



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO
THE MEMBERS OF
ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no Key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



**Flat No. 201, H No. 8-3-224/2/A, Suraksha Nivas, Near Metro Pill Number 1495,
Madhura Nagar, Hyderabad-500045.**

Mobile : +91 9000709635, E-mail: caanantharamireddy@gmail.com

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



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

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

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

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central government of India, in terms of section 143 (11) of the companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of our examination of the books and records as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Companies Act 2013, 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 purpose of our audit.
- b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of changes in Equity and Cash flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financials comply with the Accounting Standards specified under of Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of sub section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls. Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs. 50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13,2017;
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- i) There are no pending litigations for or against the Company which would impact its financial position.
- ii) The Company does not have any derivatives contracts. Further there are no long term contracts for which provisions for any material foreseeable losses is required to be made.
- iii) There are no amounts pending that are required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- iv) (1) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (2) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (3) Based on such audit procedures as 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 (h) (1) and (h) (2) contain any material misstatement.
- v) There was no dividend declared or paid by the company during the current financial year.

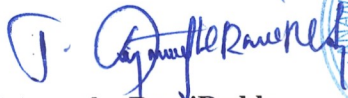


- vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Anantha Ramireddy & Associates.,

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.021849S)



T Anantha Ramireddy

Proprietor

M.no:252747

UDIN: 26252747GOSHHU4845



Place: Hyderabad.

Date: 28th April 2026

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

- i. (a) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment:
 - (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 has maintained proper records full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) 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, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant & Equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have immovable Property. Hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(c) is not applicable to the company.
 - (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. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(d) of the order is not applicable.
 - (e) According to 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 there under.
- 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 working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) is not applicable.
- iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, During the year the company has not given any advances in the nature of loan, provided any guarantee or given any security to its subsidiaries, Joint ventures , other companies, firms , Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
 - (b) The company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company to that extent.



- (c) The company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company to that extent.
- (d) In the absence of any loans or advances in the nature of loans outstanding as at the year end, the question of whether there are amounts overdue for more than ninety days as the balance sheet date and reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal and interest does not arise and accordingly this sub clause 3(iii)(d) is not applicable.
- (e) In the absence of any loans or advances in the nature of loans fallen due during the year and hence the question of whether the loan has been renewed or extended or fresh loans are granted to settle the overdue of existing loan given to the same parties does not arise and accordingly this sub clause is not applicable.
- (f) In the absence of any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment and hence the questions of aggregate amount, percentage thereof to the total loans granted, aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters, related parties as defined in clause 76 of section 2 of the companies Act, 2013 does not arise and accordingly, this sub clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the companies act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- v. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, the central government has not prescribed the Maintenance of cost records under subsection (1) of section 148 of the companies act, 2013 for the services provided by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Professional tax Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Professional tax, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no disputed dues Pending as on March 31, 2026.
- viii. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.



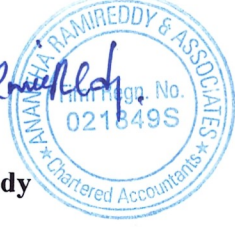
- (b) The Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the terms loans have been applied for the purpose for which they have been obtained.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not use any short-term funds raised for long term purposes during the year.
 - (e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations.
 - (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or Joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report).
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.



In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- xvii. The Company has incurred cash loss of Rs 62.16 thousands during the financial year and Rs 54.99 thousands during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are Opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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;
- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us , there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the act. Accordingly, clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable.

For Anantha Ramireddy & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.021849S)

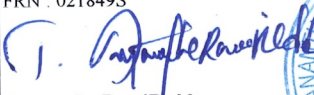
T Anantha RamiReddy
Proprietor
M.no:252747
UDIN: 26252747GOSHHU4845

Place: Hyderabad.
Date: 28th April 2026

Zen Medical Technologies Private Limited				
CIN: U33119TG2020PTC142116				
Plot No 35, 36 and 37, Kancha Imarath, Near Ravirala Village, HardwarePark, Shamshabad Hyderabad, Rangareddy, TG 501510 India				
Statement of Asset and Liabilities as at 31 March 2026				
All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified				
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	
1	2	3	4	
I Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property,Plant and Equipment	2A	-	62.51	
(b) Work-in-Progress				
(c) Intangible assets	2B	22.26	117.26	
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments		-	-	
(ii) Other Financial Assets		-	-	
(e) Income tax Assets(net)		-	-	
(f) Other Non Current Assets		-	-	
(g) Deferred tax Asset (net)		-	-	
Total Non-Current Assets		22.26	179.77	
Current Assets				
(a) Inventories	3	3,199.61	3,199.61	
(b) Financial Assets				
i) Trade Receivable		-	-	
ii) Loans		-	-	
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	11.78	49.77	
c) Other current assets	5	613.09	612.26	
Total Current Assets		3,824.48	3,861.64	
Total Assets		3,846.74	4,041.41	
II Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
a) Share Capital	6	7,520.00	7,520.00	
b)Other Equity	7	(3,723.26)	(3,503.59)	
Total Equity		3,796.74	4,016.41	
Liabilities				
Non - current liabilities:				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Borrowings		-	-	
ii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	
(b) Provisions		-	-	
(c) Deffered tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	
(d) Other Non-Current liabilities		-	-	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-	
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Borrowings		-	-	
ii) Trade payables		-	-	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	-	-	
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	-	-	
(b) Other financial liabilities	9	50.00	25.00	
(c)Provisions	10	-	-	
Total Current liabilities		50.00	25.00	
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,846.74	4,041.41	
Significant accounting policies	27			

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 27

For M/s. ANANTHA RAMIREDDY & ASSOCIATES.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 021849S


T Anantha RamiReddy
Proprietor
M No. 252747
UDIN:26252747GOSHUU4845



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Atluri
Director
DIN: 00056050

Arjun Dutt Atluri
Director
DIN:06920572

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 28 April 2026

Zen Medical Technologies Private Limited				
CIN: U33119TG2020PTC142116				
Plot No 35,36and37,Kancha Imarath,Near Ravirala Village,HardwarePark,Shamshabad Hyderabad Rangareddy TG 501510 India				
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026				
All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified				
Particulars		Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
I. Revenue from operations		11	-	-
II. Other income		12	2.57	7.74
III. Total Revenue (I + II)			2.57	7.74
IV. Expenses:				
Cost of materials consumed		13	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		14	-	-
Employee benefits expense		15	-	-
Finance costs			-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		2A&B	157.51	167.96
Other expenses		16	64.73	62.74
Total Expenses			222.25	230.70
V. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)			(219.67)	(222.95)
VI. Exceptional items			-	-
VII. Profit/(loss) before tax (V - VI)			(219.67)	(222.95)
VIII. Tax Expense				
1) Current tax			-	-
2) Deferred tax			-	-
IX. Profit/(loss) for the current Period tax (VII- VIII)			(219.67)	(222.95)
X Other comprehensive Income				
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and Loss			-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-
(iii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-
(iv) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax			-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income (IX+X)			(219.67)	(222.95)
XII Earnings per equity share:				
(1) Basic			(0.03)	(0.03)
(2) Diluted			(0.03)	(0.03)
Significant accounting policies		27		
The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 27				
For M/s. ANANTHA RAMIREDDY & ASSOCIATES., Chartered Accountants FRN : 021849S		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED		
T Anantha Ramireddy Proprietor M No. 252747 UDIN:26252747GOSH HU4845		Ashok Atluri Director DIN: 00056050		
Place: Hyderabad Date : 28 April 2026		Arjun Dutt Atluri Director DIN:06920572		

Zen Medical Technologies Private Limited CIN: U33119TG2020PTC142116 Plot No 35,36and37,Kancha Imarath,Near Ravirala Village,HardwarePark,Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Rangareddy TG 501510 India Statement of Cash flow for the Year Ended 31 March 2026		
All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified		
Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net profit before taxation, and extraordinary items	(219.67)	(222.95)
Adjusted for :		
Interest debited to P&L A/c	-	-
Depreciation	157.51	167.96
Operating profits before working capital changes	(62.16)	(54.99)
Changes in current assets and liabilities		
Inventories	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-
Other Current Assets	(0.83)	1.69
Other financial liabilities	25.00	-
Cash generated from operations	(37.99)	(53.30)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash generated/(Utilised) from operating activities	(37.99)	(53.30)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets and change in capital wip	-	-
Long Term Loans and advances	-	-
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Secured and Unsecured Loans	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Increase in share Capital	-	-
Net cash generated in financing activities	-	-
D. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(37.99)	(53.30)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	49.77	103.07
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11.78	49.77
Cash and Cash Equivalent includes:		
Fixed Deposits	2.72	49.75
Current Accounts	9.06	0.02
Total	11.78	49.77

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 27

For M/s. ANANTHA RAMIREDDY & ASSOCIATES.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 021849S

T Anantha RamiReddy
Proprietor
M No. 252747
UDIN:26252747GOSHUU4845



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Atluri
Director
DIN: 00056050

Arjun Dutt Atluri
Director
DIN:06920572

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 28 April 2026

Note 6

Share Capital

All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Authorised				
Equity Shares (1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each)	1,00,00,000	10,000 00	1,00,00,000	10,000 00
Issued				
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each)	75,20,000	7,520 00	75,20,000	7,520 00
Subscribed & Paid up				
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each)	75,20,000	7,520 00	75,20,000	7,520 00
Subscribed but not fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each fully paid	-	-	-	-
Total	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000	7,520.00

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding for the period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	INR	Number	INR
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	75,20,000	7,520 00	75,20,000	7,520 00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000	7,520.00

List of Share holders having more than 5% of Share holding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	INR	Number	INR
Zen Technologies Limited	75,20,000	100.00%	75,20,000	100.00%
Total	75,20,000	100.00%	75,20,000	100.00%

Note No 7

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance at 31 March 2025	(3,503.59)	(3,503.59)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(219.67)	(219.67)
Balance at 31 March 2026	(3,723.26)	(3,723.26)



Note 6

Share Capital

All amounts are in 000's Unless othe

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 M
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number
Authorised			
Equity Shares (1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each)	1,00,00,000	10,000.00	1,00,00,000
Issued			
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each)	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000
Subscribed & Paid up			
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each)	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000
Subscribed but not fully Paid up			
Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each fully paid	-	-	-
Total	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding for the period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 M
	Number	INR	Number
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	75,20,000	7,520.00	75,20,000

List of Share holders having more than 5% of Share holding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 M
	Number	INR	Number
Zen Technologies Limited	75,20,000	100.00%	75,20,000
Total	75,20,000	100.00%	75,20,000

Note No 7

B.Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance at 31 March 2025	(3,503.59)	(3,503.59)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(219.67)	(219.67)
Balance at 31 March 2026	(3,723.26)	(3,723.26)



All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified

Statement of changes in Equity

(A) Share capital
Note-6

Statement of changes in Equity for the Period ended 31 March 2026:

Equity share capital	Opening Balance as at 01 April 2025	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Closing Balance as at 31 March 2026
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each)	7,520 00	-	7,520 00
Total	7,520.00	-	7,520.00

Statement of changes in Equity for the Period ended 31 March 2025:

Equity share capital	Opening Balance as at 01 April 2024	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Closing Balance as at 31 March 2025
Equity Shares (75,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each)	7,520 00	-	7,520 00
Total	7,520.00	-	7,520.00

(B) Other Equity
Note-7

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(3,503.59)	-	(3,503.59)
Profit from 01 04 2025 to 31 03 2026	(219 67)	-	(219 67)
Securities Premium	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(3,723.26)	-	(3,723.26)



Note No 2A: Property Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Block		
As at 31 March 2025	384.00	384.00
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	384.00	384.00
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2025	321.49	321.49
Charge for the Year	62.51	62.51
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	384.00	384.00
Net Block		
As at 31 March 2026	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	62.51	62.51

All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise specified

Note No 2B: Intangible assets

Particulars	Software technology (CMERI)	Total
Gross Block		
As at 31 March 2025	500.00	500.00
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	500.00	500.00
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2025	382.74	382.74
Charge for the Year	95.00	95.00
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	477.74	477.74
Net Block		
As at 31 March 2026	22.26	22.26
As at 31 March 2025	117.26	117.26



All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise Specified

Note 3

Inventories	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Raw Materials	-	-
Work in Progress	1,299.61	1,299.61
Finished Goods	1,900.00	1,900.00
Total	3,199.61	3,199.61

Note 4

Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Cash In Hand	-	-
Balance with Banks	-	-
In Current Account	9.06	0.02
Fixed Deposits with Bank	2.72	49.75
Total	11.78	49.77

Note 5

Other Current Assets	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Advance to service providers	-	-
Balance with statutory Authorities	613.09	612.26
Total	613.09	612.26



All amounts are in 000's Unless otherwise Specified

Note 8		
Trade Payables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Trade Payables	-	-
Total	-	-
Note No 9		
Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Audit Fees Payable	50.00	25.00
Total	50.00	25.00
Note 10		
Short Term Provisions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Provision for Income tax	-	-
Total	-	-



All amounts are in 000's unless otherwise specified

Note 11

Revenue from Operations	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Sale of Products	-	-
Other Operating Revenues	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 12

Other Incomes

Other Income	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Interest income	2.57	7.74
Total	2.57	7.74

Note 13

Purchases

Purchases	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Purchases	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 14

Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade

Purchases	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Opening stock		
Workin progress	-	-
Finished Goods	1,900.00	1,900.00
Closing Stock		
Workin Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	1,900.00	1,900.00
Total	-	-

Note 15

Employee Benefit Expenses	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-
Recruitment expenses	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 16

Other Expenses	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
	INR	INR
Professional charges	17.40	16.50
Statutory & Tax Audit fee	25.00	25.00
Professional tax Directors & Company	7.50	7.50
Other receivable writtenoff	1.76	1.76
Statutory Fees (MCA-RoC fees)	2.40	1.20
Bank charges	10.67	10.78
Total	64.73	62.74



22 Income taxes
Income tax Expense/(Benefit) recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Current Tax Expense	-	-
Deferred tax Expense	-	-
Deferred tax Expense (Benefit)	-	-
Total income tax Expense/(Benefit) recognised	-	-

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Profit Before Income tax		
Enacted tax Rate in India	(219.67)	(222.95)
Computed Expected Tax Expense (Benefit)	25.17%	25.17%
Tax Effect on		
Expense Not deductible for tax Purpose	-	-
Expense deductible for tax Purpose	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax Expense (Benefit)	-	-
Effective tax rate	-	-

Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Deduction in respect of certain Benefits under Income tax, 1961	-	-
Defined Benefit obligation	-	-
Others	-	-
Deferred tax Liabilities	-	-

23 Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Claims against the Company Disputed Liabilities not acknowledged as debts	-	-
Bank Guarantee	-	-
Total	-	-

24. Financial Instruments

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	31 March 26	
	Fair Value / amortised cost	Carrying value
Cash and cash Equivalents	11.78	11.78
Total	11.78	11.78
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	50.00	50.00
Total	50.00	50.00

Particulars	31 March 25	
	Fair Value / amortised cost	Carrying value
Cash and cash Equivalents	49.77	49.77
Total	49.77	49.77
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	25.00	25.00
Total	25.00	25.00

25 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as: search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended 31st March 2026 based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.
- (x) The Company does not have any immovable property, where the title deeds of the said property are not held in its own name.



17 Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Profit after tax (PAT)	(219.67)	(222.95)
Net Profit for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS (A)	(219.67)	(222.95)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	7520000	7520000
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS (C)	7520000	7520000
Basic EPS (A/B)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Diluted EPS (A/C)	(0.03)	(0.03)

18 Auditor Remuneration

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Statutory & Tax Audit Fees	25.00	25.00
For other services	-	-
Total	25.00	25.00

* Excluding Taxes

19 Related Party Transaction

(a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Zen Technologies Limited	Holding Company
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Mr. Ashok Atluri	Director
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	Director (w.e.f 20.01.2026)
Mr. Ravi Kumar Midathala	Director (until 20.01.2026)

(b) Transactions during the year

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Remuneration		
Mr. Ashok Atluri	-	-
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	-	-
Commission		
Mr. Ashok Atluri	-	-
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	-	-
Sales		
Mr. Ashok Atluri	-	-
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	-	-
Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Amount Receivable		
Mr. Ashok Atluri	-	-
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	-	-
Amount Payable		
Mr. Ashok Atluri	-	-
Mr. Arjun Dutt Atluri	-	-

20 Expenditure in Foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
FOB value of Imports	-	-
Professional Fees	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Total	-	-

21 Earnings in Foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
FOB value of Exports	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Total	-	-



Note 26:
Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

Sl No	Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change	Items Included in Numerator	Items Included in Denominator	Reason for change
1	Current Ratio (No of times)	76.49	154.47	-50.48%	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Due to Increase of Other Financial Liabilities
2	Debt Equity Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Total Debt	Share holders Equity	
3	Return on Equity Ratio (No of times)	(0.06)	(0.05)	4.11%	Net profit after tax	Average Shareholders's Equity	
4	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Credit Sales	Average trade receivables	
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Raw Material consumed	Average Inventory	
6	Debt service coverage Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax + interest on borrowings	Interest on borrowings + Repayment of borrowings	
7	Trade Payable turnover Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Cost of material Consumed	Average Trade Payable	
8	Net Capital turnover Ratio (No of times)	-	-	N/A	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	
9	Net Profit Ratio %	-	-	N/A	Net profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	
10	Return on Capital employed	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.96%	Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT)	Capital Employed(pre cash)	



Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current Assets		
Current Liabilities	3,824.48	3,861.64
Ratio	50	25.00
% Change from previous year	76.49	154.47
	-50.48%	

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Total Debt		
Shareholders equity		
Ratio	3,796.74	4,016.41
% Change from previous year	0.00	0.00

d) Return on Equity Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net profit after tax		
Average Shareholder's equity	-219.67	-222.95
Ratio	3,906.58	4,127.89
Change in basis points (bps) from previous year	(0.06)	(0.05)
	22.20	

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales divided by Closing average trade receivables

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Credit Sales		
Average Trade Receivables		
Ratio		
% Change from previous year	0%	0%

h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net Sales divided by Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net Sales		
Working Capital		
Ratio	3,774.48	3,836.64
% Change from previous year	0%	0%

Reason for change more than 25%:

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Net Sales

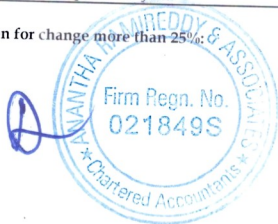
Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net profit after tax		
Net Sales	-219.67	-222.95
Ratio		
Change in basis points (bps) from previous year		
% Change from previous year	0.00	0.00

Reason for change more than 25%:

j) Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed(pre cash)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit before tax (A)	(219.67)	(222.95)
Finance Costs (B)	0	0
Other Income (C)	2.57	7.74
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	-222.25	-230.70
Capital Employed (Pre Cash) (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)-(H)-(I)	3,784.96	3,966.64
Total Assets (E)	3,846.74	4,041.41
Current Liabilities (F)	50.00	25.00
Current Investments (G)		
Cash and Cash equivalents (H)	11.78	49.77
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (I)		
Ratio (D)/(I)	-0.06	-0.06
Change in basis points (bps) from previous year	-5.59	
% Change from previous year	0.96%	0.00%

Reason for change more than 25%:



1. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for FY 2025-26

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1.1 General Information

ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (the company) is engaged in the business of development of medical devices. The Company has business operations mainly in India. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of **ZEN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED** which is a public limited company and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Plot No.35,36 &37 , Kancha Imarath, Near Ravirala village, Hardware park, Ranga Reddy Dist, Telangana, India-501510.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of **ZEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

1.3 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the balance sheet:

- Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortized cost depending on the classification;
- Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognized as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation and
- Long-term borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS 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. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. 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. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or Judgments are:

a. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization is based on management estimates of the future useful lives of certain class of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.



b. Employee Benefits

The present value of the employee benefits obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) includes the discount rate, wage escalation and employee attrition. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

c. Provision and contingencies

Provisions and contingencies are based on the Management's best estimate of the liabilities based on the facts known at the balance sheet date.

d. Fair valuation

Fair value is the market based measurement of observable market transaction or available market information.

1.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees.

1.6 Current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements.

Assets: An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities: A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve



months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always disclosed as non-current.

1.7 Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities within the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction, if any.

Summary of material accounting policies

On 31 March 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 amending the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The amendments come into force with effect from 1 April 2023, i.e., Financial Year 2023-24. One of the major changes is in Ind AS 1 'Preparation of Financial Statements, which requires companies to disclose in their financial statements 'material accounting policies' as against the erstwhile requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies'. The word 'significant' is substituted by 'material'.

Accounting policy information is expected to be material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements.

The Company applied the guidance available under paragraph 117B of Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements in evaluating the material nature of the accounting policies.

The following are the material accounting policies for the Company:

1.8 Property Plant & Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset i.e., freight, duties and taxes applicable and other expenses related to acquisition and installation. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.



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

Gains and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within in the statement of profit and loss.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the asset exchanged is recorded at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a Straight Line Method (SLM) basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (“Schedule”), which prescribes the useful lives for various classes of tangible assets. For assets acquired or disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on prorata basis.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Particulars	Useful life
Office equipment	5 Years

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date is disclosed as capital advances under other current assets.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Assets not ready for use are not depreciated

1.9 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use. The Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.



Amortization

Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets or on any other basis that reflects the pattern in which the asset’s future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. Intangible assets that are not available for use are amortized from the date they are available for use.

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

Particulars	Useful life
Software technology-R&D	5 Years

1.10 Financial Instruments

a financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instrument at FVTPL

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

(ii) Investment in Preference Shares and Unquoted trade Investments

Investment in Preference Shares and Unquoted trade Investments are measured at amortised cost using Effective Rate of Return (EIR).



(iii) Investment in equity instruments

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

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

Equity instruments i.e., investments in equity shares within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) 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.



b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

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

(i) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of all categories of inventories is based on the weighted average method. Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition..

1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of 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 goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed each year at 31st March.

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

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.



An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications 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. An impairment loss is reversed 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.

1.13 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise of cash balance in hand, in current accounts with banks, demand deposit, short-term deposits, Margin Money deposits or this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of our cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. The Margin money deposits and unclaimed dividend balances shall be disclosed as restricted cash balances.

1.14 Employee Benefits

a. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

c. Defined Benefit Plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates based on prevailing market yields of Indian Government Bonds and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the statement of profit and loss in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised immediately in income. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.



d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

e. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

1.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a. Provisions

A provision is recognised 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.

b. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

c. Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.



1.16 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably.

a) Income from Services:

Revenues are recognized immediately when the services are provided. The company collects the taxes on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence they are excluded from revenue.

b) Sale of Goods:

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale goods .

Revenue from contracts with customers:

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch of goods.

Variable consideration - This includes incentives, volume rebates, discounts etc. It is estimated at contract inception considering the terms of various schemes with customers and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Other Income

(a) Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous Income includes Rounding off and other non operating income these are recognized as and when accrued.

1.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest, ancillary and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest relating to other financial liabilities. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.



1.18 Tax Expenses

Tax expense consists of current and deferred tax.

a. Income Tax

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

1.19 Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.20 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company's trade receivables do not contain any significant financing component and hence are measured at the transaction price measured under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

1.21 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.



1.22 Determination of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

a. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, if acquired in a business combination or through an exchange of non-monetary assets, is measured at fair value on the acquisition date. For this purpose, fair value is based on appraised market values and replacement cost.

b. Intangible assets

The fair value of brands, technology related intangibles, and patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of these brands, technology related intangibles, patents or trademarks being owned (the "relief of royalty method"). The fair value of customer related, product related and other intangibles acquired in a business combination has been determined using the multi-period excess earnings method after deduction of a fair return on other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

c. Inventories

The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on its estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

d. Investments in equity and debt securities and units of mutual funds

The fair value of marketable equity and debt securities is determined by reference to their quoted market price at the reporting date. For debt securities where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using pricing techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis.

In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds.



e. Derivatives

The fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). The fair value of foreign currency option and swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts is determined based on the appropriate valuation techniques, considering the terms of the contract.

f. Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements. In respect of the Company's borrowings that have floating rates of interest, their fair value approximates carrying value.

1.23 New and amended standards

Mentioned below are the new and amended standards as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective..

- (i) Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The amendments have not resulted in additional disclosures and have not had an impact on the classification of the Company's liabilities.

(ii) Ind AS 12 -International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include: • A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and • Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date. The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.



(iii) Standards notified but not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

For Anantha Ramireddy & Associates.,

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.021849S)



T Anantha RamiReddy

Proprietor

M.no:252747

UDIN: 26252747GOSHHU4845

Place: Hyderabad.

Date: 28th April 2026