

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AHLL DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AHLL DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flow for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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



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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materially and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our



g) report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company had not paid remuneration to its directors during the year.

i) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company had not declared any dividend during the year and hence compliance with Section 123 is not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants**
Firm's Registration No. 100991W
UDIN: 25248321BMJFKS4763



Vinay Lade
Partner
Membership No.248321

Date: 06th May 2025

Place: Hyderabad

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report to the Members of AHLL DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **AHLL DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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



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(Hyderabad Branch - Erstwhile Karra & Co.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

**For Bansi S. Mehta & Co
Chartered Accountants**

**Firm's Registration No. 100991W
UDIN: 25248321BMJFKS4763**


Vinay Lade
Partner

Membership No. 248321



Place : Hyderabad
Date : May 5th 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date, to the Members of AHLL DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED).

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets: This clause is not applicable since the Company do not have property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in its books of accounts. Hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a) to (i)(d) of the order is not applicable.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on our verification records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) Inventory: (a) and (b): This clause is not applicable since there was no inventory in the books of accounts of the Company.
- iii) The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and has not granted loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
 - (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not provided any guarantee, given any security or granted any loans and advances and hence commenting on the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year which are, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the Company's interest, shall not arise.
 - (c) Since no loans were granted by the Company, commenting on whether the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest as per the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest does not arise.
 - (d) Since the Company had not granted loans, commenting on whether there were any overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date, does not arise.
 - (e) Since the Company had not granted loans, commenting on loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, if it has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties, does not arise.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii) (f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or has not granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.



- iv) This clause is not applicable since the Company has not made investments, has not granted any loan or has not provided any guarantee or security as per the Section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits and also there were no amounts which are deemed to be the deposits. Hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules framed there under, do not apply to this Company.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) There were no dues in respect of income tax, Goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix) (a) Based on our examination of the records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us and, the Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the order does not arise.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) (b) of the order does not arise.
(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the order does not arise.
(d) Based on our examination of records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any funds during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the order does not arise.
(e) Based on our examination of records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order does not arise.



(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order does not arise.

x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally). Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that during the year, the management of the Company has not come across any fraud and consequently 3(xi)(b) is not applicable.
(b) The Company has not established any Vigil mechanism, as it is not mandated by Section 177(9) of the Act. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 are not applicable.

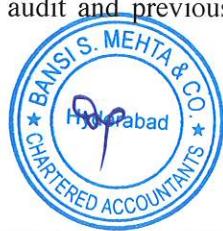
xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
(b) The Company did not have an Internal Audit system 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, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company, subsidiary company or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 are not applicable.

xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) There is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and previous financial year.



xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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) The Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act ,2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the paragraph 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable.

For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 100991W
UDIN: 25248321BMJFKS4763



Vinay Lade
Partner
Membership No.248321

Date: 06th May 2025

Place: Hyderabad

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Other intangible assets		-	-
(c) Financial assets		-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(e) Income tax assets (net)		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	955	79
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Total current assets		955	79
TOTAL ASSETS		955	79
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	4	1,500	500
(b) Other equity	5	(563)	(439)
Total equity		937	61
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	6		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		18	18
(b) Provisions		-	-
Total current liabilities		18	18
Total liabilities		18	18
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		955	79

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 100991W


Vinay Lade

Partner
Membership No: 248321

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AHLL Diagnostics Limited


Sriram Srinivasan Iyer
Director
DIN: 10334712



Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025


Chandra Sekhar Chiyukula
Director
DIN: 07578103

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025

AHLL Diagnostics Limited

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

All amounts are in ₹ Thousands except share data and where otherwise stated

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from operations	-	-	-
II	Other Income	-	-	-
III	Total Income (I+II)	-	-	(84)
IV	Expenses			-
	Cost of medical consumables	-	-	-
	Cost of services	-	-	-
	Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
	Finance costs	7	-	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	-
	Other expenses	8	124	84
	Total expenses (IV)	124	84	-
V	Loss before tax (III-IV)	(124)	(84)	-
VI	Tax expense			(37)
(i)	Current tax	-	-	-
(ii)	Deferred tax	-	-	-
	Total tax expenses	-	-	(37)
VII	Loss for the year (V-VI)	(124)	(84)	(37)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			(121)
(i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
(ii)	income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
IX	Total comprehensive loss for the year (VII+VIII)	(124)	(84)	-
	Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each:			
	Basic & Diluted (in ₹)	(0.83)	(1.68)	-

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 100991W



Vinay Lade
Partner
Membership No: 248321

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

AHLL Diagnostics Limited



Sriram Srinivasan Iyer
Director
DIN: 10334712

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025



Chandra Sekhar Chivukula
Director
DIN: 07578103

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025




Hyderabad
03, 2025

Statement of changes in equity

a. Equity share capital

	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	50,000	500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	50,000	500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	99,988	1,000
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,49,988	1,500

b. Other equity

	Other Equity	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(355)	(355)
Loss for the year	(84)	(84)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	(84)	(84)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(439)	(439)
Loss for the year	(124)	(124)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(124)	(124)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(563)	(563)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 100991W



Vinay Lade

Partner

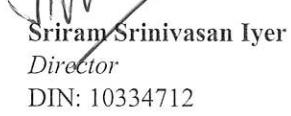
Membership No: 248321

Place: Hyderabad

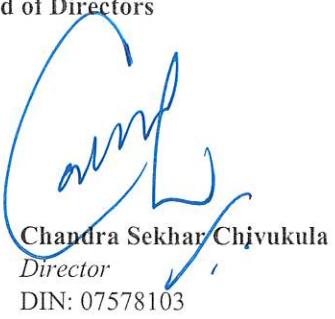
Date: May 06, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

AHLL Diagnostics Limited



Sriram Srinivasan Iyer
Director
DIN: 10334712



Chandra Sekhar Chivukula
Director
DIN: 07578103

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 06, 2025

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 06, 2025



1. General Information

AHLL Diagnostics Limited ('the Company') is a Public Company incorporated in India. The Company is into the business of providing comprehensive, high-quality healthcare services, operates through various diagnostic centers across India on ownership basis as well as under franchise agreement.

2. Material accounting policies

A. Application of new and revised Ind ASs

The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified by the MCA. There are no Ind AS that have not been applied by the company.

B. Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

C. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimates that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.



a) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The Company also engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation in certain cases. The appropriateness of valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model are reviewed by the Management.

c) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions.

d) Defined benefit obligations

The Company uses actuarial assumptions viz., discount rate, mortality rates, salary escalation rate etc., to determine such employee benefit obligations.

e) Claims, provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company do not have ongoing litigations or Contingencies. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty.

f) Other estimates

The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

E. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle such obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of such obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be recovered and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

F. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are



initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the Statement of the Profit and Loss.

Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognized on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, investments in subsidiaries, equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the Company's business model for which it is held and on the substance of the contractual terms / arrangements.

Non - derivative financial assets

- Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash comprises cash on hand, cash at bank, cheques on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

- Investments in subsidiaries

On initial recognition, these instruments are recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at cost.

- Investments in Equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by- instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI) pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the "equity instruments through other comprehensive income". The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedge instrument or a financial guarantee.



Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. A financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises financial assets when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset (except as mentioned above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

- Financial liability subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.



De-recognition of financial liability

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities, when and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities de-recognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

G. Taxation

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Companies current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The company is not liable to pay income tax because of accumulated losses.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

H. Basis of applying judgements

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.



Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements.

Employee Benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting policies have been followed with respect to estimation uncertainty including impairment of goodwill, useful life of equipment and fair value measurements., at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. Cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities is also observed

Contingent liabilities & Litigations

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortisation recognized

I. Cash flow statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

J. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.



Note 3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	955	79
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	955	79

Note 4 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share capital :		
2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,000	1,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises :		
1,49,988 fully paid of ₹ 10 each	1,500	500
	1,500	500

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance at April 1, 2023	50000	500
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	50,000	500
Issued during the year	99,988	1,000
Balance at March 31, 2025	1,49,988	1,500

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10/- each. Each holder of equity share is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	Amount	Number of shares held	Amount
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	1,49,982	1,500	49,994	500

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of the equity shares:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	1,49,982	99.99%	49,994	99.99%

Note 5 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Retained earnings	(563)	(439)
	(563)	(439)
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(439)	(355)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(124)	(84)
Balance at end of the year	(563)	(439)

Note 6 Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payables :		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	18
Total	18	18

AHLL Diagnostics Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31 2025

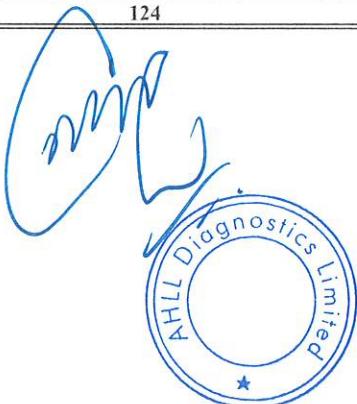
All amounts are in ₹ Thousands except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 7 Finance cost

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Bank charges	-	-
Total	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 8 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional charges	81	59
Rates and Taxes	4	-
Payment to auditors	39	25
Total	<hr/> <hr/> 124	<hr/> <hr/> 84

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AHLL Diagnostics Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31 2025

All amounts are in ₹ Thousands except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 9	Earnings per share		For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	(i) Loss after tax	A	(124)	(84)
	Basic			
	(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each outstanding during the year	B	1,49,988	50,000
	Dilution			
	(iii) Effect of potential equity shares on employees stock option outstanding	C	-	-
	(iv) Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each outstanding during the year	C	1,49,988	50,000
	Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each			
	(v) Basic (in ₹) - [A/B]		(0.83)	(1.68)
	(vi) Diluted (in ₹) -[A/C] *		(0.83)	(1.68)

* Note: The effect of dilution on account of convertible instruments being anti-dilutive, diluted EPS is restricted to basic EPS, as per para 43 of the Ind AS - 33

Note 10 The following are the analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Variance	Reasons for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	53.06	4.39	1109%	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt*	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	-	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service*	Debt service*	NA	NA	-	
Return of Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	-0.25	-0.82	-70%	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in losses
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from	Average Inventory	NA	NA	-	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales	Average Receivables	NA	NA	-	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	6.89	2.30	200%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from	Working Capital*	NA	NA	-	
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Revenue from	NA	NA	-	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Capital Employed*	-0.13	-1.38	-90%	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in losses
Return on Investment*	Income generated from investments	Investment	NA	NA	-	

***Notes:**

- i) Total debt = Longterm borrowings + Short term borrowings + Interest accrued on borrowings
- ii) Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after tax + Depreciation + Interest Expense
- iii) Debt Service = Principal repayments of borrowings + Interest payments + Lease Payments
- iv) Working Capital = Current assets - Current Liabilities
- v) Capital Employed = Tangible networth + Total debt including Interest
- vi) The company does not have any market linked investments.

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Note 11 Other statutory information

- i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- vi) 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.
- vii) 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.
- viii) The Company does not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Note 12 The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 6, 2025.

In terms of our Report Attached

For Bansi S. Mehta & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 100991W



Vinay Lade
Partner
Membership No: 248321

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AHLL Diagnostics Limited



Srinam Srinivasan Iyer
Director
DIN: 10334712

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025



Chandra Sekhar Chivukula
Director
DIN: 07578103

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 06, 2025

