K S DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

'Arihant' Bungalow, Plot No. 101, Dr. J. J. Magdum Society, Jaysingpur – 416101 Mob. No. 9890344934 Email: demapure.kapil@outlook.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Date: April 15, 2025

To
The Partners
PULSE HITECH HEALTH SERVICES (GHATKOPAR) LLP

Report on Audit of the Special purpose IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **PULSE HITECH HEALTH SERVICES (GHATKOPAR) LLP (The LLP)**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the statement of Profit and Loss account for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the partner, Thyrocare Technologies Limited, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose IND AS financial statements of the LLP for the year ended March 31, 2025 are prepared in all material respects in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the LLP 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 Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The LLP's Designated Partners are responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose IND AS financial Statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions for the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Partner, Thyrocare Technologies Limited that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the LLP 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 Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the LLP'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 LLP or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Designated Partners are responsible for overseeing the LLP's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose IND AS 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 Special Purpose IND AS 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 Special Purpose Ind AS 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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LLP's internal control.

- 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 LLP'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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

K S DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Other Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the partner, Thyrocare Technologies Limited. Our report is intended solely for the LLP and Thyrocare Technologies Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the LLP or Thyrocare Technologies Limited. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

K.S.DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES
Jaysingpur
FRN
153012W
Chartered Accountant

For K S Demapure & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 153012W

Demapure

CA Kapil Surendra Demapure
Proprietor
M. No. 176052

Place: Jaysingpur
Date: April 15, 2025
UDIN: 25176052BMLMFW8218

Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2025

(Rs. in cr)

Particulars	*Note*	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	7.35	9.36
Capital-work-in-progress	4	-	-
Right-of-use assets	4	0.25	0.62
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	0.29	0.25
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	0.48	0.21
Other tax assets	6	0.04	0.04
Total non-current assets		*8.41*	*10.48*
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	0.08	0.16
Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.06	0.24
Other financial assets		-	-
Other current assets	9	0.00*	-
Total current assets		*0.14*	*0.40*
Total assets		8.55	10.88
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	5.00	4.82
Other equity	12	(4.41)	(2.86)
Total Equity		*0.59*	*1.96*
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	-	0.30
Other financial liabilities	14	6.59	6.97
Total non-current liabilities		*6.59*	*7.27*
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	0.30	0.41
Trade payables	15		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises and		0.24	0.28
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.67	0.29
Other financial liabilities	14	0.13	0.55
Other current liabilities	16	0.03	0.12
Total current liabilities		*1.37*	*1.65*
Total equity and liabilities		8.55	10.88

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For K S Demapure & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 153012W

Kapil S Demapure
Proprietor
M. No. 176052

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Jaysingpur

UDIN: 25176052BMLMFW8218

K.S. DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES
Jaysingpur
FRN
153012W
Chartered Accountants

For Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP
LLIPN: ABC-1246

Alok Kumar Jagnani
Designated Partner
DIN: 00644360

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Dr. Alok Singhai
Designated Partner
DIN: 02792074

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP

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

(Rs. in cr)

Particulars	*Note*	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	17	6.70	4.44
Other income	18	0.02	0.10
Total income		**6.72**	**4.54**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	19	0.53	0.39
Employee benefits expense	20	0.81	0.49
Finance costs		0.69	0.68
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	2.39	2.69
Other expenses	21	4.12	3.09
Total expenses		**8.54**	**7.34**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and income tax		(1.82)	(2.80)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		(1.82)	(2.80)
Tax expense:			
Current tax			
Changes in tax estimates related to prior years		-	-
Deferred tax		(0.27)	(0.21)
Total tax expense		(0.27)	(0.21)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(1.55)	(2.59)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit liability/ (assets)		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit liability/ (assets)		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive Profit/(loss) for the period		(1.55)	(2.59)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For K S Demapure & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 153012W

Demapure

Kapil S Demapure
Proprietor
M. No. 176052

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Jaysingpur

UDIN: 25176052BMLMFW8218

K.S. DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES
Jaysingpur
FRN
153012W
Chartered Accountants

For Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP
LLIPN: ABC-1246

Alok Kumar Jagnani	Dr. Alok Singhai
Designated Partner	**Designated Partner**
DIN: 00644360	DIN: 02792074
Date: April 15, 2025	Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai

Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs. in cr)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net profit before tax	(1.82)	(2.80)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation	2.39	2.69
	Finance cost	0.69	0.68
	Interest income	(0.02)	(0.10)
		3.06	**3.27**
	Operating profit before working capital changes	1.24	0.47
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	0.08	(0.16)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other assets	(0.03)	(0.02)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	0.34	0.41
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	(0.51)	0.67
		(0.12)	**0.90**
	Cash generated from operations	**1.12**	**1.37**
	Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(0.01)	(0.03)
	Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**1.11**	**1.34**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of fixed assets, additions to capital work in progress and capital advances	(0.01)	(9.17)
	Interest received	0.02	0.10
	Finance cost	-	-
	Net cash flows (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	**0.01**	**(9.07)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Capital contribution by partners	0.18	1.22
	Unsecured loans received	(0.38)	0.97
	Payment towards principal portion of lease liabilities	(0.41)	(0.37)
	Payment towards interest portion of lease liabilities	(0.06)	(0.10)
	Finance cost	(0.63)	(0.58)
	Net cash flows (used in) / generated financing activities (C)	**(1.30)**	**1.13**
	Net Increase in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(0.18)**	**(6.60)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.24	6.84
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**0.06**	**0.24**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For K S Demapure & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 153012W

Demapure

Kapil S Demapure
Proprietor
M. No. 176052

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Jaysingpur

UDIN: 25176052BMLMFW8218

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Jaysingpur
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For Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP
LLIPN: ABC-1246

Alok Kumar Jagnani
Designated Partner
DIN: 00644360

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Dr. Alok Singhai
Designated Partner
DIN: 02792074

Date: April 15, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP

Notes accompanying the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Pulse Hitech Health Services (Ghatkopar) LLP (the "LLP") is engaged in providing a healthcare and medical sevices.
The LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the partners on April 15, 2025.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Compliance with Ind AS

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time).

b. Basis of preparation

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:
- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- share- based payments and
- assets and liabilities arising in a business combination

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. 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.

c. Current versus non-current classification

The LLP presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The LLP classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The LLP has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

d. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

f. Financial assets at ammortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, the LLP makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

K.S.DEMAPURE & ASSOCIATES Jaysingpur FRN 153012W Chartered Accountants

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the LLP irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading. Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iii) 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 LLP's balance sheet) when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- the LLP has transferred its right 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 LLP has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the LLP has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the LLP has transferred its right 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 LLP continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the LLP's continuing involvement. In that case, the LLP 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 LLP has retained.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The LLP assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The LLP recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

g. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or FVTPL. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (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.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Derecognition

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.

h. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The LLP determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The LLP's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the LLP's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the LLP either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the LLP reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model.
The LLP does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

i. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j. Property, Plant and Equipments

Property, plant and equipments is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Ind AS 23. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. When significant parts of plant and equipments are required to be replaced at intervals, the LLP depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipments as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

(i) Depreciation

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

(ii) Derecognition

An item of Property, plant and equipments is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipments is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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(iii) Impairment

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

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.The LLP bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the LLP's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k. **Right of use assets**

The LLP recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term.

l. **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

m. **Capital work in progress (CWIP)**

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

n. **Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the LLP's cash management.

o. **Lease liabilities**

At inception of contract, the LLP assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the LLP allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

At the commencement date of the lease, the LLP recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the LLP uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(i) **Short term leases and leases of low value of assets**

The LLP applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of lowvalue assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

p. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the LLP has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the LLP will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions with charge to Statement of Profit and Loss. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the LLP has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the LLP has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

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Notes accompanying the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

q. **Revenue recognition**

The LLP derives revenue primarily from healthcare and medical related services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of trade allowances, rebates, discounts, value added taxes and other amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the LLP expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. When there is uncertainty on ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. The LLP estimates its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of patients, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

r. **Other income - Interest**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

s. **Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

t. **Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) **Current income tax:**

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period.

The LLP offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(ii) **Deferred tax:**

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The LLP offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets
against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred Tax includes MAT credit and it is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the LLP will pay income tax higher than that computed under MAT, during the period that MAT is permitted to be set off under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a specified period. Credit on account of MAT is recognized as an asset based on the management's estimate of its recoverability in the future.

u. **Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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3. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of the 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 those 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, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

The areas involving critical estimates and/or judgements are:

a Revenue recognition

The LLP recognise revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the LLP's activities as described below. The LLP estimates its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of patients, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

b Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. The policy for the same has been explained under note 2(t).

c Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the LLP. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of LLP's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 2(j).

d Provisions

Provision is recognised when the LLP has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 2(p).

e Related party disclosure

A. List of related parties

Sr. No.	Name of the party	Relationship
1	Thyrocare Technolgies Limited	Partner
2	Pulse Hitech Scan (Ghatkopar) Private Limited	Partner
3	Adrin Mendonca	Partner
4	Alok Singhai	Partner
5	Nuclear Healthcare Limited	Group Company
6	Pulse Hitech Healthcare Imaging Centre LLP	Entities where key management personnel have significant influence
7	Pulse Hitech Medical Centre Private Limited	Entities where key management personnel have significant influence
8	Pulse Hitech Pathology Private Limited	Entities where key management personnel have significant influence
9	Tamanna Singhai	Spouse of Partner
10	Sharlet Mendonca	Spouse of Partner
11	Anil Noronha	Director of Partner Company

B. Transactions with Related Parties

Sr. No.	Name	Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year		Amount outstanding as at	
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Pulse Hitech Healthcare Imaging Centre LLP	Revenue from rendering services	0.00*	0.01	0.00*	0.01
2	Pulse Hitech Medical Centre Private Limited	Revenue from rendering services	0.01	0.03	-	0.03
3	Pulse Hitech Medical Centre Private Limited	Expenses incurred	-	0.01	-	-
4	Pulse Hitech Pathology Private Limited	Expenses incurred	0.07	0.01	0.02	-
5	Nuclear Healthcare Limited	Borrowings from related party	-	0.97	6.59	6.97
6	Nuclear Healthcare Limited	Interest on borrowings	0.64	0.56	-	0.45
7	Sharlet Mendonca	Expenditure on professional services	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.06
8	Tamanna Singhai	Expenditure on professional services	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.06
9	Alok Singhai	Expenditure on professional services	0.01	-	-	-
10	Anil Noronha	Expenditure on professional services	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02
11	Thyrocare Technologies Limited	Expenditure on professional services	0.55	-	0.17	-
12	Thyrocare Technologies Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	-	-	-
13	Nuclear Healthcare Limited	Repayment of borrowings	1.38	-	6.59	6.97

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
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4 **Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property**
See accounting policies in Note 2(j)

(Rs. in cr)

	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net block	
	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification to assets held for sale*/Reclassification to Right-of-use assets/ Other adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Depreciation/ amortisation expense for the year	Disposal	Transfer on reclassification to assets held for sale*/right-of-use assets	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Property, plant and equipment												
Freehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings/ Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	10.45	-	-	-	10.45	1.96	1.75	-	-	3.71	6.74	8.49
Furniture and Fixtures	0.88	-	-	-	0.88	0.20	0.17	-	-	0.37	0.51	0.68
Office equipment	0.25	-	-	-	0.25	0.10	0.07	-	-	0.17	0.08	0.15
Computers, printers and scanners	0.10	0.01	-	-	0.11	0.06	0.03	-	-	0.09	0.02	0.04
Total	11.68	0.01	-	-	11.69	2.32	2.02	-	-	4.34	7.35	9.36
B Capital work-in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4 **Right-of-use lease assets (net off investment in sub-leases)**
See accounting policy in Note 2(k)

D Right-of-use assets (net off investment in sub-leases)	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net block	
	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Recognised during the year	Disposal	Derecognised during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Depreciation/ amortisation expense for the year	On Derecognition	Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Leasehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Buildings</u>												
Right in head lease	1.11	-	-	-	1.11	0.49	0.37	-	-	0.86	0.25	0.62
Right in sub leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.11	-	-	-	1.11	0.49	0.37	-	-	0.86	0.25	0.62

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
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(Rs. in cr)

5 Other Non-current financial assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured loans to related party	-	-
Security deposits		
To related parties	-	-
To parties other than related parties	0.29	0.25
Receivables for sub-leases		
	0.29	0.25

6 Other tax assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advance income tax (net of provision for tax)	0.04	0.04
	0.04	0.04

7 Trade Receivables	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good	0.08	0.16
	0.08	0.16

8 Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	0.01	0.00*
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	0.05	0.23
in deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
	0.06	0.24

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

9 Other current assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid Expenses	0.00*	-
	0.00	-

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2025

10 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. in cr)

	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	0.47
Right-of-use assets	(0.08)
Security Deposit	0.00*
Long term lease liability	0.09
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**0.48**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilites) as on April 01, 2024	0.21
Deferred tax assets/(liabilites) for the period	**0.27**

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
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(Rs. in cr)

11	Share capital	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Partner's contribution	5.00	4.82
	Total	5.00	4.82

12	Other equity	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	Capital reserve		
	At the commencement and end of the period	-	-
(b)	Securities premium		
	At the commencement and end of the period	-	-
(c)	Retained earnings		
	At the commencement of the period	(2.86)	(0.27)
	Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(1.55)	(2.59)
	At the end of the period	(4.41)	(2.86)
		(4.41)	(2.86)

13	Lease liabilities	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Non-current lease liabilities	-	0.30
	Current lease liabilities	0.30	0.41
		0.30	0.71

14	Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Non-current		
	Borrowing from related party	6.59	6.97
	Security deposits received		
	from related parties	-	-
	from parties other than related parties		
		6.59	**6.97**
	Current		
	Borrowing from related party	-	0.45
	Security deposits received		
	from related parties		
	from parties other than related parties	-	-
	Employees dues	0.13	0.04
	Other Provisions	-	0.06
	Creditors for capital goods	-	-
		0.13	**0.55**

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
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(Rs. in cr)

15	Trade payables	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Trade Payables		
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises and	0.24	0.28
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.67	0.29
		0.91	**0.57**

16	Other current liabilities	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Contract liabilities	-	-
	Advance received towards consideration for sale of capital assets held for sale	-	-
	Statutory dues *	0.03	0.12
		0.03	**0.12**

* Statutory dues include goods and services tax, tax deducted at source,
local body tax, profession tax, employees provident fund and ESIC.

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs. in cr)

17	Revenue from operations	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Sale of products (Refer Note (i) below)	-	-
	Sale of services (Refer Note (ii) below)	6.70	4.44
		6.70	**4.44**
	Other operating revenue	-	-
	Total	**6.70**	**4.44**
	Note:		
	(i) Sale of products comprises:		
	Radioactive pharmaceuticals	-	-
	Total	-	-
	(ii) Sale of services comprises :		
	Imaging Services	6.70	4.44
	Total	6.70	4.44

18	Other income	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Interest income (Refer Note (i) below)	0.02	0.10
	Net change in fair market value of current investments	-	-
	Profit/ (loss) on sale of current investments	-	-
	Rent received	-	-
	Others (Refer Note (ii) below)	-	-
		0.02	**0.10**
	Note:		
	(i) Interest income comprises:		
	Interest on Fixed Deposit	-	0.08
	Interest on income tax refund	0.00*	0.00*
	Interest on deposit for electricity	-	-
	Interest on loans	-	-
	Others	0.02	0.02
	Total - Interest income	**0.02**	**0.10**
	(ii) Others comprises:		
	Profit on sale of Property		
	Miscellaneous income	-	-
	Total - Others	-	-

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

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(Rs. in cr)

19	Cost of materials consumed	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Opening Stock	-	-
	Add: Purchases	0.53	0.39
		0.53	**0.39**
	Less: Closing Stock	-	-
	Cost of material consumed	**0.53**	**0.39**

20	Employee benefits expense	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Salaries, wages and bonus	0.72	0.47
	Contributions to provident and other funds	0.08	-
	Gratuity	-	-
	Compensated absences	-	-
	Staff welfare expenses	0.01	0.02
		0.81	**0.49**

21	Other expenses	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Power and fuel and water	0.58	0.40
	Rent	0.10	0.10
	Outlab Processing Fees	0.46	0.06
	Rates and taxes	-	-
	Insurance charges	0.00*	0.00*
	Postage and Courier	0.00*	0.00*
	Telecommunication Expenses	0.03	0.02
	Printing and stationery	0.06	0.05
	Bank charges	0.00*	0.00*
	Legal and professional fees	2.40	1.84
	Payment to Auditors	0.02	0.01
	Advertisement and business promotion	0.08	0.40
	Travelling and conveyance	0.00*	0.01
	Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	0.35	0.16
	Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.00*	0.00*
	Service Charges	0.00*	0.00*
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.04	0.02
		4.12	**3.09**

*amount less than Rs. 0.01 crore

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