

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 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 on the financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 34 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company's ability to sustain its operations is dependent on extension of concession agreement with Government of Jharkhand. Further, the Company has accumulated losses of Rs. 63,769.81 thousands as at 31 March 2024. As stated in Note 34 along with other matters, these events indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. The matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - g. the qualifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - h. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 32(v) to the 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.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 32(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)

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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (iii) 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), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:
 - i. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the application level for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger and other related records for certain fields relating to areas such as revenue, inventory, procure to pay and property, plant and equipment.
 - ii. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of accounts relating to revenue process and general ledger.
 - iii. Based on an independent auditor's report in relation to controls at a service organisation for an accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to payroll process, which is operated by a third-party software service provider, in the absence of effective General IT controls, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature for the said software has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022

Rahul Nayar,

Rahul Nayar

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2024

Membership No.: 508605

ICAI UDIN:24508605BKGUMI9587

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancy was noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) 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 proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Provident Fund. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of Customs during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except as mentioned below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in '000)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment
The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident fund	79.74	March 2019	15 April 2019	Not yet paid
The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident fund	317.79	April 2022 to August 2023	15th day of the following month	Not yet paid

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in '000)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance with regard to tax deducted at source	386.47	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

business.

- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are 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. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) We draw attention of Note 34 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has accumulated losses of Rs 63,769.81 thousands resulting in substantial erosion of its net worth as at 31 March 2024. As explained in the aforesaid note, the Company's ability to sustain its operations is dependent on extension of concession agreement with Government of Jharkhand. On the basis of the above and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, the aforesaid events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report regarding whether the Company is 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. However, Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited), the Holding Company, has given a letter that it would continue to provide financial support to the Company in the foreseeable future to meet its obligations.
- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the



B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022

Rahul Nayar,

Rahul Nayar

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2024

Membership No.: 508605

ICAI UDIN:24508605BKGUMI9587

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' 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. 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 financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note 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 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 financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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 controls 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 B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Rahul Nayar,

Rahul Nayar

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2024

Membership No.: 508605

ICAI UDIN:24508605BKGUMI9587

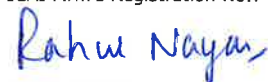
AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

ASSETS	Notes	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	7,258.34	12,655.37
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	778.80	-
(c) Other intangible assets	5	-	56.57
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	217.52	210.81
(e) Other tax assets (net)	7	1,301.19	206.99
Total non-current assets		9,555.85	13,129.74
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	2,394.05	3,682.79
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	38,754.85	24,061.85
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10(a)	14,679.97	15,988.19
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10(b)	16,699.33	23,842.82
(iv) Other financial assets	11	21,789.13	5,116.57
(c) Other current assets	12	628.73	793.35
Total current assets		94,946.06	73,485.57
TOTAL ASSETS		104,501.91	86,615.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	80,000.00	80,000.00
(b) Other equity		(63,769.81)	(77,052.41)
Total equity		16,230.19	2,947.59
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	3,524.92	3,133.18
Total non - current liabilities		3,524.92	3,133.18
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;	15	2,027.83	2,128.40
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	79,005.88	74,718.10
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,281.11	1,517.87
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1,421.51	1,267.47
(c) Provisions	18	1,010.47	902.70
Total current liabilities		84,746.80	80,534.54
Total liabilities		88,271.72	83,667.72
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		104,501.91	86,615.31

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-38

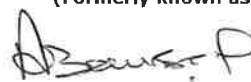
In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

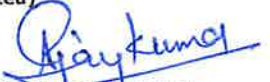


Rahul Nayar
Partner
Membership Number: 508605

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited
(Formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)



Dr. Anurag Bansal
Director
DIN: 07452380



Ajay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 08996319

Place : Gurugram
Date : 21 May 2024

Place : Gurugram
Date : 21 May 2024

Place : Gurugram
Date : 21 May 2024



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	103,091.38	96,077.85
Other income	20	2,338.40	1,293.67
Total income		105,429.78	97,371.52
Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	21	25,293.32	21,919.74
(b) Cost of tests outsourced		8,387.96	6,873.78
(c) Employee benefits expense	22	22,250.83	22,034.94
(d) Finance costs	23	688.43	521.69
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	5,929.79	2,494.45
(f) Other expenses	25	28,046.14	33,285.75
Total expenses		90,596.47	87,130.35
Profit before tax		14,833.31	10,241.17
Tax expense			
Current tax	26	1,736.11	614.07
Total tax expense		1,736.11	614.07
Profit for the year		13,097.20	9,627.10
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	29	185.40	74.43
Total other comprehensive income net of tax		185.40	74.43
Total comprehensive income for the year		13,282.60	9,701.53
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and Diluted (in Rupees)	27	1.64	1.20
See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements	1-38		

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rahul Nayar

Rahul Nayar
Partner
Membership Number: 508605

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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DIN: 07452380

Ajay Kumar

Ajay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 08996319

Place : Gurugram
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Date : 21 May 2024



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

a. Equity share capital		(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	Amount	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	80,000.00	
Change in share capital during the year	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	80,000.00	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	80,000.00	
Change in share capital during the year	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	80,000.00	
b. Other equity		(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	Reserve and surplus	
	Retained earnings*	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	(77,052.41)	
Profit for the year	13,097.20	
Other comprehensive income	185.40	
Total comprehensive income for the year	13,282.60	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(63,769.81)	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	(86,753.94)	
Profit for the year	9,627.10	
Other comprehensive loss	74.43	
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,701.53	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(77,052.41)	

* Retained earnings are the accumulated profits earned/losses incurred by the Company till date.

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

1-38

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rahul Nayar

Rahul Nayar
Partner
Membership Number: 508605

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited
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Dr. Anurag Bansal

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Place : Gurugram
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AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
A Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		14,833.31	10,241.17
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	5,929.79	2,494.45
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	20	473.80	-
Finance costs	23	189.36	521.69
Liabilities no longer required written back	19	(224.41)	-
Loss allowance for trade receivables	25	-	5,561.38
Interest income	20	(2,337.88)	(1,293.67)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities		18,863.97	17,525.02
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		1,288.74	(1,217.07)
(Increase) in trade receivables		(14,693.00)	(2,886.72)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets and other assets		164.62	(170.84)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables		4,411.62	(3,191.88)
Increase in provisions		495.55	310.17
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities and other liabilities		(82.72)	792.72
Cash generated from operations		10,448.78	11,161.40
Income taxes refund (net)		(2,814.25)	82.50
Net cash generated from operating activities		7,634.53	11,243.90
B Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		1,438.55	1,106.16
Proceeds from maturity of bank deposits		39,966.79	75,500.00
Fixed Deposits made during the year		(48,619.31)	(75,557.80)
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work in progress		(1,855.90)	(1,574.88)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		127.12	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(8,942.75)	(526.52)
C Cash flows from financing activities *			
Finance cost paid		-	(388.09)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(388.09)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		(1,308.22)	10,329.29
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,988.19	5,658.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10(a)	14,679.97	15,988.19

* There are no changes in financial liabilities arising from financing activities.

Note: The statement of cash flows for operating activities has been prepared in accordance with the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

1-38

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

Rahul Nayar

Rahul Nayar

Partner

Membership Number: 508605

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited

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Director

DIN: 07452380

Ajay Kumar

Ajay Kumar Agarwal

Director

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Place : Gurugram
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AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024

Note 1. Corporate Information

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited (formerly known as SRL Reach Limited) ("the Company" or "Reach") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under provisions of the Companies Act, having its registered office at Plot No. 160 (Ground & First Floor), Pocket D- 11, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi- 110085, India and corporate office is situated at 306, Tower - A, 3rd Floor, Unitech Cyber Park, Sector 39, Gurugram- 122002, Haryana, India.

The Company is in the business of establishing, maintaining and managing clinical reference laboratories, to provide testing, diagnostics and prognostics monitoring/ screening tests services. The Company also provides laboratory support services for clinical research studies.

Note 2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements ("financial statements"). The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ('Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees and are rounded to two decimals, except per share data. Refer note 34 for disclosure in respect to going concern assumption.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 21 May 2024.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

Item basis	Measurement
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

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.

(b) Current/ Non-current classification

Based on the time involved 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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.



(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The cost of property, plant and equipment at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value recognised as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost), as at the



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024

date of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Other Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Following initial recognition, other intangible assets, including those acquired by the Group in a business combination and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Transition to Ind AS

The cost of intangible assets at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value recognised as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost), as at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iii) Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets less their estimated residual values for cost of Property, plant and equipment as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for certain classes of Property, plant and equipment which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management.

The details of useful life are as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of Useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Plant & Machinery (Laboratory equipment)- Pathology	13 years	13 years
Plant & Machinery (Laboratory equipment)- Imaging	10 years	13 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Furniture and fittings- Signage	5 years	10 years
Computers and accessories	3 years	3 years
Air conditioners	8 years	5 years

Estimated useful lives of the other intangible assets are as follows:

Category of assets	Management's estimate of Useful Life
Software	3 years

Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.



Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(f) Financial instrument

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024

All financial assets (except trade receivable without a significant financing component) are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. 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 amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024

amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in OCI.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. 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.



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024

Write off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value.

The Company uses weighted average method to determine cost for all categories of inventories. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.



(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system.

(i) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.



(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises medical testing charges. Medical testing charges consists of fees received for various tests conducted in the field of pathology and radiology.

Contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple services to a customer. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract. Revenue for each distinct performance obligation is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services and is net of tax collected from customers and remitted to government authorities and applicable discounts and allowances including claims.

Revenue from Medical tests is recognized when the reports are generated, net of discounts, if any.

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. 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. The price that is regularly charged for a test when registered separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. Any revenue transaction for which the Company has acted as an agent without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue recognised over billings on contracts is recorded in books as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as trade receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Contract liabilities include deferred revenue. Deferred revenue is recognised as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenue.

(l) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary. The gratuity plan is unfunded.



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b) Provident fund

(i) The Company's contribution to provident fund is treated as defined contribution plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to government administered fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

(ii) The Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Other long-term employee benefits:

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made on retirement including early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses on other long-term benefits are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise. Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are recognised immediately in other equity in the Statement of Changes in Equity with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. 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. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced). Net interest expense is recognised as finance cost, and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses, in the statement of profit or loss.



(m) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the finance costs eligible for capitalization. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

(n) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current taxes

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 payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current 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 taxes

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the 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
 - at the time of transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are



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reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied 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 only 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.

(o) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(p) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a 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. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(q) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been treated as "unallocated revenues/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities", as the case may be.



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(r) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Recognition of Interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Note 2A. Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Revenue recognition: whether the Company acts as an agent rather than as a principal in a transaction - Note 2(k)

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:



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- Financial instruments - Note 2(f)
- Fair value measurement – Note 2(c) and Note 30B
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and other assets – Note 2(f) and Note 9
- Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – Note 2(d)
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits (including actuarial assumptions) – Note 29
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources – Note 35
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized - Note 2(n) and Note 7(a)

Note 2B. Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the accounting standards which are effective from 1 April 2024.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendment to Ind AS 1)* from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policy themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of ‘material’ rather than ‘significant’ accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.



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4. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant & Machinery (includes Laboratory equipment)	Air conditioners	Computers and accessories	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Total	(Rupees in '000)
							Capital work-in- progress
Gross carrying value							
As at 01 April 2022	18,663.62	918.12	3,914.40	2,400.95	6,667.73	32,564.82	-
Additions	280.48	-	1,294.40	-	-	1,574.88	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	18,944.10	918.12	5,208.80	2,400.95	6,667.73	34,139.70	-
As at 01 April 2023	18,944.10	918.12	5,208.80	2,400.95	6,667.73	34,139.70	-
Additions	175.79	721.09	174.17	6.05	-	1,077.10	778.80
Disposals	393.53	119.64	562.44	93.54	1,452.21	2,621.36	-
As at 31 March 2024	18,726.36	1,519.57	4,820.53	2,313.46	5,215.52	32,595.44	778.80
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 01 April 2022	8,823.28	628.89	3,688.65	2,071.98	3,855.74	19,068.54	-
Charge for the year	1,458.75	109.08	75.54	145.59	626.83	2,415.79	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	10,282.03	737.97	3,764.19	2,217.57	4,482.57	21,484.33	-
As at 1 April 2023	10,282.03	737.97	3,764.19	2,217.57	4,482.57	21,484.33	-
Charge for the year	4,004.84	223.91	553.10	137.60	953.77	5,873.22	-
Disposals	170.46	98.54	521.98	87.73	1,141.74	2,020.45	-
As at 31 March 2024	14,116.41	863.34	3,795.31	2,267.44	4,294.60	25,337.10	-
Net carrying value							
As at 31 March 2023	8,662.07	180.15	1,444.61	183.38	2,185.16	12,655.37	-
As at 31 March 2024	4,609.95	656.23	1,025.22	46.02	920.92	7,258.34	778.80

Disclosure of Ageing schedule of Capital Work in Progress

As at 31 March 2024	Amount in CWIP for a period of					(Rupees in '000)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
(i) Projects in progress	778.80	-	-	-	778.80	
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	778.80	-	-	-	778.80	

As at 31 March 2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of					(Rupees in '000)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
(i) Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

There are no projects where completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.



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5. Other Intangible assets

	(Rupees in '000)
	Software
<u>Gross carrying value</u>	
As at 01 April 2022	4,446.14
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,446.14
As at 01 April 2023	4,446.14
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2024	4,446.14
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>	
As at 01 April 2022	4,310.91
Amortisation	78.66
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,389.57
As at 01 April 2023	4,389.57
Amortisation	56.57
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2024	4,446.14
<u>Net carrying value</u>	
As at 31 March 2023	56.57
As at 31 March 2024	-



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	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	(Rupees in'000)	(Rupees in'000)
6. Other financial assets (Non-Current) <i>(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Security deposits	45.00	45.00
Balances with banks held as margin money*	172.52	165.81
Total	217.52	210.81
*This includes interest accrued of Rs. 20.18 thousand (Rs. 12.61 thousand in previous year).		
7. Other tax assets (net)		
Advance tax and tax deductible at source*	1,301.19	206.99
Total	1,301.19	206.99
*Net of provision for tax	4,779.81	3,059.76

7(a). Deferred tax balances

The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset due to lack of probability of future taxable profits. Also refer note 34. The following is component wise breakup of deferred tax asset and liability:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<u>Deferred tax asset</u>		
Expected credit loss allowance	14,186.24	14,186.24
Provision for gratuity	736.11	651.46
Provision for compensated absences	405.36	364.29
Expenditure allowed on actual payment basis	590.92	336.96
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	786.17	
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward loss	-	3,568.50
Total deferred tax asset	16,704.80	19,107.45
<u>Deferred tax liability</u>		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(326.42)
Total deferred tax liability	-	(326.42)
Net Deferred tax asset recognised	-	-

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in'000)		As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in'000)	
	Unused losses	Tax	Unused losses	Tax
Expiry				
Business loss				
2028-29	-	-	898.93	226.26
Never expire				
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	13,279.74	3,342.24
8. Inventories <i>(lower of cost and net realisable value)</i>				
Consumables : Reagents, chemicals and others			2,394.05	3,682.79
Total			2,394.05	3,682.79
9. Trade receivables				
Considered good - Secured			188.20	188.20
Considered good - Unsecured			58,225.72	80,239.83
Credit impaired - Unsecured			36,707.11	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss			(56,366.18)	(56,366.18)
Total			38,754.85	24,061.85
Debtors Ageing- Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment				
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good				
Not due			6,139.69	1,005.87
Less than 6 months			16,155.76	11,524.88
6 months-1 year			15,221.47	6,510.97
1-2 years			4,166.20	10,040.27
2-3 years			1,732.23	5,163.52
More than 3 years			14,998.57	46,182.52
Total			58,413.92	80,428.03
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired				
Not due			-	-
Less than 6 months			-	-
6 months-1 year			-	-
1-2 years			-	-
2-3 years			8,452.17	-
More than 3 years			28,254.94	-
Total			36,707.11	-



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Notes:

- (a) Credit risk arising from trade receivables is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy with regard to credit limits, control and approval procedures. The Company further limits its credit risk by establishing a maximum credit period of upto 45 days for all its customers. There are no customers which represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables except as mentioned below:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Customer Name		
Sadar Hospitals (Government of Jharkhand)(Gross)	92,930.13	61,963.12

- (b) The maximum credit exposure is limited to the carrying value of trade receivables.
- (c) In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward - looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Ageing	Expected credit loss (%)	Expected credit loss (%)
Not Due and 1 year	0%	0%
1-2 years	49%	50%
More than 2 years	100%	100%

- (d) **Movement in expected credit loss allowance**

Balance at the beginning of the year	56,366.18	50,804.80
Add: Recognised during the year	-	5,561.38
Balance at end of the year	56,366.18	56,366.18

10(a). Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:		
- on current accounts	14,437.51	15,869.32
Cash on hand	242.46	118.87
Total	14,679.97	15,988.19

10(b). Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks		
- deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	16,699.33	23,842.82
	16,699.33	23,842.82

*This includes interest accrued of Rs. 490.91 thousand (Rs. 285.02 thousand in previous year).

11. Other financial assets (Current)

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Advances recoverable	60.23	60.23
Balances with banks - deposits due to mature within 12 months from the reporting date*	21,728.90	5,056.34
Total	21,789.13	5,116.57

*This includes interest accrued of Rs. 728.90 thousand (Rs. 56.34 thousand in previous year).

12. Other current assets

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Prepaid expenses	205.30	359.31
Advances to suppliers and employees	423.43	434.04
Total	628.73	793.35



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13. Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00
	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00
	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00

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

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)
Equity shares				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,000,000	80,000.00	8,000,000	80,000.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

(c) Shares held by holding Company/ultimate holding company:

Promoter's Name	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)	% of Total Shares	Number of shares	(Rupees in'000)	% of Total Shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each						
Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited), the holding company (including its nominees)	8,000,000	80,000.00	100%	8,000,000	80,000.00	100%

(d) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each				
Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited), the holding company (including its nominees)	8,000,000	100%	8,000,000	100%
	8,000,000	100%	8,000,000	100%

(e) There are no equity shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding from the reporting date.

(f) Shareholding of Promoter

Promoter's Name	No. of shares as at 31 March 2023	Change during the year	No. of shares as at 31 March 2024	% of Total Shares as on 31 March 2024	% Change during the year
	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each				
Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited)	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	100%	-
	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	100%	-

Promoter's Name	No. of shares as at 31 March 2022	Change during the year	No. of shares as at 31 March 2023	% of Total Shares as on 31 March 2023	% Change during the year
	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each				
Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited)	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	100%	-
	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	100%	-



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	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
14. Provisions		
Non-Current		
Provisions for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	2,282.64	2,020.57
Provision for compensated absences	1,242.28	1,112.61
Total	3,524.92	3,133.18
15. Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	2,027.83	2,128.40
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	79,005.88	74,718.10
Total	81,033.71	76,846.50
Trade payable ageing- Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment		
Undisputed- Micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)		
Not due	263.38	1,036.58
Less than 1 year	977.58	848.91
1-2 years	12.08	18.23
2-3 years	301.03	81.50
More than 3 years	473.76	143.18
Total	2,027.83	2,128.40
Undisputed- Others		
Not due	11,122.45	3,629.50
Less than 1 year	17,575.84	19,367.41
1-2 years	15,322.23	17,205.71
2-3 years	16,667.81	8,001.51
More than 3 years	18,317.55	26,513.97
Total	79,005.88	74,718.10
The Company does not have any disputed dues which are payable as at year end.		
16. Other financial liabilities		
Deposits from customers	270.00	270.00
Payable to holding company (reimbursements)	12.39	180.23
Employee benefits payable	998.72	1,067.64
Total	1,281.11	1,517.87
17. Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	1,029.64	1,118.21
Deferred revenue	391.87	149.26
Total	1,421.51	1,267.47
18. Provisions		
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	642.15	567.87
Provision for compensated absences	368.32	334.83
Total	1,010.47	902.70



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
19. Revenue from operations		
Sale of services (refer note 36)	102,866.97	96,077.85
- Liabilities no longer required written back	224.41	-
Total	103,091.38	96,077.85
20. Other income		
Interest income earned on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
- Bank deposits	2,321.82	1,250.08
- Income tax refund	16.06	43.59
Miscellaneous income	0.52	-
Total	2,338.40	1,293.67
21. Cost of materials consumed		
Reagents, chemicals and consumables		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	3,682.79	2,465.72
Add: Purchases during the year	24,004.58	23,136.81
	27,687.37	25,602.53
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	2,394.05	3,682.79
Total	25,293.32	21,919.74
22. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	19,679.14	19,469.46
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 29)	1,816.45	1,824.76
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	431.39	450.31
Staff welfare expenses	323.85	290.41
Total	22,250.83	22,034.94
23. Finance costs		
Interest cost on:		
-Net defined benefit obligation (refer note 29)	189.36	133.60
Other costs	499.07	388.09
Total	688.43	521.69
24. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,873.22	2,415.79
Amortisation of other intangible assets	56.57	78.66
Total	5,929.79	2,494.45
25. Other expenses		
Power and fuel	2,815.56	2,387.58
Rent	52.86	-
Rates and taxes	7,663.05	7,170.91
Insurance	200.54	410.05
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	1,036.46	1,005.91
- Buildings	0.67	-
- Others	3.76	114.99
Postage and courier	2,982.21	3,697.31
Travelling and conveyance	299.47	270.52
Printing and stationery	859.42	517.61
Communication	285.65	594.30
Legal and professional (refer note below for payment to auditors)	2,006.30	1,799.02
Professional fees to doctors	8,673.30	8,976.85
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipments	473.80	-
Loss allowance on trade receivables (refer note 9)	-	5,561.38
Housekeeping expenses	140.46	183.11
Security expenses	268.27	268.67
Miscellaneous expenses	284.36	327.54
Total	28,046.14	33,285.75



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	(Rupees in '000)	(Rupees in '000)
Note : Payment to the auditors comprises (net of tax):		
As Auditor		
i) Statutory audit	429.45	429.45
ii) Tax audit	165.90	165.90
iii) Limited review	472.50	472.50
In other capacity		
i) Reimbursement of expenses	98.94	13.50
	1,166.79	1,081.35
26. Income taxes :		
(a) Recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax	1,736.11	614.07
	1,736.11	614.07
(b) The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to accounting profit as follows:		
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	% (Rupees in '000)	% (Rupees in '000)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	14,833.31	10,241.17
Tax using Company's domestic tax rate @ 25.17% (31 March 2023: 25.17%)	25.17% 3,733.54	25.17% 2,577.70
Tax effect of :		
Non deductible expenses (net)	5.79% 859.35	1.53% 156.33
Current-year profit adjusted against carry forward losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	-19.26% (2,856.78)	-20.70% (2,119.96)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	11.70% 1,736.11	6.00% 614.07
27. Earnings per share (EPS)		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	13,097.20	9,627.10
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in numbers)	8,000,000	8,000,000
Nominal value per share (in rupees)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share		
-Basic and Diluted (in rupees)	1.64	1.20



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. Related party disclosures

A. Related parties where control exists :

- (i) **Ultimate holding company**
IHH Healthcare Berhad
- (ii) **Intermediate holding company**
Fortis Healthcare Limited
- (iii) **Enterprises having direct control over the Company (holding company)**
Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited)

B. Transactions with related parties during the year

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	(Rupees in '000)	(Rupees in '000)
(i) Receiving of services:		
Cost of tests outsourced:		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	8,387.96	6,873.78
(ii) Reimbursement of expenses from:		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	0.61	227.64
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses to:		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	103.34	-
(iv) Rent expense		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	52.86	-
(v) Purchase of property, plant and equipment:		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	149.39	280.48
	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	(Rupees in '000)	(Rupees in '000)
C. Balances outstanding at year end :		
(i) Trade payables		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	21,194.58	16,555.59
	21,194.58	16,555.59
(ii) Other financial liabilities		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	12.39	180.23
	12.39	180.23



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. Employee benefit plan

(a) Defined contribution plans

Provident fund

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' state insurance plan scheme on behalf of the employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the scheme. The Company has recognised the following amounts during the year as expense towards contribution to these plans:-

	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Provident fund	1,503.01	1,508.18
Employees' state insurance scheme	313.44	316.58
	1,816.45	1,824.76

(b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, wherein every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 thousands in terms of the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt instruments.

Longevity risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.15% p.a.	7.30% p.a.
Expected rate of salary increase	6.50% p.a.	6.50% p.a.
Longevity (Mortality) rate	Indian Assured Lives 2012-14 Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives 2012-14 Ultimate
Employee turnover (attrition rate)		
Upto 30 years	27% p.a.	27% p.a.
31-44 years	20% p.a.	20% p.a.
Above 44 years	12% p.a.	12% p.a.

	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Service Cost		
Current service cost	431.39	450.31
Net interest expense	189.36	133.60
Recognised in statement of profit and loss	620.75	583.91
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	21.23	(158.03)
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	(206.63)	83.60
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(185.40)	(74.43)
Total	435.35	509.48



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
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The current service cost and the interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' and 'Finance costs' line item respectively in the Statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	2,924.79	2,588.44
	2,924.79	2,588.44

	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
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Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening defined benefit obligation	2,588.44	2,191.75
Current service cost	431.39	450.31
Interest cost	189.36	133.60
Remeasurement (gain)/ losses		
- Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	21.23	(158.03)
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	(206.63)	83.60
Benefits paid	(99.00)	(112.79)
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,924.79	2,588.44

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition rate. The sensitivity analysis below 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.

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
If the discount rate increases by 1%	2,789.16	2,470.84
If the discount rate decreases by 1%	3,074.39	2,718.55
If the expected salary growth increases by 1%	3,073.88	2,718.30
If the expected salary growth decreases by 1%	2,787.14	2,468.47
If attrition rate increases by 1%	2,927.31	2,591.13
If attrition rate decreases by 1%	2,921.78	2,585.21

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.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 is 5 years (31 March 2023: 5 years).

The defined benefit plans shall mature after year end as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Year 1	642.15	567.87
Year 2	528.38	491.24
Year 3	445.70	405.98
Year 4	371.12	335.29
Year 5	320.34	280.95
Next 5 years	1040.41	916.57

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Experience adjustments on actuarial loss/ (gain)	(206.63)	83.60



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. Financial instruments

30A Capital management

The Company manages its capital through its holding company, Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited). The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and debt which is infused by the holding company whenever required. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's board reviews the capital structure of the Company on periodic basis. As part of this review, the board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

		(Rupees in '000)	
		Carrying value as at	
		As at	As at
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
30B Fair value measurement	Notes		
Financial assets			
Not measured at Fair value			
Other financial assets - non current	(b)	217.52	210.81
Trade receivables	(a)	38,754.85	24,061.85
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	14,679.97	15,988.19
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(a)	16,699.33	23,842.82
Other financial assets - current	(a)	21,789.13	5,116.57
Total		92,140.80	69,220.24
Financial liabilities			
Not measured at Fair value			
Trade payables	(a)	81,033.71	76,846.50
Other financial liabilities - current	(a)	1,281.11	1,517.87
Total		82,314.82	78,364.37

The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :-

(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Fair valuation of non-current financial assets has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.

There are no financial instruments which are valued under category Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

30C Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Trade receivables consist primarily of Government customers. Refer note 9 for details on impairment losses on financial assets recognised in the profit or loss.

The Company carries other financial assets such as cash & bank balances, bank deposits, security deposits, advance recoverable etc. Bank deposits are held with banks with good credit ratings and the company does not expect any losses. Based on historical experience, the Company does not expect any significant risk of default.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for each of the above categories of financial assets is their carrying values as at the reporting dates.

(b) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay.



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	0-1 year	Total Amount	(Rupees in '000) Carrying Amount
As at 31 March 2024			
Non interest bearing instruments			
Trade payables	81,033.71	81,033.71	81,033.71
Deposits from customers	270.00	270.00	270.00
Employee benefits payable	998.72	998.72	998.72
Payable to holding company (reimbursements)	12.39	12.39	12.39
	82,314.82	82,314.82	82,314.82
As at 31 March 2023			
Non interest bearing instruments			
Trade payables	76,846.50	76,846.50	76,846.50
Deposits from customers	270.00	270.00	270.00
Employee benefits payable	1,067.64	1,067.64	1,067.64
Payable to holding company	180.23	180.23	180.23
	78,364.37	78,364.37	78,364.37

The Company expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows, proceeds of maturing financial assets and support from holding company (also refer note 34)



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. Ratio analysis

S.No.	Particulars	in times/ % in times in %	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% Variance	Remarks
1.	Current ratio		Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.12	0.91	23%	
2	Return on Equity ratio		Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	136.59%	326.60%	-58%	Decrease in return on equity ratio is due to increase in shareholder's equity
3	Inventory Turnover ratio	in times	Cost of material consumed + cost of tests outsourced	Average Inventory	11.09	9.37	18%	
4	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	in times	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	1.17	1.34	-13%	
5	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	in times	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	0.30	0.29	3%	
6	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	in times	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	10.09	(13.63)	-174%	Increase in net capital turnover ratio is due to increase in net working capital.
7	Net Profit ratio	in %	Net Profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	14.42%	10.66%	35%	Increase in net profit ratio is due to increase in profit after tax in the current year
8	Return on Capital Employed	in %	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	96.80%	372.28%	-74%	Increase in return in capital employed is due to increase in capital employed

The Company do not have borrowings, accordingly Debt Equity ratio and Debt Service Coverage ratio are not presented. Further, the Company has not presented return on investment since the Company invests surplus temporary funds in short term bank deposits and the income generated is insignificant to total turnover.

32. Additional notes

- (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 has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (b) 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (b) The Company does not have any 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.
- (vi) The Company has not granted any loan or advances in nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (vii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (ix) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- (x) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- (xi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	(Rupees in '000)	(Rupees in '000)
The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of year	1,527.09	1,889.53
Interest due on above principal and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	100.79	45.54
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	161.08	82.07
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	500.74	238.87
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

34 Agilus Diagnostics Limited (formerly known as SRL Limited) (Holding Company) had entered into a concession agreement dated 30 April 2015 with Jharkhand Medical and Health Infrastructure Development and Procurement Corporation (a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Jharkhand) ("JMHDPC/ Authority") for development, operation and maintenance of Pathology Centres on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode in Jharkhand, India. Further, Assignment agreement dated 12 August 2015 was executed between the Authority, the Company and the Holding Company wherein the Holding Company had assigned the concession agreement to the Company. The said concession agreement was for a period 10 years and is due to expire on 29 April 2025. The Company has written a letter to the authority on 4 April 2023 seeking extension of concession period post expiry of the initial term of 10 years of the agreement for rendering pathological diagnostic services in Jharkhand state. As per the concession agreement, the authority has to revert within 90 days from the date of receipt of notice (i.e. by 3 July 2023). However, response from the authority is still awaited. The continuation and sustenance of the Company's operations is dependent on extension of concession agreement by the Authority.

Further, the Company has incurred losses in earlier years and has accumulated losses of Rs. 63,769.81 thousand resulting in substantial erosion of its net worth as at 31 March 2024. The current liabilities of the Company includes Rs 21,194.58 thousand payable to the holding company.

These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a Going Concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Holding Company has undertaken to provide financial support which will enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. On the basis of support from the holding company and its effort to renew the concession agreement, the Company has considered it appropriate to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis.

35. Contingent liabilities

On 28 February 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers (the "India Defined Contribution Obligation") altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income to measure obligations under employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to this judgement as to how the liability should be calculated, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether interest and penalties may be assessed. As such, the Company has been legally advised not to consider that there is any probable obligations for periods prior to date of aforesaid judgment.



AGILUS PATHLABS REACH LIMITED (Formerly known as SRL REACH LIMITED)

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

	As at 31 March 2024 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2023 (Rupees in '000)
Trade Receivables	38,754.85	24,061.85
Contract liability - deferred revenue	391.87	149.26

Rs. 149.26 thousands included in contract liabilities at 31 March 2023 has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rs. 135.77 thousands).

No information is provided about remaining performance obligations at 31 March 2024 or at 31 March 2023 that have an original expected duration of one year or less, as allowed by Ind AS 115.

37. Corporate social responsibility

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules therein, the Company is required to spend at least 2% of average net profit of preceding three years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, the Company has incurred losses in the prior years, hence it is not required to spend towards this expenditure.

38. Operating segments

(a) Basis for segmentation

The Company is engaged in the business of maintaining and managing clinical reference laboratories, to provide testing and diagnostics on human beings, in the field of both pathology and radiology. As the company's business activity primarily falls within a single segment i.e. pathology and radiology services, there are no disclosures required to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

(b) Geographical information

The Company provides services to customers in India. Further, there are no non-current assets located outside India.

(c) Major customer

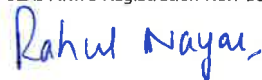
Revenue from one customer, Sadar Hospitals (Government of Jharkhand) is Rs. 100,937.20 thousand (31 March 2023 : Rs. 93,110.03 thousand) which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



Rahul Nayar

Partner

Membership Number: 508605

For and on behalf of the Board Of Directors

Agilus Pathlabs Reach Limited

(Formerly known as SRL Reach Limited)



Dr. Anurag Bansal

Director

DIN: 07452380



Ajay Kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN: 08996319

Place : Gurugram

Date : 21 May 2024

Place : Gurugram

Date : 21 May 2024

Place : Gurugram

Date : 21 May 2024

