table below summarizes the undiscounted maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
As at 31 March 2026					
Borrowings	166.18	166.18	152.98	13.20	-
Lease liabilities	12,634.39	19,942.42	2,596.84	9,998.88	7,346.70
Trade payables	1,942.34	1,942.34	1,942.34	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,103.27	4,103.27	1,915.97	2,187.30	-
Total	**18,846.18**	**26,154.21**	**6,608.13**	**12,199.38**	**7,346.70**
As at 31 March 2025					
Borrowings	582.52	582.52	294.98	287.54	-
Lease liabilities	8,306.57	14,688.13	2,184.41	9,190.23	3,313.49
Trade payables	1,398.85	1,398.85	1,398.85	-	-
Other financial liabilities	713.25	713.25	713.25	-	-
Total	**11,001.19**	**17,382.75**	**4,591.49**	**9,477.77**	**3,313.49**

(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

47 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		As at 31 March 2026		Ratio as on	As at 31 March 2025		Ratio as on	Variation	Remarks
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025		
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets= Inventories + Current loans + Trade receivable + Cash & cash Equivalents + Other current financial assets	Current Liability= current borrowings + current lease liabilities + Trade payables + Other financial liabilities + Other current liabilities and provisions	6,347.29	5,736.11	1.11	4,427.06	3,821.15	1.16	-4.49%	Refer Note (a) below
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= Non current borrowings + Non current Lease liabilities + Current borrowings + Current Lease liabilities	Equity= Equity share capital + Other equity	12,800.57	24,979.66	0.51	8,889.09	21,431.22	0.41	23.55%	Refer Note (a) below
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of PPE etc.	Interest expense + Principal repayments made during the year for long term loans + Lease payments	8,676.33	2,815.26	3.08	7,899.35	2,414.80	3.27	-5.79%	Refer Note (a) below
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes less Preference dividends	Average shareholder's equity	3,406.22	23,205.44	15%	3,344.00	19,758.86	17%	-13.27%	Refer Note (a) below
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of materials consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	(Opening inventory + Closing inventory)/2	3,610.01	806.61	4.48	2,894.54	733.48	3.95	13.41%	Refer Note (a) below
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net credit sales	Average Trade Receivables	30,067.91	1,995.99	15.06	24,909.54	1,210.50	20.58	-26.79%	Refer Note (b) below
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	3,619.92	1,670.60	2.17	3,030.88	1,414.20	2.14	1.10%	Refer Note (a) below
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Working Capital	Revenue from operations	Working capital= current assets- current liabilities	30,067.91	611.18	49.20	24,909.54	605.91	41.11	19.67%	Refer Note (a) below
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net profit	Net sales	3,406.22	30,067.91	11.33%	3,344.00	24,909.54	13.42%	-15.61%	Refer Note (a) below
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Tangible net worth + Total borrowings + total Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5,955.50	37,780.23	15.76%	5,224.50	30,320.31	17.23%	-8.52%	Refer Note (a) below
(k)	Return on Investment	Other Income (excluding dividend)/Average Cash and cash equivalents and other marketable securities	Other Income (excluding dividend)	Average Cash and cash equivalents and other marketable securities	435.23	4,527.96	9.61%	438.30	5,229.65	8.38%	14.69%	Refer Note (a) below

Note:
(a) The changes in ratio is less than 25% as compared to previous period and hence, no explanation required
(b) The variance is due to increase in trade receivable

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(All amount are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

48 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:
a) safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
b) provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following ratio: Net debt divided by total equity.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net debt (Refer note (i) below)	10,276.26	7,336.24
Equity (Refer note (ii) below)	24,979.66	21,431.22
Net debt to equity	0.41	0.34

(i) Net Debt comprises of total borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) and lease liabilities reduced by Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances.
(ii) Equity comprises of equity share capital, instrument entirely equity in nature and other equity.

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

49 Details of Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	61.08	59.80
(ii) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	61.08	59.80
(iii) Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
- on construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
- on purpose other than above (in Health care initiatives)	61.08	59.80
(iv) Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year	-	-
(v) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(vi) Details of related party transactions	-	-
(vii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-

Note- The Company has not made any contribution to related parties towards CSR. The Company has not incurred any CSR expenditure with related parties.

50 Other regulatory information

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company in the current year.

(ii) Fair valuation of investment property
The Company does not have any investment property.

(iii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current year or previous year.

(iv) Loans or advances to specified persons
The Company has not given any loans or advances to specified persons both during the current year or previous year.

(v) Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder in the current year.

(vi) Wilful Defaulter
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(vii) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company does not have any relationship with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 in the current year.

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

(ix) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017 in the current year.

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

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50 Other regulatory information (cont'd)

(xi) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium in the current year and previous years:

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.

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.

(xii) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in the current year.

(xiii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year or previous year.

(xiv) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such borrowings were taken in the current year or previous year.

(xv) Details of Loan given, Investments made and Guarantee given covered under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees given in the current year or previous year. Refer note 9 and 10 for details.

51 The Government of India had announced the implementation of the four Labour Codes - The Code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020 and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as 'the New Labour Codes') with effect from 21 November 2025.

On 8 May 2026, the Ministry of Labour & Employment notified the final Central Rules under these Codes. The Company has assessed the impact of these changes, including the notified Rules, based on available information and actuarial valuation, and concluded that the impact accounted is not material to these standalone financial statements. The Company continues to monitor the notification of State Rules.

52 Under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, Companies are required to comply with certain reporting obligations effective from 1 April 2023. The Company is using Microsoft AX Dynamics, an ERP-based accounting software, for maintaining its books of accounts, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. However, the audit trail feature, except for certain relevant tables, was enabled at application level from 24 October 2025, and at database level from 27 October 2025 to log any direct data changes. Additionally, in previous year the audit trail feature was not enabled in the accounting software.

53 The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21 May 2026, proposed a dividend of ₹ 0.50 per equity share for FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25 ₹ Nil per equity).These dividends proposed by the directors after the reporting date and subject to the approval at the annual general meeting have not been recognised as liabilities at the year-end.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 105047W/W101187

Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No: 063682

MSKA & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suraksha Diagnostic Limited
(CIN:L85110WB2005PLC102265)

Dr Somnath Chatterjee
Chairman & Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 00137075

Ritu Mittal
Jt. Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00165886

K S Ravindra
Chief Financial Officer

Mamta Jain
Company Secretary
M No: ACS25654

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026

Place: Kolkata
Date: 21 May 2026