Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Standalone Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2018

In millions of INR	*Note*	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	*4A.*	**871.81**	621.53	591.91
Capital-work-in progress	*4B.*	**-**	153.15	-
Investment property	*4C.*	**4.31**	4.53	4.75
Other intangible assets	*5A.*	**29.75**	16.61	16.61
Intangible fixed assets under development	*5B.*	**-**	-	0.38
Financial assets				
Loans	*7A.*	**26.00**	-	32.13
Deferred tax assets (net)	*8*	**39.75**	37.67	25.25
Other tax assets	*9*	**16.36**	15.67	11.55
Other non-current assets	*10*	**47.17**	23.70	3.26
Total non-current assets		***1,035.15***	*872.86*	*685.84*
Current assets				
Inventories	*11*	**5.76**	7.37	8.27
Financial assets				
Investments	*6*	**-**	-	226.68
Trade receivables	*12*	**6.27**	2.97	2.04
Cash and cash equivalents	*13*	**25.79**	9.68	26.50
Loans	*7B.*	**0.83**	32.17	-
Other financial assets	*14*	**-**	-	0.21
Prepayments	*15*	**5.59**	3.39	2.51
Total current assets		***44.24***	*55.58*	*266.21*
Total assets		**1,079.39**	928.44	952.05
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	*16*	**111.11**	111.11	111.11
Other equity	*17*	**669.28**	682.30	720.50
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		***780.39***	*793.41*	*831.61*
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	*18*	**245.00**	-	-
Loans	*19A*	**31.70**	12.12	0.45
Provisions	*20A*	**1.97**	8.08	24.89
Total non-current liabilities		***278.67***	*20.20*	*25.34*
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	*21*	**1.89**	4.30	3.85
Loans	*19B*	**0.02**	0.49	0.17
Other financial liabilities	*22*	**17.42**	109.48	89.77
Provisions	*20B*	**0.81**	0.51	0.63
Other current liabilities	*23*	**0.19**	0.05	0.68
Total current liabilities		***20.33***	*114.83*	*95.10*
Total liabilities				
Total equity and liabilities		**1,079.39**	928.44	952.05

Significant accounting policies *3*

Notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements *4-37*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nueclear Healthcare Limited
CIN - U74120MH2011PLC212839

Rajesh Mehra
Partner
Membership No: 103145
Mumbai
28 April 2018

Bharatkumar Dama
Company Secretary
Membership No - A39698

Dr. A Velumani
Managing Director
DIN - 00002804

A Sundararaju
Director and Chief Financial Officer
DIN - 00003260
Mumbai
28 April 2018

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2018

In millions of INR	***Note***	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue from operations	*24*	**245.21**	173.10
Other income	*25*	**10.72**	17.39
Total income		**255.93**	190.49
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	*26*	**41.27**	34.76
Employee benefits expense	*27*	**28.50**	17.79
Finance cost		**9.55**	0.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	*4,5*	**80.17**	63.60
Other expenses	*28*	**126.11**	124.88
Total expenses		**285.60**	241.15
Loss before income tax		**(29.67)**	(50.66)
Tax expense:	*29*		
Current tax		**-**	(0.03)
Deferred tax		**(2.07)**	(12.43)
		(2.07)	(12.46)
Loss for the year		**(27.60)**	(38.20)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (losses)/ gains on defined benefit plans		(0.03)	0.01
Income tax effect		0.01	(0.01)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**(0.02)**	(0.00)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(27.62)**	(38.20)
Earnings per share [Nominal value of Rs. 10 each]:	*30*		
(a) Basic earnings per share (INR)		**(2.49)**	(3.44)
(b) Diluted earnings per share (INR)		**(2.49)**	(3.44)
Significant accounting policies	*3*		
Notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements	*4-37*		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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28 April 2018

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2018

In millions of INR	***Note***	
a. Equity share capital		
Balance as at 1 April 2016		111.11
Changes in equity share capital during 2016-17	*16*	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2017		**111.11**
Changes in equity share capital during 2017-18	*16*	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2018		**111.11**

b. Other equity

In millions of INR	***Note***	**Reserves and surplus**			**Total**
		Capital reserve	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	*17*	-	911.09	(190.59)	**720.50**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017					
Profit or (loss)		-	-	(38.20)	**(38.20)**
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)		-	-	(0.00)	**(0.00)**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(38.20)	**(38.20)**
Balance as at the 31 March 2017		**-**	**911.09**	**(228.79)**	**682.30**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	*17*	-	911.09	(228.79)	**682.30**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018					
Profit or (loss)		-	-	(27.60)	**(27.60)**
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)		-	-	(0.02)	**(0.02)**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(27.62)	**(27.62)**
Transaction with owners recorded directly in equity					
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Transfer of trademark by shareholder at no cost	*17(a)*	14.60	-	-	**14.60**
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		14.60	-	-	**14.60**
Balance as at the 31 March 2018		**14.60**	**911.09**	**(256.41)**	**669.28**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
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DIN - 00003260

Mumbai
28 April 2018

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2018

In millions of INR		*Note*	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
	Net loss before tax		**(29.67)**	(50.66)
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation and amortisation	*4,5*	**80.17**	63.60
	Net (gain) on sale of current investments	*25*	**-**	(8.06)
	Provision for claims	*25*	**(6.88)**	-
	Finance cost		**9.55**	0.12
	Interest on amortisation of financial liability	*28*	**0.62**	0.18
	Financial asseets mandatorily maeasured at FVTPL - net change in fair value	*25*	**(2.58)**	1.69
	Dividend income from current investment	*25*	**-**	(6.65)
	Interest income	*25*	**(0.28)**	(0.38)
			80.60	50.50
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**50.93**	(0.15)
	Decrease in Inventories	*11*	**1.61**	0.90
	(Increase) in Trade receivables	*12*	**(3.30)**	(0.92)
	Decrease in Loans and advances	*7*	**7.29**	2.34
	(Increase) in Other assets	*10,14,15*	**(15.68)**	(11.33)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in Trade payables	*21*	**(2.41)**	0.45
	(Decrease)/ Increase in Other liabilities	*19,22,23*	**(72.81)**	31.76
	Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	*20*	**1.05**	(16.91)
			(84.25)	6.28
	Cash generated from operations		**(33.32)**	6.13
	Net income tax paid		**(0.68)**	(4.28)
	Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**(34.00)**	1.85
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
	Purchase of fixed assets, additions to capital work in progress and capital advances	*4,5*	**(185.62)**	(256.45)
	Purchase of current investments	*6*	**-**	(6.65)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	*6*	**-**	237.32
	Dividend received	*25*	**-**	6.65
	Interest received	*14,25*	**0.28**	0.58
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)		**(185.34)**	(18.55)
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**			
	Unsecured borrowings	*18*	**245.00**	-
	Finance cost		**(9.55)**	(0.12)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)		**235.45**	(0.12)
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**16.11**	(16.82)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**9.68**	26.50
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**25.79**	9.68

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

1 The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 (IndAS-7), "Statement of cash flows".

2 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet :

Particulars	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents (*refer note 13*)	**25.79**	9.68
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**25.79**	9.68

3 The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows :

Particulars	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Opening borrowings	**-**	-
Proceeds from long-term	**245.00**	10.00
Repayment during the year	**-**	(10.00)
Closing borrowings	**245.00**	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Managing Director
DIN - 00002804

A Sundararaju
Director and Chief Financial Officer
DIN - 00003260

Mumbai
28 April 2018

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

1. **Reporting entity**

Nueclear Healthcare Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at D/37-1, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC Turbhe, Navi Mumbai – 400703, Maharashtra, India. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The Company is engaged in providing low cost and high quality nuclear medicine diagnostic solutions to cancer patients with a nationwide network of PET-CT centres, supported by medical cyclotron at Navi Mumbai.

2. **Basis of preparation**

A. Statement of compliance

These standalone Ind AS financial statements (hereinafter referred to as 'standalone financial statements') have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company's standalone financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 37.

The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 April 2018.

The details of the accounting policies are included in Note 3.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are prepared in India Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items :

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Liabilities for employee benefit obligations	Fair value on the basis of actuarial valuation

D. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these standalone financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments

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

Note 3(j) – revenue from imaging services : whether the Company acts as a principal rather than as an agent in a transaction;

Note 3(k) and 33 – leases : whether an arrangement contains a lease; and

Note 5 - Impairment testing for cash generating unit (CGU) containing goodwill.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

- Note 4 and 5 - determining an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life;
- Note 5 - impairment of goodwill;
- Note 8 - recognition of deferred tax assets : availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 31 – measurement of defined benefit obligations : key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 32 - fair value measurement of financial instruments; and
- Note 34 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies : key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

2. *Basis of preparation (continued)*

E. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company generally relies on the valuation certificates obtained from third party professionals for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as statements of asset management companies managing the mutual fund schemes, is used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuation meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues, if any, are reported to the Company's audit committee.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (includes mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV).
- Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 : inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes :

- Note 4C – investment property; and
- Note 32 – financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies

a. Current/ non-current classification

The Schedule III to the Act requires assets and liabilities to be classified as either current or non-current.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

Assets

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

(i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded; or

(iv) 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.

All other assets are classified as non current.

Liabilities

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

(i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is due to be settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded; or

(iv) the Company does not have an unconditions right to defer settlement of liability for atlease twelve months from the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating Cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current - non-current classifications of assets and liabilities.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest cost / income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

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

3. *Significant accounting policies (continued)*

c. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment (*see Note 37*).

iii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Buildings	60 Years	60 Years
Plant and equipment (diagnostic equipment)	13 Years	13 Years
Plant and equipment (others)	15 Years	15 Years
Office equipment	5 Years	5 Years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

v. Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is reclassified as investment property at its carrying amount on the date of reclassification.

d. Intangible assets

***i.* Goodwill**

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed,measured in accordance with Ind AS 103 Business Combination.

Goodwill is considered to have indefinite useful life and hence is not subject to amortisation but tested for impairment at least annually. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination, is from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Each CGU or a combination of CGUs to which goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and it is not larger than an operating segment of the company.

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Intangible assets (continued)

i. Goodwill (continued)

A CGU to which goodwill is allocated is tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the CGU may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the CGU. If the recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU, the CGU and the goodwill allocated to that CGU is regarded as not impaired. If the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU, the company recognizes an impairment loss by first reducing the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to other assets of the CGU pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. Any impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of a CGU to which goodwill is allocated is allocated, the goodwill associated with the disposed CGU is included on the carrying amount of the CGU when determining the gain or loss on disposal.

ii. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets including those acquired by the Compay are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

iii. Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

iv. Amortisation

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Trademarks - 10 years
- Softwares - 5 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

e. Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment property recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such investment property.

Since the Company has leased part of its building to related party to conduct the business operation, based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes the indicative useful life of relevant type of asset mentioned in Part C of Schedule II to the Act, as representing the best estimate of the period over which investment properties (which are quite similar) are expected to be used. Accordingly, the Company depreciates investment properties over a period of 60 years on a written-down value basis.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss.

f. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the processing are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or - the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, 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. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

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

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or Company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

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

3. *Significant accounting policies (continued)*

h. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, 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 amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. Defined benefit plans

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

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

v. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

i. Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

j. Revenue from operations

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

j. Revenue from operations (continued)

ii. Rendering of services

Revenue from imaging services is recognised once the services are rendered. Sales are accounted net of trade discount, if any.

iii. Multiple deliverable arrangements

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for seperately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its seperate units of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit. If the fair value of the delivered item is not reliably measurable, then revenue is allocated based on the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered item.

k. Leases

i. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.

ii. Assets held under leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating leases) are not recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet.

iii. Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

l. Recognition of rental income, dividend income, interest income or expense

Rental income from investment property is recognised as part of other income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease except where the rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation. Rental income from sub-leasing is also recognised in a similar manner and included under other income.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

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

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to :

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

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

m. Income tax

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

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

m. Income tax (continued)

i. Current tax

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

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets — unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

n. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Events after reporting date

Where events occuring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

p. Operating segments

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Operating Segments', segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the holding company.

q. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, notifying Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers, Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration and amendments to certain other standards. These amendments are applicable to the company from 1 April 2018. The Company will be adopting the amendments from their effective date.

a) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue. Ind AS 115 requires an entity to report information regarding nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with customers. The principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognize revenue that demonstrates the transfer of promised goods and services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standards can be applied either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or can be applied retrospectively with recognition of cumulative effects of contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application of the standard.

Based on the preliminary assessment performed by the Company, the impact of application of the standard is not expected to be material.

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

q. Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

b) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

The Appendix clarifies that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration towards such assets,expenses or income. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance,then an entity must determine transaction date for each payment or receipts of advance consideration.

The impact of the Appendix on the financial statements,as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property

See accounting policies in Note 3(c)

	In millions of INR	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				Net block	
A.	**Tangible assets**	**Balance as at 1 April 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 1 April 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*	**Depreciation/ amortisation expense for the year**	**Disposal**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 31 March 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*
		Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
	Leasehold Land	**82.81**	**-**	**-**	**82.81**	**1.74**	**1.52**	**-**	**3.26**	**79.55**	**81.07**
		82.81	*-*	*-*	*82.81*	*-*	*1.74*	*-*	*1.74*	*81.07*	*82.81*
	Freehold Land	**27.00**	**95.35**	**-**	**122.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**122.35**	**27.00**
		27.00	*-*	*-*	*27.00*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*27.00*	*27.00*
	Buildings/ Premises	**303.21**	**-**	**-**	**303.21**	**14.88**	**14.36**	**-**	**29.24**	**273.97**	**288.33**
		303.21	*-*	*-*	*303.21*	*-*	*14.88*	*-*	*14.88*	*288.33*	*303.21*
	Plant and Equipment	**245.28**	**233.35**	**-**	**478.63**	**38.72**	**57.16**	**-**	**95.88**	**382.75**	**206.56**
		152.53	*92.75*	*-*	*245.28*	*-*	*38.72*	*-*	*38.72*	*206.56*	*152.53*
	Furniture and Fixtures	**21.39**	**-**	**-**	**21.39**	**5.55**	**4.11**	**-**	**9.66**	**11.73**	**15.84**
		21.39	*-*	*-*	*21.39*	*-*	*5.55*	*-*	*5.55*	*15.84*	*21.39*
	Office equipment	**4.68**	**0.07**	**-**	**4.75**	**2.15**	**1.23**	**-**	**3.38**	**1.37**	**2.53**
		4.45	*0.23*	*-*	*4.68*	*-*	*2.15*	*-*	*2.15*	*2.53*	*4.45*
	Computers, printers and scanners	**0.54**	**-**	**-**	**0.54**	**0.34**	**0.11**	**-**	**0.45**	**0.09**	**0.20**
		0.52	*0.02*	*-*	*0.54*	*-*	*0.34*	*-*	*0.34*	*0.20*	*0.52*
	Total tangible assets	**684.90**	**328.77**	**-**	**1,013.68**	**63.38**	**78.49**	**-**	**141.87**	**871.81**	**621.53**
		591.91	***93.00***	***-***	***684.91***	***-***	***63.38***	***-***	***63.38***	***621.53***	***591.91***
B.	**Tangible capital-work-in progress**									**-**	**-**
										153.15	*-*
C.	**Investment property**	**4.75**	**-**	**-**	**4.75**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**-**	**0.44**	**4.31**	**4.53**
		4.75	*-*	*-*	*4.75*	*-*	*0.22*	*-*	*0.22*	*4.53*	*4.75*

Note

i. Capital work-in-progress

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company acquired land and premises with the intention of constructing medical cyclotron facility. The cost of acquisition was INR 95.35 million. While the Company has received the requisite approval from the AERB, the construction work for the stated medical cyclotron facility is yet to commence as on 31 March 2018. Based on the intended usage, during the current year, the Company has capitalised the entire cost of the acquisition of the stated property under the heading 'Freehold Land'.

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company acquired PETCT equipment for one of its proposed centre then. The cost of acquisition was INR 57.80 millions. The Company has capitalised the entire cost of the acquisition of the stated equipment under the heading 'Plant and Equipment'.

ii. Reclassification of investment property

A portion of the building was reclassified as investment property (see Note 3(e)), on transition to Ind AS.

Disclosre pursuant to Ind AS 40 'Investment Property'

Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss account for investment property

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property (continued)

Note (ii) (continued)

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Rental income derived from investment property	**0.93**	0.93
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that	**0.08**	0.08
Direct operating expenditure that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	**0.85**	0.85
Depreciation	**0.22**	0.22
Profit/ (loss) arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	**0.63**	0.63

Measurement of fair values

- As permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying values under previous GAAP for all the items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property.

- The Company has leased part of owned premises to its parent company for business operations. The Company ownes the entire business premises and only part of the floor of the total building was leased to partent company for their business operations, the leased part of the premises is not saleable independently. The fair value of the investment property would be difficult to determine reliably. There are very few commercial properties of the size in the area and therefore there are no any observed recent transaction for the similar kind of property to determine the fair value. The fair value of the investment property on the basis of recently observed transfer prices for the commercial properties within the same jurisdiction, ranges from INR 14.50 million to 15.00 million.

iii. Deemed cost exemption

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its PPE and Investment Property recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the PPE and Investment Property.

Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016 *In millions of INR*

Property, plant and equipment	**Gross block as on 1 April 2016**	**Gross block as on 1 April 2016 transferred to Investment Property [Refer note 37(a)]**	**Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation till 1 April 2016**	**Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation till 1 April 2016 transferred to Investment Property [Refer note 37(a)]**	**Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition**
Leasehold Land	89.93	-	7.12	-	82.81
Freehold Land	27.00	-	-	-	27.00
Buildings/ Premises	373.50	(5.69)	65.53	(0.94)	303.22
Plant and Equipment	238.70	-	86.17	-	152.53
Furniture and Fixtures	33.83	-	12.44	-	21.39
Office equipment	16.11	-	11.66	-	4.45
Computers, printers and scanners	1.64	-	1.12	-	0.52
Total	**780.71**	**(5.69)**	**184.05**	**(0.94)**	**591.91**

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property (continued)
Note (iii) (continued)

	Gross block as on 1 April 2016 transferred from PPE [Refer note 37(a)]	Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation till 1 April 2016 transferred from PPE [Refer note 37(a)]	Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition
Investment Property	5.69	0.94	4.75
Total	**5.69**	**0.94**	**4.75**

5 Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

See accounting policies in Note 3(d)

In millions of INR	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				Net block	
A. Intangible assets	**Balance as at 1 April 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 1 April 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*	**Depreciation/ amortisation expense for the year**	**Disposal**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 31 March 2018** *Balance as at 31 March 2017*	**Balance as at 31 March 2017** *Balance as at 1 April 2016*
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Goodwill	**16.61**	**-**	**-**	**16.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.61**	**16.61**
	16.61	-	-	*16.61*	-	-	-	-	*16.61*	*16.61*
Trademark *	**-**	**14.60**	**-**	**14.60**	**-**	**1.46**	**-**	**1.46**	**13.14**	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intangible assets	**16.61**	**14.60**	**-**	**31.21**	**-**	**1.46**	**-**	**1.46**	**29.75**	**16.61**
	16.61	-	-	***16.61***	-	-	-	-	***16.61***	***16.61***
B. Intangible asset under development									**-**	**-**
									-	*0.38*

** The trademark was capitalised at fair value on the date of assignment of the trademark in favour of the Company.*

Notes

i. Deemed cost exemption

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its other intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of other intangible assets.

Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016 *In millions of INR*

	Gross block as on 1 April 2016	Accumulated amortisation till 1 April 2016	Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition
Goodwill	20.76	4.15	16.61
Total	**20.76**	**4.15**	**16.61**

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

5 Intangible assets and intangible assets under development (continued)

ii. Allocation of Goodwill to cash generating units

Goodwill is allocated to the following cash generating unit (“CGU”) for impairment testing purpose -

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Cyclotron division	16.61	16.61	16.61

The recoverable amount of this CGU for impairment testing is determined based on value-in-use calculations which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a period of five-years (31 March 2017 : six years), as the Company believes this to be the most appropriate timescale for reviewing and considering annual performance before applying a fixed terminal value multiple to the final cash flows.

As at 31 March 2018, 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2016, goodwill in respect of Cyclotron division was not impaired.

Key Assumptions used for value in use calculations are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Compounded average net sales growth rate for five-year (31 March 2017 : six year) period	**25%**	23%
Growth rate used for extrapolation of cash flow projections beyond the five-year (31 March 2017 : six year) period	**2%**	2%
Discount rate	**9.38%**	9.38%

Discount rates - Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

Growth rates - The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Management determines the budgeted growth rates based on past performance and its expectations on market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with industry reports.

6 Investments

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Current investments			
Investments in Mutual Funds (Unquoted) measured at FVTPL	-	-	226.68
	-	-	226.68
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments - At cost	-	-	221.39
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments - At market value	-	-	226.68

7 Loans

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
A.	**Non-current loans and advances**			
	Security deposits			
	To related parties (*refer Note 35*)	**26.00**	-	32.13
		26.00	-	32.13

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
B.	**Current loans and advances**			
	Security deposits			
	To related parties (*refer Note 35*)	**0.83**	32.17	-
		0.83	32.17	-

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

9 Other tax assets

See accounting policies in Note 3(m)

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Advance income tax (net of provision for tax)	**16.36**	15.67	11.55
	16.36	**15.67**	**11.55**

10 Other non-current assets

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Capital advances	**20.00**	10.00	-
Security deposits	**3.69**	3.54	3.26
Advances for supply of goods	**23.48**	10.16	-
	47.17	23.70	3.26

11 Inventories

See accounting policies in Note 3(f)

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Consumables	**5.76**	7.37	8.27
	5.76	7.37	8.27

12 Trade receivables

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months			
Secured, considered good	**-**	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	**-**	-	-
	-	-	-
Other Trade receivables			
Secured, considered good	**-**	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	**6.27**	2.97	2.04
	6.27	2.97	2.04
	6.27	2.97	2.04

13 Cash and cash equivalents

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	**0.19**	0.10	-
Balances with banks			
in current accounts	**25.60**	9.58	26.50
	25.79	9.68	26.50

14 Other financial assets

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Interest accrued on deposits	**-**	-	0.21
	-	-	0.21

15 Prepayments

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Advances for supply of goods and services	**5.30**	0.57	2.30
Prepaid expenses	**0.29**	2.82	0.21
	5.59	3.39	2.51

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

8 Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

A. *Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following :*

In millions of INR

	Deferred tax (assets)			Deferred tax liabilities			Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	-	**44.51**	46.76	63.21	**44.51**	46.76	63.21
Intangible assets	-	-	-	**2.77**	1.36	0.36	**2.77**	1.36	0.36
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	-	1.74
Provisions - employee benefits	**0.45**	2.28	5.20	-	-	-	**(0.45)**	(2.28)	(5.20)
Provisions - others	**0.16**	0.71	0.80	-	-	-	**(0.16)**	(0.71)	(0.80)
Tax losses carried forward	**81.25**	77.63	79.39	-	-	-	**(81.25)**	(77.63)	(79.39)
MAT entitlement carried forward	**5.17**	5.17	5.17	-	-	-	**(5.17)**	(5.17)	(5.17)
Deferred tax (assets) liabilities	**87.03**	85.79	90.56	**47.28**	48.12	65.31	**(39.75)**	(37.67)	(25.25)
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities									
Net deferred tax (assets) liabilities									

B. *Movement in temporary differences*

In millions of INR

	Balance as at 1 April 2016	Recognised in profit or loss during 2016-2017	Recognsed in OCI during 2016-2017	Balance as at 31 March 2017	Recognised in profit or loss during 2017-2018	Recognsed in OCI during 2017-2018	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Property, plant and equipment	63.21	(16.45)	-	46.76	(2.25)	-	44.51
Intangible assets	0.36	1.00	-	1.36	1.41	-	2.77
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1.74	(1.74)	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
Provisions - employee benefits	(5.20)	2.91	0.01	(2.28)	1.84	(0.01)	(0.45)
Provisions - others	(0.80)	0.09	-	(0.71)	0.55	-	(0.16)
Tax losses carried forward	(79.39)	1.76	-	(77.63)	(3.62)	-	(81.25)
MAT entitlement carried forward	(5.17)	-	-	(5.17)	-	-	(5.17)
	(25.25)	**(12.43)**	**0.01**	**(37.67)**	**(2.07)**	**(0.01)**	**(39.75)**

16 Share capital

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**		31 March 2017		1 April 2016	
	Number of shares (in '000)	**Amount**	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount
(a) Authorised						
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with equal voting rights	1,50,000	1,500.00	1,50,000	1,500.00	1,50,000	1,500.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and paid-up						
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with equal voting rights	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11	11,111	111.11
Total	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11	11,111	111.11

All issued shares are fully paid-up

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares (in '000)	**Amount**	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the period	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for cash	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11
Issued and subscribed share capital	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of share

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**		31 March 2017		1 April 2016	
	Number of shares (in '000)	**% of total shares held**	Number of shares (in '000)	% of total shares held	Number of shares (in '000)	% of total shares held
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by -						
Thyrocare Technologies Limited and its nominees *	**11,111**	**100.00%**	11,111	100.00%	11,111	100.00%

Note :

* During the previous year, Thyrocare Technologies Limited has transfered six equity shares to six persons (one each), assigned to hold these shares with beneficial ownership being vested with the Company, to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars of equity Shares held by holding company

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**		31 March 2017		1 April 2016	
	Number of shares (in '000)	**Amount**	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by -						
Thyrocare Technologies Limited and its nominees	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11	11,111	111.11
Total	**11,111**	**111.11**	11,111	111.11	11,111	111.11

17 Other equity

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
(a) Capital reserve			
At the commencement of the year	**-**	-	-
Transfer of trademark by shareholder at no cost	**14.60**	-	-
At the end of the year	**14.60**	-	-
(b) Securities premium			
At the commencement and end of the year	**911.09**	911.09	911.09
(c) Retained earnings			
At the commencement of the year	**(228.79)**	(190.59)	(225.25)
Loss for the year	**(27.62)**	(38.20)	
Adjustment due to IndAS transtion	**-**	-	34.66
At the end of the year	**(256.41)**	(228.79)	(190.59)
	669.28	682.30	720.50

Capital reserve

Capital reserve is used to record the premium received in business combinations and to record the shareholder's contribution for consideration other than cash. [*see Note 36(f)*].

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is meaent for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

18 Borrowings

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Non-current			
Unsecured borrowings from related party (*refer Note 36(h)*)	**245.00**	-	-
	245.00	-	-

Note :

Unsecured borrowings from related party comprises of a loan of INR 245 million (31 March 2016 INR Nil ; 1 April 2016 INR Nil) from the holding company, which carried an interest @ 9 % p.a. for a period of five years unless extended on mutually agreed terms.
The above loan was taken during the year from time to time for incurring capital expenditure.

19 Loans

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
A Non-current loans			
Security deposits received			
from related parties (*refer Note 35*)	**0.45**	-	0.45
from parties other than related parties	**31.25**	12.12	-
	31.70	12.12	0.45
B Current loans			
Security deposits received			
from related parties (*refer Note 35*)	**-**	0.49	-
from parties other than related parties	**0.02**	-	0.17
	0.02	0.49	0.17

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

20 Provisions

See accounting policies in Note 3(h)

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
A Non-current provisions			
Long-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits:			
Provision for compensated absences	**1.55**	1.25	1.00
Provision for gratuity	**0.42**	0.27	0.17
Provision for claims			
Opening Balance	**6.56**	23.72	23.72
Add: Provision during the period	**-**	0.84	-
Less: Claim settled	-	(18.00)	-
Less: Claim adjusted	**(6.56)**	-	-
	1.97	8.08	24.89
B Current provisions			
Short-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits:			
Provision for bonus *	**0.54**	0.30	0.31
Provision for compensated absences	**0.27**	0.20	0.21
Provision for gratuity	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
Others			
Provision for refundable staff security deposits	**-**	0.01	0.11
	0.81	0.51	0.63

*** Movement in provision for bonus**

Opening Balance	**0.30**	0.31	
Add: Provision during the period	**0.54**	0.31	
Less: Bonus paid	**(0.30)**	(0.30)	
Less: Excess provision written back	**(0.00)**	(0.02)	
Closing Balance	**0.54**	0.30	

21 Trade payables

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Trade Payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (*refer note 36(a)*)	**-**	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**1.89**	4.30	3.85
	1.89	4.30	3.85

22 Other financial liabilities

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Employees dues	**1.78**	1.19	1.25
Statutory dues *	**2.31**	0.40	0.97
Expenses payable #	**13.33**	9.85	7.98
Payable to related party	-	98.04	79.57
	17.42	109.48	89.77

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

 # Expenses payable includes operating, administrative and marketing expenses.

23 Other current liabilities

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Advances received from customer	**0.19**	0.05	-
Others	-	-	0.68
	0.19	0.05	0.68

24 Revenue from operations

See accounting policies in Note 3(j)

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Sale of products (Refer Note (i) below)	**14.32**	16.82
Sale of services (Refer Note (ii) below)	**227.13**	153.06
	241.45	169.88
Other operating revenue	**3.76**	3.22
	245.21	173.10

Note:

(i) Sale of products comprises :

Manufactured goods		
Radioactive pharmaceutical (FDG)	**14.32**	16.82
Total	**14.32**	16.82

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) has replaced the excise duty, sales tax/ VAT, etc. w.e.f. 1 July 2017. The revenue from sale of traded goods are excluding GST.

(ii) Sale of services comprises :

Imaging Services	**227.13**	153.06
Total	**227.13**	153.06

25 Other income

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Interest income (Refer Note (i) below)	**0.28**	0.38
Dividend income from current investment	**-**	6.65
Net gain on sale of current investments	**-**	8.06
Rent received	**0.93**	0.93
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value :		
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL - others	**2.58**	-
Others (Refer Note (ii) below)	**6.93**	1.37
	10.72	17.39

Note:

(i) Interest income comprises:		
Interest on income tax refund	**-**	0.35
Interest on deposit for electricity	**0.28**	0.03
Total - Interest income	**0.28**	0.38
(ii) Others comprises:		
Excess provision written back	**6.88**	1.24
Miscellaneous income	**0.05**	0.13
Total - Others	**6.93**	1.37

26 Cost of materials consumed

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Opening stock	**7.37**	8.27
Add: Purchases	**39.66**	33.86
	47.03	42.13
Less: Closing stock	**5.76**	7.37
Cost of material consumed	**41.27**	34.76
Material consumed comprises:		
Radiopharmaceuticals	**8.54**	4.52
Consumables	**32.73**	30.24
	41.27	34.76

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

27 Employee benefits expense

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	**25.70**	15.87
Contributions to provident and other funds	**1.61**	1.16
Gratuity	**0.15**	0.12
Compensated absences	**0.94**	0.57
Staff welfare expenses	**0.10**	0.07
	28.50	17.79

28 Other expenses

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
Power and fuel and water	**18.49**	17.01
Rent	**28.51**	43.38
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	**1.59**	1.17
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	**5.63**	5.21
Repairs and maintenance - Others	**0.16**	0.24
Rates and taxes	**3.02**	13.40
Communication	**0.54**	0.41
Service charges	**-**	4.81
Postage and courier	**5.36**	4.65
Travelling and conveyance	**0.63**	0.35
Printing and stationery	**2.10**	1.35
Sales incentive	**0.69**	-
Advertisement expenses	**2.62**	0.05
Bank charges	**1.06**	0.20
Legal and professional fees	**51.93**	27.11
Payments to auditors (Refer Note (i) below)	**0.65**	0.85
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value : Mandatorily measured at FVTPL - others	**-**	1.69
Interest on amortisation of financial liability	**0.62**	0.18
Provision for claims	**-**	0.84
Miscellaneous expenses	**2.51**	1.98
	126.11	124.88

Notes:

(i) ***Payments to the auditors comprises***

Statutory audit fees	**0.53**	0.61
Tax audit fees	**0.12**	0.24
	0.65	0.85

29 Income tax

See accounting policies in Note 3(m)

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
A. Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax		
Current period (a)	**-**	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years (b)	**-**	(0.03)
Deferred tax (c)		
Attirbutable to -		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(2.07)**	(12.43)
	(2.07)	(12.43)
Tax expense (a)+(b)+(c)	**(2.07)**	(12.46)
B. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.01	(0.01)
Tax expense in other comprehensive loss	0.01	(0.01)

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

29 Income tax (continued)

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**		Year ended 31 March 2017	
C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate				
Loss before tax	**(29.67)**		(50.66)	
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	**(8.17)**	**27.6%**	(13.96)	27.6%
Effect of :				
Non-deductible expenses (net)	**1.46**	**-4.9%**	2.00	-4.0%
Tax exempt income	**-**	**0.0%**	(1.83)	3.6%
Tax on income not credited to profit and loss account	**4.02**	**-13.6%**	-	0.0%
Others	**0.62**	**-2.1%**	1.36	-2.7%
Total	**(2.07)**	**7.0%**	(12.43)	24.5%
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	**-**		-	
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**(2.07)**		(12.43)	

30 Earrning per share

In millions of INR	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	Year ended 31 March 2017
(i) Basic		
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	**(27.62)**	(38.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	**1,11,11,000**	1,11,11,000
Face value per share Rs.	**10.00**	10.00
Loss per share - Basic (Rs.)	**(2.49)**	(3.44)
(ii) Diluted		
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	**(27.62)**	(38.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS	**1,11,11,000**	1,11,11,000
Add: Equity shares reserved for issuance on ESOP	**-**	-
Weighted average number of equity shares - for diluted EPS	**1,11,11,000**	1,11,11,000
Face value per share Rs.	**10.00**	10.00
Loss per share - Diluted (Rs.)	**(2.49)**	(3.44)

31 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund, ESIC and Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Rs. 1.30 million (31 March 2017 : 1.01 million) for Provident Fund contributions, Rs. 0.30 million (31 March 2017 : Rs. 0.13 million) for ESIC contributions and Rs. 0.01 million for Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund (31 March 2017 : Rs. 0.02 million) in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (*see note 27*). The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company offers the following employee benefit schemes to its employees :

- Gratuity

The following table sets out the funded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in the financial statements:

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
a.	**Components of employer expense**		
i.	***Expenses recognised in profit or loss***		
	Current service cost	**0.13**	0.10
	Interest cost	**0.02**	0.01
	Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.15**	0.12
ii.	***Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income***		
	Acturial (gain) loss on defined benefit obligations	**0.01**	(0.01)
	Total expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.01**	(0.01)

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
b.	**Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet**			
	Present value of unfunded obligation	**(0.43)**	(0.27)	(0.17)
	Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(0.43)**	(0.27)	(0.17)
	Net asset/ (liability) is bifurcated as follows :			
	Current	**(0.00)**	(0.00)	(0.00)
	Non Current	**(0.43)**	(0.27)	(0.17)
	Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(0.43)**	(0.27)	(0.17)

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
c.	**Change in defined benefit obligations (DBO) during the year**			
	Present value of DBO at beginning of the period	**0.27**	0.17	0.17
	Current service cost	**0.13**	0.10	0.12
	Interest cost	**0.02**	0.01	0.01
	Actuarial (gains) / losses	**0.01**	(0.01)	(0.13)
	Present value of DBO at the end of the year	**0.43**	0.27	0.17

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
d.	**Acturial assumptions**			
	Discount rate	**7.86%**	7.52%	8.08%
	Salary escalation	**7%**	7%	7%
	Rate of employee turnover	**Employees : For service 2 yrs & below 15% p.a., For service 3 yrs to 4 yrs 5% p.a. & thereafter 2% p.a.**	Employees : For service 2 yrs & below 15% p.a., For service 3 yrs to 4 yrs 5% p.a. & thereafter 2% p.a.	Employees : For service 2 yrs & below 15% p.a., For service 3 yrs to 4 yrs 5% p.a. & thereafter 2% p.a.
	Mortality rate during employment	**Indian Assred Lives Mortality (2006-08)**	Indian Assred Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assred Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

31 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

e. Maturity analysis of the benefit payments from the employer

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	**0.00**	0.00
2nd following year	**0.01**	0.00
3rd following year	**0.01**	0.01
4th following year	**0.01**	0.01
5th following year	**0.01**	0.01
Sum of years 6 to 10	**0.08**	0.05
Sum of years 11 and above	**2.46**	1.54

f. Sensitivity analysis

In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Projected benefits obligation on current assumptions	**0.43**	0.27
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	**(0.07)**	(0.05)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	**0.09**	0.06
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	**0.09**	0.06
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	**(0.07)**	(0.05)
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of employee turnover	**(0.00)**	(0.00)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	**(0.00)**	0.00

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was not change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

32 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

In millions of INR	*Note*	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31 March 2018 31 March 2017 *1 April 2016*		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amotised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets									
Investments	6	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		226.68	*-*	*-*	*226.68*	*226.68*	*-*	*-*	*226.68*
Loans	7A.,7B.	**-**	**-**	**26.83**	**26.83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	32.17	32.17	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*32.13*	*32.13*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Trade receivables	12	**-**	**-**	**6.27**	**6.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	2.97	2.97	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*2.04*	*2.04*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**-**	**-**	**25.79**	**25.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	9.68	9.68	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*26.50*	*26.50*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Others	14	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*0.21*	*0.21*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
		-	**-**	**58.89**	**58.89**				
		-	-	44.82	44.82				
		226.68	*-*	*60.88*	*287.56*				
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	18	**-**	**-**	**245.00**	**245.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Loans	19A,19B	**-**	**-**	**31.71**	**31.71**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	12.61	12.61	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*0.62*	*0.62*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Trade payables	21	**-**	**-**	**1.89**	**1.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	4.30	4.30	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*3.85*	*3.85*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Others	22	**-**	**-**	**17.42**	**17.42**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	109.48	109.48	-	-	-	-
		-	*-*	*89.77*	*89.77*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
		-	**-**	**296.02**	**296.02**				
		-	-	12.61	12.61				
		-	*-*	*0.62*	*0.62*				

32 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B. Measurement of fair values

The Management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value

a) The fair value of the quoted investments/units of mutual fund scheme are based on market price/net asset value at the reporting date.

b) The fair value of the remaining financial instrument is determined using discounted cash flow method. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk (see (C) (ii));
- liquidity risk (see (C) (iii)).

i. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers & loans.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables and loans

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment delivery terms and conditions are offered. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed periodically. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the management.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a credit limit that is linked to either category of the customer or the nature of relationship with the customer.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are compared according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are small hospitals or multi speciality hospitals, whether they are a doctors, hospitals or patients, their geographic locations, their presence in the same segment, trading history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Company is monitoring the credit limits and is taking actions to limit its exposure to customers including reduction in certain customer credit limits.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counter party was as follows -

In millions of INR	**Carrying amount**		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Trade receivables			
Hospital	**3.08**	2.25	1.63
Associate centres	**2.56**	0.01	-
Standalone centres	**0.41**	0.70	0.41
Charitable institution	**0.22**	-	-

32 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

C. Financial risk management (continued)

ii. Credit risk (continued)

Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for individual customers as at 1 April 2016, 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018

As per simplified approach the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivable using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payment and make appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses product cost techniques to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflow on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next twelve months. The ratio of cash and cash equivalents to outflows is 1.5 at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 : 0.1; 1 April 2016 : 2.8). The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities. At 31 March 2018, the expected cash outflows on trade payables and loans maturing within six months are INR 1.90 millions (31 March 2017 : INR 4.79 million; 1 April 2016 : INR 4.02 million). This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disaster.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and included contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

In millions of INR	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**6months of less**	**6-12 months**	**1-2 years**
	31 March 2018 *31 March 2017*				
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	**1.89**	**1.89**	1.89	-	-
	4.30	*4.30*	*4.30*	-	-
Employees dues	**1.78**	**1.78**	1.78	-	-
	1.19	*1.19*	*1.19*	-	-
Statutory dues	**2.31**	**2.31**	2.31	-	-
	0.40	*0.40*	*0.40*	-	-
Expenses payable	**13.33**	**13.33**	13.33	-	-
	9.85	*9.85*	*9.85*	-	-
Payable to related party	**-**	-	-	-	-
	98.04	*98.04*	*98.04*	-	-

Nueclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

32 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

C. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk (continued)

1 April 2016

In millions of INR	Carrying amount	Total	6months of less	6-12 months	1-2 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	3.85	3.85	3.85	-	-
Employees dues	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	-
Statutory dues	0.97	0.97	0.97	-	-
Expenses payable	7.98	7.98	7.98	-	-
Payable to related party	79.57	79.57	79.57	-	-

33 Operating leases

See accounting policies in Note 3(k)

Leases as lessee

The Company has taken a number of offices and premises under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of three

i. Future minimum lease payments

In millions of INR	**31-Mar-18**	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Payable in less than one year	**18.98**	20.96	35.93
Payable between one and five years	**27.56**	-	20.96
	46.54	20.96	56.89

ii. Amounts recognized in profit or loss

In millions of INR	**31-Mar-18**	31-Mar-17
Lease expenses – minimum lease payments	**28.51**	43.38
Sub-lease income	**0.93**	0.93

34 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

In millions of INR	**31-Mar-18**	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Contingent liabilities			
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts			
a. Other income tax assessments (*see note (i)*)	**13.86**	13.86	3.83
b. Other matter (*see note (ii)*)	**6.56**	10.07	8.67

Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgments/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position.

Notes :

i. The CIT (Appeals) vide its order dated 14 November 2017 dismissed an appeal filed by the Company for the Assessment year 2012-13 and Assessment year 2013-14 challenging the diallowance of expenditure by the assessing officer vide its order dated 23 March 2015. The Company has filed an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) on 2 February 2018. The appeal is pending for hearing and since there are no tax demands vide the stated order pending before the ITAT, according to the management no provision is considered necessary as at 31 March 2018. The carry forward losses for the respective years may reduce to the extent of INR 13.86 million, if the Company does not succeed in the appeal.

ii. The Company had received a claim towards statutory dues for purchase of capital assets from one of its vendor. The vendor had filed a suit before Civil Court, Thane for the said claim. The Civil Court, Thane has passed an order on 12 August 2016 directing the Company to settle the claim along with interest @ 24% p.a. The total amount due towards settlement of the claim is Rs. 34.63 million (31 March 2017 : Rs 34.63 million; 1 April 2016 : INR 32.40 million) inclusive of interest of Rs. 16.11 million (31 March 2017 : Rs. 16.11 million) calculated @ 24% p.a from the date of filing of suit till the date of passing an order. Of the total statutory dues claimed of Rs. 18.52 million, the Company had in earlier years made provision of Rs. 18.52 million. Towards the interest amount of Rs. 16.11 million (1 April 2016 : INR 13.88 million), the Company had made a provision of Rs. Nil in the current year (31 March 2017 : Rs. 0.84 million; 1 April 2016 : INR 5.20 million). During the previous year, an amount of Rs. 18.00 million was paid to the vendor, pursuant to the order passed by the Civil Court, Thane and the management has carried a provision of Rs 6.56 million primarily towards interest. The Company has not received any demand notice further and has written off the balance provision carried forward during the current year. The balance not claimed of Rs. 6.56 million (31 March 2017: outstanding of Rs. 10.07 million; 1 April 2016 : INR 8.67 million) has not been acknowledged as debt in the books of the Company.

In millions of INR	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
Commitments		
a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	**844.33**	449.40

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

34 Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

i. The Company has entered into an arrangements for purchase of cyclotron and PET CT from vendor over a period of 7 years. The commitments as per these arrangements are the operational commitments and supply of certain quantities of FDG at no cost to the vendor over the period of the arrangement.

The value of purchase commitments as per the terms of arrangement is Rs. 12 million (31 March 2017: Rs. 12 million) per annum for 7 years against supply of all essential consumables, replaceables and repairables.

In furtherance to the above arrangements, the Company has entered into an arrangement for purchase of two cyclotron and upgradation of existing cyclotron from vendor over a period of 7 years. The commitments as per these arrangements are the operational commitment and the commitments as per the earlier arrangements shall get amended upon the upgradation of existing cyclotron.

The value of purchase commitments as per the terms of arrangement for new cyclotron is USD 0.28 million per annum, as minimum assured revenue, for 7 years against supply of all essential consumables, replaceables and repairable. Apart from the minimum assured revenue as per the terms, the Company is obliged to pay on the basis of number of runs and production per run. The existing commitments as per the earlier arrangement shall also be amended upon the upgradation of existing cyclotron in the same line.

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

35 Related parties

A. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	**Names of related parties**
Holding company	Thyrocare Technologies Limited
Enterprise over which directors and their exercise control or influence, where transactions have taken place during the year	Sumathi Construction Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Dr A Velumani, Managing Director A Sundararaju, Director Anand Velumani, Director

B. Transactions with key management personnel

i. Transactions with key management personnel including directors

The key management personnel, or their related parties, hold position in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities. These entities transacted with the Company during the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or those which might reasonably be expected to be available, in respect of similar transactions with non-key management personnel entities on an arm's length basis.

In millions of INR	**Transaction value**		**Balance outstanding**		
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Loan taken from					
Anand Velumani	**-**	10.00	**-**	-	-
Loan repaid to					
Anand Velumani	**-**	10.00	**-**	-	-
Royalty payment					
Dr. A Velumani	**-**	1.24	**-**	-	-
Waiving of royalty payment	**-**	1.24	**-**	-	-
Dr. A Velumani (*see note 1 below*)					

C. Related party transaction other than those with key management personnel

In millions of INR	**Transaction value**		**Balance outstanding**		
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Revenue from operations					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**-**	104.50	**-**	(0.46)	9.64
Loan taken from					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**245.00**	-	**245.00**	-	-
Interest paid					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**9.22**	-	**-**	-	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of the company					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**0.79**	0.67	-	-	-
Expenses incurred by					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**4.38**	5.16	-	-	-
Sumathi Construction Private Limited	**5.98**	4.78	**-**	-	4.21
Rent paid					
Sumathi Construction Private Limited	**19.10**	35.93	-	-	-
Service charges					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**6.90**	6.43	-	14.79	6.43
Rent received					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**1.37**	0.90	-	-	-
Amount paid/ payable to related parties					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**82.78**	-	-	82.78	82.78
Security deposits given/ (repaid)					
Sumathi Construction Private Limited	**(16.85)**	-	**16.85**	33.70	33.70
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	**11.50**	-	**11.50**	-	-
Security deposits taken					
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	-	-	**1.86**	1.86	1.86

35 Related parties (continued)

Notes :

1.The Company was providing for royalty based on the terms of the agreement for using the trademark. During the previous year, as Dr. A. Velumani has decided to transfer the assigned trademark to the Company, he has offered to waive the royalty payable to him for use of the trademark until the transfer takes effect.

Further during the current year, vide the terms of the trademark assignment agreement, Dr. A. Velumani has tranferred the rights in the trademark - "Nueclear" in favour of the Company, for a token money of INR 1. The fair value of the trademarke on the date of assignment of the trademark in favour of the Company was capitalised by crediting the fair value to capital reserves as shareholder's contribution.

2. An amount of Rs 33.70 million is receivable from Sumathi Construction Private Limited towards security deposit given of which Rs.1.41 million is to be paid to Thyrocare Technologies Limited towards security deposit taken thereby resulting into a net receipt of Rs 32.29 million.

36 Additional information to the financial statements

a. Due to Micro and Small Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro and Small enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the Management, the outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are set out in following disclosure. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

	In millions of INR	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
(i)	the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(ii)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(iii)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(iv)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(v)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

b. The Company has entered into slump sale agreement dated 26 June 2015 with Thyrocare Technologies Limited ("the Party") for purchase of the cyclotron division on a slump sale basis. The slump sale agreement was modified subsequently with reference to the transfer of lease hold land and building appurtenant thereto in view of restriction imposed by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (the "MIDC") for transfers of a portion of the plot of land and building thereon.

The Party has obtained the relevant regulatory approval for sub-leasing of land and building to the Company where the Cyclotron unit is situated. The approvals and licenses required for production and handling of radiopharmaceuticals used for testing of PET-CT scan that was issued to Party by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (‘AERB’) to be transferred in the name of the Company has also been obtained, during the current year .

c. Thyrocare Technologies Limited ('TTL'), the equity shareholder as on 31 March 2018 holds 100 % equity shares (100 % as on 31 March 2017) of the Company.

TTL acquired the controlling stake in the Company effective 15 November 2014 and subsequently acquired the balance equity shares on 16 December 2015. Thus, as on 31 March 2018 TTL continue to hold all the equity shares of the Company. There are 6 other members in the Register of Members of the Company who are holding the equity shares of the Company with beneficiary for those shares as TTL, to comply with the provisions of the Act.

d. For the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, the Company's domestic transactions with related parties are below threshold limit specified for transfer pricing legislation in Section 92BA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, the management believes that the Company's domestic transactions with related parties are at arm's length price.

e. The disclosure regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 has not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended 31 March 2018. Corresponding amounts as appearing in the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 has been disclosed.

In millions of INR	**SBN**	**Other**	**Total**
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	0.04	**0.04**
Transaction between 9 November 2016 to 30 December 2016			
Add: Withdrawal from bank accounts	-	0.06	**0.06**
Add: Receipts from permitted transactions (Refer Note 1)	-	1.15	**1.15**
Add : Receipts for non-permitted transactions			
- Patient related receipts (Refer Note 1)	0.20	-	**0.20**
Less : Paid for permitted transactions (Refer Note 2)	-	(0.07)	**(0.07)**
Less : Paid for non-permitted transactions (Refer Note 3)			
Less: Deposited in bank accounts	(0.20)	(1.15)	**(1.36)**
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	0.03	**0.03**

36 *Additional information to the financial statements (continued)*

e. ***(continued)***

1.The Company renders imaging healthcare related services. The consideration towards certain imaging services for cancer related tests was received in SBN considering medical emergencies of patients. The Company has deposited the SBN, without incurring any expenditure out of these into KYC complied current bank account of the Company.
The Company has collected appropriate details including PAN no etc of the patients.
2. The Company has not made any direct payment, out of the SBN received, towards either permitted/non-permitted transactions.The payment towards permitted transactions have been incurred out of withdrawal of non SBN currency.

f. During the current year, vide the terms of the trademark assignment agreement, Dr. A. Velumani has tranferred the rights in the trademark - "Nueclear" in favour of the Company, for no consideration. the fair value of the trademark on the date of assignment of the trademark in favour of the Company was capitalised by crediting the fair value to Capital Reserves as shareholder's contribution.

g. In accordance with Accounting Standard 17 'Segment Reporting', segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the holding company.

h. **Disclosure as per Regulation 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations**
Loans and advances in the nature of loans taken from the holding company :

In millions of INR

Name of party	Relationship	Amount outstanding as at		Maximum balance outstanding during the year	
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	**31 March 2018**	31 March 2017
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	Holding company	**245.00**	-	**245.00**	-

The above loan was taken to the holding company for business activities of the Company (*refer note 35*).

37 Explanation of transition to Ind AS

As stated in Note 2, these are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company had prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act ('previous GAAP').

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing these standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 including the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the opening standalone Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2016.

In preparing its standalone Ind AS balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

A. Optional exemptions availed and mandatory exceptions

In preparing these standalone financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

1 Business combinations

As per Ind AS 101, at the date of transition, an entity may elect not to restate business combinations that occurred before the date of transition, If the entity restates any business combinations that occurred before the date of transition, then it restates all later business combinations.

The Company has opted to restate business combinations on or after 1 April 2016. For business combinations prior to 1 April 2016 which have not been restated as per Ind AS 103, goodwill represents the amount recognised under the previous GAAP subject to specific adjustments as prescribed under Ind AS 101.

2 Property plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

i) measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date

ii) use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, provided the revaluation was at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:

- fair value;
- or cost or depreciated cost under Ind AS adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.

The elections under (i) and (ii) above are also available for intangible assets that meets the recognition criteria in Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, (including reliable measurement of original cost); and criteria in Ind AS 38 for revaluation (including the existence of an active market).

(iii) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustments relating to decommissioning liabilities prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

As permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying values under previous GAAP for all the items of property, plant and equipment. The same election has been made in respect of intangible assets and investment property also.

3 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Ind AS 101 includes an optional exemption that permits an entity to apply the relevant requirements in Appendix C of Ind AS 17 for determining whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition contains a lease by considering the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition (rather than at the inception of the arrangement).

The Company has elected to avail of the above exemption.

4 Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 permits an entity to designate particular equity investments (other than equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements) as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS (rather than at initial recognition). Other investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)

37 *Explanation of transition to Ind AS (continued)*

B. Mandatory exceptions Ind AS

1 Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS is at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement; Key estimates considered in preparation of the standalone financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

- Fair valuation of financial instruments carried at FVTPL.
- Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

Reconciliation of equity

In millions of INR	***Note***	**As at date of transition 1 April 2016**			**As at 31 March 2017**		
		Previous GAAP *	**Adjustment on transition to Ind AS**	**Ind AS**	**Previous GAAP ***	**Adjustment on transition to Ind AS**	**Ind AS**
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	*a*	596.66	-4.75	591.91	626.06	-4.53	621.53
Tangible capital-work-in progress		-	-	-	153.15	-	153.15
Investment property	*a*	-	4.75	4.75		4.53	4.53
Other intangible assets	*b*	16.61	-	16.61	12.47	4.14	16.61
Intangible assets under development		0.38	-	0.38		-	-
Financial assets							
Loans	*c*	32.29	-0.16	32.13	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	*i*	5.17	20.08	25.25	5.17	32.50	37.67
Other tax assets		11.55	-	11.55	15.67	-	15.67
Other non-current assets	*d*	3.26	-	3.26	23.54	0.16	23.70
Total non-current assets		*665.92*	*19.92*	*685.84*	*836.06*	*36.80*	*872.86*
Current assets							
Inventories		8.27	-	8.27	7.37	-	7.37
Financial assets							
Investments	*e*	221.39	5.29	226.68	-	-	-
Trade receivables		2.04	-	2.04	2.97	-	2.97
Cash and cash equivalents		26.50	-	26.50	9.68	-	9.68
Loans	*c*	-	-	-	32.29	-0.12	32.17
Others		0.21	-	0.21	-	-	-
Prepayments		2.51	-	2.51	3.39	-	3.39
Total current assets		*260.92*	*5.29*	*266.21*	*55.70*	*-0.12*	*55.58*
Total assets		926.84	25.21	952.05	891.76	36.68	928.44
Equity							
Equity share capital		111.11	-	111.11	111.11	-	111.11
Other equity							
Securities premium		911.09	-	911.09	911.09	-	911.09
Retained earnings		(225.25)	34.66	(190.59)	(268.15)	39.36	(228.79)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		*796.95*	*34.66*	*831.61*	*754.05*	*39.36*	*793.41*
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	*f,g*	3.25	-2.80	0.45	12.00	0.12	12.12
Provisions		24.89	-	24.89	8.08	-	8.08
Total non-current liabilities		*28.14*	*-2.80*	*25.34*	*20.08*	*0.12*	*20.20*
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	*h*	5.69	-1.84	3.85	4.30	-	4.30
Loans		0.17	-	0.17	0.49	-0.00	0.49
Others		89.77	-	89.77	109.48	-	109.48
Other current liabilities	*f,g*	5.48	-4.80	0.68	2.85	-2.80	0.05
Provisions		0.63	-	0.63	0.51	-	0.51
Total current liabilities		*101.74*	*-6.64*	*95.10*	*117.63*	*-2.80*	*114.83*
Total liabilities							
Total equity and liabilities		926.84	25.21	952.05	891.76	36.68	928.44

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note*

Notes to reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017 and as at 1 April 2016 between Previous GAAP to Ind AS:

a Classification of investment property

The Company has reclassified portion of the building with undetermined future use to investment property. This has resulted in decrease in the carrying value of buildings/ premises by INR 4.53 million (1April 2016 : INR 4.75 million). The reclassified portion of the building was disclosed under investment property alongwith the accumulated depreciation on the portion of the building on the date of transition.

b Unwinding of goodwill impairment

The goodwill relating to business combinations that occurred prior to 1 April 2016 was tested for impairment on transition to IndAS as at 31 March 2017. Since no impairment indicators were identified it was determined that no impairment existed as at 31 march 2017 and therefore the amortisation of goodwill under previous GAAP was unwinded as at 31 March 2017. This has resulted in increase in the carrying value of goodwill by INR 4.14 million. The Company has availed exemption on transition date to consider the fair value of goodwill.

c Fair valuation of security deposits for rented premises and deferred rent

The Company has given interest free security deposits for rented premises. The interest free security deposits have been fair valued on the date of transition and the difference between the transaction amount and the fair value has been recognised as prepaid rent. The security deposits have been subsequently amortised under effective interest rate method and the prepaid rent on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. This has resulted in reduction in security deposits by INR 0.12 million (1 April 2016 : INR 0.16 million).

d Fair valuation of advances to entities for future supply of goods

The Company has given interest free advances to an entity for future supply of goods. It has fair valued this advance on initial recognition and subsequently accounted these at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. As a result the other non-current assets have increased by INR 0.16 million.

e Fair valuation of investment in mutual funds

The Company has invested INR 221.39 million as at 1 April 2016, in mutual funds. The fair value of the investment was INR 226.68 million as at 1 April 2016. The amount of investment has increased by INR 5.29 million on Ind AS transition.

f Fair valuation of security deposits for rented premises and deferred rent

The Company has taken interest free security deposits for rented premises. The interest free security deposits have been fair valued on the date of transition and the difference between the transaction amount and the fair value has been recognised as prepaid rent. The security deposits have been subsequently amortised under effective interest rate method and the prepaid rent on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. This has resulted in the reduction of security deposits by INR 0.002 million (1 April 2016 : INR 0.002 million). The lease payments to the Company structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for expected inflationary cost increases are credited to profit and loss account in respective accounting period. This has resulted in reduction in deferred rent of INR 2.80 million (1 April 2016 : INR 4.80 million) in other current liabilities and reduction in non-current loans by INR 2.80 million as at 1 April 2016.

g Fair valuation of security deposits for equipment

The Company has taken interest free security deposits from the customers. The interest free security deposits have been fair valued on the date of transition and the difference between the transaction amount and the fair value has been recognised as prepaid income from the period the customer has availed services. The security deposits have been subsequently amortised under effective interest rate method and the income on a straight line basis over the term of the arrangement is credited to profit and loss account. This has resulted in the increase of security deposits by INR 0.12 million (1 April 2016 : INR Nil).

h Rectification of prior period adjustments

On transition to IndAS and preparation of comparative standalone financial statements, the Company has identified certain errors in classification, that are not material and does not have material impact on reported standalone profit under the previous GAAP. The same are adjusted while preparing financial statements in accordance with Ind AS.

i Deferred tax

The Company has recognised a deferred tax liability of INR 32.50 million (1 April 2016 : INR 20.08 million) on the temporary differences arising on account of the above Ind AS adjustments.

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

In millions of INR	***Note***	**Year ended 31 March 2017**		
		Previous GAAP *	**Adjustment on transition to Ind AS**	**Ind AS**
Revenue from operations	*a*	171.97	1.13	173.10
Other income	*b,c,d,e,h*	17.46	(0.07)	17.39
Total income		189.43	1.06	190.49
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed	*a,h*	31.79	2.97	34.76
Employee benefits expense	*f*	17.78	0.01	17.79
Finance cost	*c*	-	0.12	0.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	*g*	67.76	(4.16)	63.60
Other expenses	*d,h*	115.06	9.82	124.88
Total expenses		232.39	8.76	241.15
Loss before tax		(42.96)	(7.69)	(50.66)
Tax expense:				
Current tax		(0.03)		(0.03)
Deferred tax		-	(12.43)	(12.43)
		(0.03)	(12.43)	(12.46)
Loss after tax		(42.93)	4.74	(38.20)
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	*f*	-	0.01	0.01
Income tax effect		-	(0.01)	(0.01)
		-	(0.00)	(0.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(42.93)	4.73	(38.20)

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note*

Notes to reconciliation of statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 between previous GAAP to IndAS

a Reclassification of excise duty

Excise duty of INR 1.13 million has been reclassified from revenue to other expenses. This has resulted in increase of revenue and expenses by INR 1.13 million.

b Gain on change in fair value of investment in mutual funds

An amount of INR 5.29 million has been recognised as net loss on change in fair value of investment in mutual funds during the financial year ended 31 March 2017. This has resulted in decrease in other income by INR 5.29 million.

c Recognition of rental income arising on fair valuation of security deposit on initial recognition

The Company has received an interest free security deposits for rented premises. It has fair valued these security deposits on initial recognition and amortised the same under effective interest rate method. The Company has recognised additional rental income INR 0.03 million and has recognised finance cost of INR 0.12 million on unwinding of such security deposits which was recognised at fair value on initial recognition.

d Unwinding of interest income on interest free security deposits for rented premises

The Company has provided an interest free security deposits for rented premises. It has fair valued these security deposits on initial recognition and amortised the same under effective interest rate method. The Company has recognised an interest income INR 2.22 million on unwinding of such security deposits which was recognised at fair value on initial recognition. Further an amount tof INR 6.90 million has recognised as rent expenses on account of amortisation of prepaid rent arising on fair valuation of security deposit on initial recognition and adjustment of deferred rent recognised under previous GAAP in respective accounting period.

e Unwinding of interest on advances to entities for future supply of goods

The Company has given interest free advances to an entity for future supply of goods. It has fair valued this advance on initial recognition and subsequently accounted these at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. The Company has recognised an interest income INR 0.16 million on unwinding of such security deposits which was recognised at fair value on initial recognition.

f Actuarial gain and loss

Under Ind AS, all actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP the Company recognised actuarial gains and losses in profit or loss amounting to INR 0.01 million.

g Unwinding of goodwill impairment

The goodwill relating to business combinations that occurred prior to 1 April 2016 was tested for impairment on transition to IndAS as at 31 March 2017. Since no impairment indicators were identified it was determined that no impairment existed as at 31 march 2017 and therefore the amortisation of goodwill under previous GAAP was unwinded as at 31 March 2017. This has resulted in decrease in amortisation expenses of goodwill by INR 4.14 million.

h Rectification of prior period adjustments

On transition to IndAS and preparation of comparative standalone financial statements, the Company has identified certain errors in classification, that are not material and does not have material impact on reported standalone profit under the previous GAAP. The same are adjusted while preparing financial statements in accordance with Ind AS.

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements (continued)
Explanation of transition to Ind AS (continued)

Notes to reconciliation of statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 between previous GAAP to IndAS (continued)

i Deferred tax

The Company has recognised a deferred tax income of INR 12.41 million on the temporary differences arising on account of the above Ind AS adjustments.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nueclear Healthcare Limited
CIN - U74120MH2011PLC212839

Rajesh Mehra	**Bharatkumar Dama**	**Dr. A Velumani**	**A Sundararaju**
Partner	*Company Secretary*	*Managing Director*	*Director and Chief Financial Officer*
Membership No: 103145	Membership No - A39698	DIN - 00002804	DIN - 00003260

Mumbai
28 April 2018

Mumbai
28 April 2018