

# B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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## Independent Auditors' Report

### To the Members of Nuclear Healthcare Limited

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nuclear Healthcare Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information..

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and of its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

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

##### Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.



## **Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)**

### **Nuclear Healthcare Limited**

#### **Other Information (*Continued*)**

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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



## **Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)**

### **Nueclear Healthcare Limited**

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (*Continued*)**

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

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

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



## **Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

### **Nueclear Healthcare Limited**

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the financial statements.
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



## **Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)**

### **Nueclear Healthcare Limited**

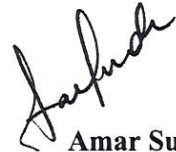
#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)**

- iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year. Accordingly, compliance with the provisions of Section 197(16) with respect to payment of any remuneration to its directors are not applicable to the Company for the current year. There is no remuneration paid to any director in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

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



**Amar Sunder**  
*Partner*

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 23 May 2020

Membership Number: 078305  
ICAI UDIN: 20078305AAAABB1576

## Nueclear Healthcare Limited

### **Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Nueclear Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020**

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

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified once every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory, except goods in transit, has been physically verified by the Management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.
- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to which the provisions of Sections 185 or 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act, in respect of sale of any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess, profession tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.



## Nueclear Healthcare Limited

### Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Nueclear Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 (Continued)

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess, profession tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except as given below.

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount Rs. in crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.00*	2011-12	Income tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.38	2012-13	Income tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (penalty)	0.18	2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (penalty)	0.12	2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

\* less than Rs. 1 lakh

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, bank or Government nor has it issued any debentures. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer and further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no payments or provisions made towards managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

## Nuclear Healthcare Limited

### **Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Nuclear Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 (Continued)**

- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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



**Amar Sunder**  
*Partner*

Mumbai  
23 May 2020

Membership No. 078305  
ICAI UDIN: 20078305AAAABB1576

# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Nueclear Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.**

**Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013**

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

## **Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Nueclear Healthcare Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

## **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

## **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## **Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Nueclear Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 (Continued)**

### **Auditors' Responsibility (Continued)**

judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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



**Amar Sunder**  
*Partner*

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 23 May 2020

Membership Number: 078305  
ICAI UDIN: 20078305AAAABB1576

# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Standalone Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

	Note	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	53.71	77.56
Capital-work-in progress	4	1.08	0.19
Investment property	4	0.39	0.41
Goodwill	5A	1.66	1.66
Other intangible assets	5A	1.02	1.17
Right-of-use lease assets	5B	2.29	-
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Loans	6	3.75	3.34
Other financial assets	7	0.14	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	3.51
Non-current tax assets	9	1.10	0.86
Other non-current assets	10	3.15	3.12
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>68.29</b>	<b>91.82</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	11	2.13	2.52
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	12	1.61	1.13
Cash and cash equivalents	13	3.77	0.54
Other financial assets	14	0.21	0.02
Other current assets	15	0.68	1.06
Assets held for sale		30.75	18.76
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>39.15</b>	<b>24.03</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>107.44</b>	<b>115.85</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	16	11.11	11.11
Other equity	17	38.98	57.04
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>		<b>50.09</b>	<b>68.15</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	18	18.65	41.50
Lease liabilities	19A	0.86	-
Other financial liabilities	19B	0.04	3.13
Provisions	20A	0.28	0.22
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	4.66	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>24.49</b>	<b>44.85</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	19A	1.11	-
Trade payables	21	-	-
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.00*	0.00*
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.94	2.15
Other financial liabilities	19B	3.60	0.36
Provisions	20B	0.03	0.03
Other current liabilities	22	25.18	0.31
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>32.86</b>	<b>2.85</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>107.44</b>	<b>115.85</b>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

Significant accounting policies

2-3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1-34

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.  
As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Amar Sunder

Partner

Membership No: 078305

Mumbai

23 May 2020



Bharatkumar Dama

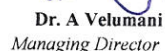
Company Secretary

Membership No - A39698

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Nuclear Healthcare Limited

CIN - 174130MH2011PLC212839

  
Dr. A Velumani  
Managing Director

  
A Sundararaju  
Director and Chief  
Financial Officer

DIN - 00002804

DIN - 00003260

Mumbai

23 May 2020



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss


for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR


	Note	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from operations	23	34.09	32.64
Other income	24	0.61	0.63
<b>Total income</b>		<b>34.70</b>	<b>33.27</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	25	4.75	5.21
Employee benefits expense	26	3.16	2.82
Finance cost		2.95	3.38
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,5	12.61	11.70
Other expenses	27	21.12	19.61
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>44.59</b>	<b>42.72</b>
<b>Loss before income tax</b>		<b>(9.89)</b>	<b>(9.45)</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>	28A		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		8.17	0.46
		<b>8.17</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(18.06)</b>	<b>(9.91)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (losses)/ gains on defined benefit plans		0.00*	0.02
Income tax effect	28B	-	(0.01)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(18.06)</b>	<b>(9.90)</b>
<b>Earnings per share [Nominal value of Rs. 10 each]:</b>	29		
(a) Basic earnings per share (INR)		(16.25)	(8.92)
(b) Diluted earnings per share (INR)		(16.25)	(8.92)
* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh			
Significant accounting policies	2-3		
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	1-34		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached


For BSR & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

  
**Amar Sunder**  
Partner  
Membership No: 078305


Mumbai  
23 May 2020

  
**Bharatkumar Dama**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No - A39698

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

  
**Dr. A Velumani**  
Managing Director

DIN - 00002804

  
**A Sundararaju**  
Director and Chief  
Financial Officer

DIN - 00003260

23 May 2020



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### a. Equity share capital

	Note	Amount
Balance as at the 1 April 2018		11.11
Changes in equity share capital during 2018-19	16	-
<b>Balance as at the 31 March 2019</b>		<b>11.11</b>
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20	16	-
<b>Balance as at the 31 March 2020</b>		<b>11.11</b>

### b. Other equity


	Note	Reserves and surplus			Total
		Capital reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	17	1.46	91.11	(25.63)	66.94
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019</b>					
Profit or (loss)		-	-	(9.91)	(9.91)
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)		-	-	0.01	0.01
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(9.90)	(9.90)
<b>Balance as at the 31 March 2019</b>		<b>1.46</b>	<b>91.11</b>	<b>(35.53)</b>	<b>57.04</b>
Balance as at 1 April 2019	17	1.46	91.11	(35.53)	57.04
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020</b>					
Profit or (loss)		-	-	(18.06)	(18.06)
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)		-	-	0.00*	0.00*
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(18.06)	(18.06)
<b>Balance as at the 31 March 2020</b>		<b>1.46</b>	<b>91.11</b>	<b>(53.59)</b>	<b>38.98</b>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

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


As per our report of even date attached

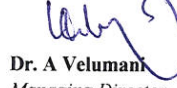
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Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022


  
**Amar Sunder**  
Partner  
Membership No: 078305

Mumbai  
23 May 2020

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

  
**Bharatkumar Dama**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No - A39698

  
**Dr. A Velumani**  
Managing Director  
DIN - 00002804

  
**A Sundararaju**  
Director and Chief Financial Officer  
DIN - 00003260

Mumbai  
23 May 2020



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net loss before tax		(9.89)	(9.45)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortisation	4,5	12.61	11.70
Finance cost		2.95	3.38
Interest income	24	(0.23)	(0.36)
		15.33	14.72
Operating profit before working capital changes		5.44	5.28
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	11	0.39	(1.94)
(Increase) in Trade receivables	12	(0.48)	(0.50)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Loans and advances	6	(0.41)	(0.42)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other assets	7,10,14,15	0.34	(0.29)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	21	0.79	0.70
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other liabilities	19B,22	24.74	0.07
Increase in Provisions	20	0.06	0.04
		25.45	(2.33)
Cash generated from operations		30.89	2.93
Net income tax refund / (paid)		(0.24)	0.87
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (A)</b>		30.65	3.81
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets, additions to capital work in progress and capital advances	4,5	(0.94)	(19.85)
Lease payments received from sub-leases		0.21	-
Interest received	14,24	0.23	0.26
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)</b>		(0.50)	(19.60)
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Unsecured borrowings	18	(22.85)	17.00
Payment towards principal portion of lease liabilities		(1.18)	-
Payment towards interest portion of lease liabilities		(0.27)	-
Finance cost		(2.61)	(3.25)
<b>Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)</b>		(26.92)	13.75
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		3.23	(2.04)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.54	2.58
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		3.77	0.54

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Standalone Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7, "Statement of cash flows".
- Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	3.77	0.54
<b>Balance as per statement of cash flows</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>0.54</b>

- Reconciliation of the movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities :

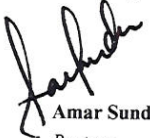
Particulars	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
<b>Balance at 1 April 2019</b>	41.50	-	<b>41.50</b>
<b>Balances recognised during the year on transition to Ind AS 116</b>	-	3.15	<b>3.15</b>
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>			
Repayment of lease liabilities - principal portion	-	(1.18)	<b>(1.18)</b>
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	-	(0.27)	<b>(0.27)</b>
Repayment of borrowings	(22.85)	-	<b>(22.85)</b>
Payment of interest on borrowings	(2.61)	-	<b>(2.61)</b>
<b>Total changes from financing cash flows</b>	<b>(25.46)</b>	<b>(1.45)</b>	<b>(26.91)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>			
Interest expense	2.61	0.27	<b>2.88</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>18.64</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>17.47</b>

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

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



**Amar Sunder**  
Partner

Membership No: 078305  
Mumbai  
23 May 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Nuclear Healthcare Limited**

CIN - U74120MH2011PLC212839



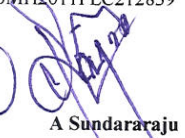
**Bharatkumar Dama**  
Company Secretary

Membership No - A39698



**Dr. A Velumani**  
Managing Director

DIN - 00002804  
Mumbai



**A Sundararaju**  
Director and Chief  
Financial Officer

DIN - 00003260  
Mumbai  
23 May 2020



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*) for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 1. Reporting entity

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

The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on 23 May 2020.

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 crore, 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
Liabilities for employee benefit obligations	Present value of defined benefit obligations

#### 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.

#### Judgements

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:

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 31 – leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease and lease classification; 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 7 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 30 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 31 - fair value measurement of financial instruments; and
- Note 32 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

### **E. Measurement of fair values**

Some 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, in some cases, makes use of valuation certificates obtained from third party professionals for determining significant fair value measurement.

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 valuations 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.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

*for the year ended 31 March 2020*

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 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 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;
- (iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of liability for atleast 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 classification of assets and liabilities.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 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;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- Fair value through profit and loss (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.

A financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if both the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

##### *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*

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

## 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.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

### (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).

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2020

### *(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.

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 Company 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.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

### (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

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 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.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

### 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 default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of the borrower or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

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.

#### *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.

#### (iii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company's non-financial 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

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 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.

### 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.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

## J. Revenue from operations

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits. It is measured based on the consideration specified in the contracts with customers. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as goods and services taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue.

Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time requires judgement.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*) for the year ended 31 March 2020

Revenue stream	Nature and timing of satisfying performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under Ind AS 115
Sale of services	Customers obtain control of the service at the time of receipt of relevant test reports. Customers generally pay upfront before availing diagnostic services or before undergoing scans and in case of tie-up customers, the credit period offered ranged from 15 days to 30 days. The Company generally does not have refund/warranty obligations.	Revenue from sale of testing services and imaging services is recognized at a point in time once the testing samples are processed for requisitioned diagnostic tests or scan is performed, respectively.
Sale of goods	Customer obtains control of goods when the goods are delivered to the customer's premise or other agreed upon delivery point where the customer takes control of the goods. The credit period offered to customers generally ranged from 30 days to 90 days. The Company generally does not have refund/warranty obligations.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the goods are delivered at the agreed point of delivery which generally is the premises of the customer.

### K. Leases

The Company has applied *Ind AS 116 Leases*, using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under *AS 17*. The details of accounting policies under *AS 17* are disclosed separately if they are different from those under *Ind AS 116* and the impact of changes is disclosed separately in this note.

#### ***Policy applicable from 1 April 2019***

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - o the Company has the right to operate the asset; or



# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 April 2019.

An inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a singly lease component.

### (i) *As a lessee*

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

*for the year ended 31 March 2020*

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property, separately, in Note 5B 'Right to use long term leases (net of net investment in sub-leases)' and lease liabilities in Note 19A 'Other financial liabilities - Non-current', in the statement of financial position.

### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term-leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### *Policy applicable before 1 April 2019*

For contracts entered into before 1 April 2019, at inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. 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.

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.

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.

### **(ii)** *As a lessor*

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As a part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use assets arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

The accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from Ind AS 116. However, when the Company was an intermediate lessor the sub-leases were classified with reference to the underlying asset.

The Company presents right-of-use assets those were sub-leased, as net-off, in Note 5B 'Right to use long term leases (net of net investment in sub-leases)' and receivables against such long-term sub-leases in Note 7 'Other Non-current financial assets', in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use of those sub-leased assets, netted off and the corresponding the right-of-use of the head lease, as on 31 March 2020 are as follows –

### Maturity Analysis of Lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 in Rs. crore
Less than one year	1.28
One to five years	1.00
More than five years	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.28</b>

### Lease liabilities recorded in the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 in Rs. crore
Non-current portion	0.86
Current portion	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.97</b>

### Amounts recognized in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Amount in Rs. crore
Interest expense on leases (recorded under Finance Cost in the statement of profit and loss)	0.23
Depreciation on right-of-use assets for the year (refer note 5B for further details)	1.22
Expenses relating to short term leases recorded in note 29 under Rent	1.38
Interest income on net investment in sub-leases recorded under other income	0.04

*[Handwritten signature]*



# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*) for the year ended 31 March 2020

### Amount recognized in the statement of cash flows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. crore
Total cash outflow on account of leases	2.83
Total cash inflow from subleases	0.09

### Change in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements.

The Company applied *Ind AS 116* with a date of initial application of 1 April 2019. As a result, the Company has changed its accounting policy for lease contracts as detailed below.

The Company applied *Ind AS 116* using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings at 1 April 2019. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below.

#### A. Definition of a lease

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease. Under *Ind AS 116*, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained earlier in this Note K.

On transition to *Ind AS 116*, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transaction are leases. It applied *Ind AS 116* only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under *AS 17* were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under *Ind AS 116* was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 April 2019.

#### B. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under *Ind AS 116*, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on balance sheet.

The Company decided to apply recognition exemption to short-term leases of machinery and lease of IT equipment. For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under *AS 17*, the Company recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

##### (i) Leases classified as operating leases under AS 17

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at either:

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

- their carrying amount as if *Ind AS 116* had been applied since the commencement date, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application – the Company applied this approach to its largest property leases; or
- an amount equal to lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments – the Company applied this approach for all other leases.

The Company used the following practical expedients when applying *Ind AS 116* to leases previously classified as operating leases under *AS 17*.

- applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
- excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

### C. As a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to *Ind AS 116* for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with *Ind AS 116* from the date of initial application.

Under *Ind AS 116*, the Company is required to assess the classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset, not the underlying asset. On transition, the Company reassessed the classification of a sub-lease contract previously classified as an operating lease under *AS 17*. The Company concluded that the sub-lease is a finance lease under *Ind AS 116*.

The Company applied *Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers* to allocate consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component.

### D. Impacts on financial statements

On transition to *Ind AS 116*, the Company recognized INR 2.45 crore of right-of-use assets (net of investment in sub-leases of INR 0.70 crore) [refer the details mentioned above in Note K], INR 3.15 crore of lease liabilities and INR 0.70 crore of receivable from sub-lease.

When measuring lease liabilities, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 10.5%.

Particulars	Amount in Rs. crore
Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019 as per Ind AS 17	4.31
Add: Commitments towards reagent equipment placement arrangements (to the extent of lease element)	0.64
Less: Impact of discounting on date of initial application of Ind AS 116	-0.52
Lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet on transition to Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019 (before netting impact of sub-leases)	3.15

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 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.

### 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.

#### (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

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 occurring 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 *Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'*, segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the holding company.

### **Q. Recent Accounting Developments**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

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Nuclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)  
as at 31 March 2020

Currency: In crore of INR

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property  
See accounting policies in Note 3(c)

	Balance as at 1 April 2019		Addition		Gross block		Reclassification to assets held for sale/Reclassification to Right-of-use asset/ Other adjustments		Balance as at 31 March 2020		Balance as at 1 April 2018		Depreciation/amortisation expense for the year		Accumulated depreciation		Transfer on reclassification to assets held for sale/Right-of-use assets		Balance as at 31 March 2020		Balance as at 31 March 2019		Balance as at 1 April 2018		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>A</b>																									
Property, plant and equipment																									
Leasehold Land	3.84	-	-	(3.84)	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.61
Freehold Land	8.28	-	-	(4.44)	-	3.84	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.23	3.61	7.96	12.24	
Buildings/ Premises	12.24	-	-	-	-	12.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.24	12.24	12.24	12.24	12.24
Plant and Equipment	13.85	-	-	(10.95)	-	2.90	-	-	-	2.01	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	0.61	2.29	11.84	11.84	
Furniture and Fixtures	30.32	-	-	(16.47)	-	13.85	-	-	-	2.93	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.01	2.01	11.84	27.39	27.39	
Office equipment	47.87	-	-	-	-	65.21	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.67	28.67	36.57	46.18	46.18	
Computers, printers and scanners	3.67	-	-	-	-	3.67	-	-	-	1.37	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.97	1.97	1.70	38.27	38.27	
	2.14	-	-	-	-	3.67	-	-	-	0.97	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	1.37	2.31	2.31	2.31	
	1.05	-	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.77	0.47	0.61	0.61	
	0.48	-	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	0.61	0.14	0.14	
	1.28	-	-	-	-	1.29	-	-	-	0.51	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	0.86	0.43	0.77	0.77	
	0.05	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.51	0.77	0.01	0.01	
<b>Total</b>	101.14	0.23	20.67	(14.79)	-	86.58	(14.79)	-	-	23.58	23.58	11.16	11.16	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.16	32.87	32.87	53.71	77.56	77.56	
	101.38	-	-	(20.91)	-	101.14	(20.91)	-	-	14.20	14.20	(1.74)	(1.74)	23.58	23.58	23.58	23.58	23.58	23.58	77.56	77.56	77.56	87.18	87.18	
<b>B</b>																									
Capital work-in progress																									
					</																				

Nuclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)  
as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

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

Note

i. Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 40 'Investment Property'

Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss for investment property

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rental income derived from investment property	0.25	0.21
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income	0.02	0.02
<b>Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Depreciation	0.03	0.03
<b>Profit/(loss) arising from investment properties before indirect expenses</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.16</b>

Measurement of fair values

- The Company has sub-let part of the leasehold land and constructed building thereon, to its subsidiary for business operations after getting an approval from the lessor. Since the premises is constructed on leasehold plot of land, the sub-let part of the premises is not saleable independently. The fair value of the investment property would be difficult to determine reliably. The premises is constructed on industrial leasehold plot of land and there are very few recent transactions. In case of the previously observed transaction for transfer of plot prices, the variations in the prices indicate that the transfer price is not indicative of market prices. Also, the alternative reliable measurement of fair value are not available due to the regulatory restrictions as to usage, transfer, leasing and subletting of the property within the jurisdiction. The fair value of the investment property on the basis of then observed transfer prices for the properties within the same jurisdiction, ranges from INR 1.45 crore to 1.50 crore.

ii. Assets held for sale \*

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has reclassified additional leasehold land and building premises to assets held for sale. While efforts to sell the assets held for sale have started, the Company has entered into binding agreements to transfer certain leasehold land and building previously classified as assets held for sale as on 31 March 2019. Due to enforcement of national lockdown due to COVID epidemic, the procedural formalities for effecting the transfer could not be completed before 31 March 2020.



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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 5 Goodwill, other intangible assets and right-of-use lease assets See accounting policy in Note 3(d)

A	Intangible assets		Gross block		Accumulated depreciation		Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2019 Balance as at 1 April 2018 (deemed cost)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goodwill	1.66	-	1.66	-	-	-	1.66	1.66
Trademark*	1.47	-	1.66	-	-	-	1.66	1.66
Total Intangible assets	1.47	-	1.47	-	0.30	0.45	1.02	1.17
	3.13	-	3.13	-	0.15	0.15	1.17	1.32
	3.13	-	3.13	-	0.15	0.15	2.68	2.83
								2.98

Figures in italic pertain to previous year.

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

#### Notes

##### i. 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cyclotron division	1.66	1.66

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 ten 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 2020 and 31 March 2019, goodwill in respect of Cyclotron division was not impaired.

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

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Compounded average net sales growth rate	14%	14%
Growth rate used for extrapolation of cash flow projections for the terminal period	2%	2%
Discount rate	14.73%	14.73%

**Discount rates** - Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking consideration of 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 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.



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Nuclear Healthcare Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)  
as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

5 Right-of-use lease assets (net off investment in sub-leases)

See accounting policy in Note K  
In crore of INR

B	Right-of-use lease assets (net off investment in sub-leases)		Gross block		Accumulated depreciation		Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Recognised during the year	Derecognised during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Depreciation/amortisation expense for the year	Adjustments	Balance as at 31 March 2020
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Leasehold Land	0.93	-	-	0.93	-	0.06	-	0.87
Buildings	2.64	-	-	2.64	-	1.22	-	1.42
	3.57	-	-	3.57	-	1.28	-	2.29

Figures in italic pertain to previous year.



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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 6 Loans

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current loans and advances</b>		
Security deposits		
To related parties (refer Note 33)	2.69	2.73
To parties other than related parties	1.06	0.61
	<u>3.75</u>	<u>3.34</u>

### 7 Other Non-current financial assets

Receivables for sub-leases	0.14	-
	<u>0.14</u>	<u>-</u>

*(Handwritten signature)*



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 8 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

In crore of INR	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax (liabilities)		Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(5.05)	(5.05)	(5.05)	(5.05)
Intangible assets	-	-	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Provisions - employee benefits	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Provisions - others	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Tax losses carried forward	-	8.19	-	-	-	8.19
MAT entitlement carried forward	0.52	0.52	-	-	0.52	0.52
<b>Net deferred tax (assets) liabilities</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>(5.19)</b>	<b>(5.21)</b>	<b>(4.66)</b>	<b>3.51</b>
<b>Net deferred tax (assets) liabilities recognised in the Balance sheet</b>						<b>3.51</b>

**Note:**

In view of the losses incurred since inception, accumulated business tax losses and unabsorbed tax depreciation, the Company based on its assessment as at 31 March 2020, has not recognised the deferred assets due to the absence of reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence of future taxable profits. Consequently, the Company has charged off the deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward tax losses to profit and loss in the current year.

### B. Movement in temporary differences

In crore of INR	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss during 2018-2019	Recognised in OCI during 2018-2019	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during 2019-2020	Recognised in OCI during 2019-2020	Balance as at 31 March 2020
	Property, plant and equipment	(4.46)	(0.59)	-	(5.05)	-	-
Intangible assets	(0.28)	0.14	-	(0.13)	-	-	(0.13)
Provisions - employee benefits	0.05	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.01	-	-	0.01
Provisions - others	0.01	(0.03)	-	(0.02)	0.02	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	8.14	0.05	-	8.19	(8.19)	-	-
MAT entitlement carried forward	0.52	-	-	0.52	-	-	0.52
	<b>3.98</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>(8.17)</b>		<b>(4.66)</b>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh



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**8 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)**

**C Tax losses carried forward**

The Company has following tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation which arose in India that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits. The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on these losses as at 31 March 2020.

	<b>31 March 2020</b>	<b>Expiry period</b>
Losses that never expire - Unabsorbed depreciation	37.82	-
Losses that expire - business losses	0.23	AY 2021-2022
	6.16	AY 2022-2023
	2.15	AY 2023-2024



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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

<b>9 Non-current tax assets</b>		
<i>See accounting policy in Note 3(m)</i>		
Advance income tax (net of provision for tax)	1.10	0.86
	<u>1.10</u>	<u>0.86</u>
<b>10 Other non-current assets</b>		
Capital advances	1.00	1.00
Advances for supply of goods	2.15	2.12
	<u>3.15</u>	<u>3.12</u>
<b>11 Inventories</b>		
<i>See accounting policy in Note 3(f)</i>		
Consumables	2.13	2.52
	<u>2.13</u>	<u>2.52</u>
<b>12 Trade receivables</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	1.61	1.13
	<u>1.61</u>	<u>1.13</u>
<b>13 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	0.07	0.08
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	3.69	0.46
in deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	0.01	-
	<u>3.77</u>	<u>0.54</u>
<b>14 Other financial assets - current</b>		
Other receivables	0.02	0.02
Interest accrued on deposits	0.00*	0.00*
Receivables for sub-leases	0.19	-
<i>* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh</i>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.02</u>
<b>15 Other current assets</b>		
Advances for supply of goods and services	0.50	1.01
Prepaid expenses	0.18	0.05
	<u>0.68</u>	<u>1.06</u>

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 16 Share capital

In crore of INR	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with equal voting rights	15,000	15.00	15,000	15.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and paid-up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with equal voting rights	11,111	11.11	11,111	11.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>

All issued shares are fully paid-up

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

In crore of INR	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount	Number of shares (in '000)	Amount
<b>Equity shares</b>				
At the commencement of the year	11,111	11.11	11,111	11.11
At the end of the year	11,111	11.11	11,111	11.11
<b>Issued and subscribed share capital</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>

#### 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 crore of INR	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	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%

#### Particulars of equity Shares held by holding company

In crore of INR	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	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	11.11	11,111	11.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>11.11</b>

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 17 Other equity

In crore of INR

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Capital reserve		
At the commencement and end of the year	<u>1.46</u>	<u>1.46</u>
(b) Securities premium		
At the commencement and end of the year	<u>91.11</u>	<u>91.11</u>
(c) Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	<u>(35.53)</u>	<u>(25.63)</u>
Loss for the year	<u>(18.06)</u>	<u>(9.90)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>(53.59)</u>	<u>(35.53)</u>
	<u><u>38.98</u></u>	<u><u>57.04</u></u>

#### Capital reserve

Capital reserve represents the premium received in business combinations and the shareholder's contribution for consideration other than cash.

#### Securities premium

Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares. It is meant for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

### 18 Borrowings

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current</b>		
Unsecured borrowings		
from holding company (refer Note 33)	<u>16.15</u>	<u>39.00</u>
from other related party (refer Note 33)	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.50</u>
	<u><u>18.65</u></u>	<u><u>41.50</u></u>

#### Note :

Unsecured borrowings comprises of a loan of INR 14.00 crore (31 March 2019 INR 39 crore) and outstanding interest on the same of INR 2.15 crore (31 March 2019 INR Nil), from the holding company and a loan of INR 2.50 crore (31 March 2019 INR 2.50 crore) from related party, which carries an interest @ 9 % p.a. for the loan tenure of five years unless extended on mutually agreed terms.

### 19A Lease liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non-current lease liabilities	<u>0.86</u>	<u>-</u>
Current lease liabilities	<u>1.11</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>1.97</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

### 19B Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current</b>		
Security deposits received		
from related parties (refer note 33)	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.04</u>
from parties other than related parties	<u>-</u>	<u>3.05</u>
	<u><u>0.04</u></u>	<u><u>3.13</u></u>
<b>Current</b>		
Security deposits received		
from parties other than related parties	<u>3.08</u>	<u>0.02</u>
Employees dues	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.34</u>
Creditors for capital expenses	<u>0.18</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>3.60</u></u>	<u><u>0.36</u></u>

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 20 Provisions

See accounting policy in Note 3(h) and (i)  
In crore of INR

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>A Non-current provisions</b>		
<i>Long-term provisions</i>		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	0.22	0.18
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	0.06	0.04
	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.22</u>
<b>B Current provisions</b>		
<i>Short-term provisions</i>		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	0.03	0.03
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	0.00*	0.00*
	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.03</u>
<i>* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh</i>		
<b>21 Trade payables</b>		
<i>In crore of INR</i>		
Trade Payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34(a))	0.00*	0.00*
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.94	2.15
	<u>2.94</u>	<u>2.15</u>
<i>* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh</i>		
<b>22 Other current liabilities</b>		
<i>In crore of INR</i>		
Contract liabilities	0.03	0.02
Advance received towards consideration for sale of capital assets held for sale	25.00	-
Statutory dues *	0.15	0.29
	<u>25.18</u>	<u>0.31</u>

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

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 23 Revenue from operations

See accounting policy in Note 3(j)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Sale of products (Refer Note (i) below)	2.60	2.32
Sale of services (Refer Note (ii) below)	<u>31.11</u>	<u>29.65</u>
	33.71	31.97
Other operating revenue	0.38	0.67
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>34.09</u></b>	<b><u>32.64</u></b>

**Note:**

(i) Sale of products comprises:

<u>Manufactured goods</u>		
Radioactive pharmaceutical (FDG)	2.60	2.32
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2.60</u></b>	<b><u>2.32</u></b>

The Goods and Services 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	31.11	29.65
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>31.11</u></b>	<b><u>29.65</u></b>

### 24 Other income

Interest income (Refer Note (i) below)	0.23	0.36
Rent received	0.25	0.25
Others (Refer Note (ii) below)	0.13	0.02
	<u>0.61</u>	<u>0.63</u>

**Note:**

(i) Interest income comprises:

Interest on income tax refund	0.00*	0.10
Interest on deposit for electricity	0.00*	0.02
Others	0.23	0.24
<b>Total - Interest income</b>	<b><u>0.23</u></b>	<b><u>0.36</u></b>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

(ii) Others comprises:

Miscellaneous income	0.13	0.02
<b>Total - Others</b>	<b><u>0.13</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>

### 25 Cost of materials consumed

Opening stock	2.52	0.58
Add: Purchases	<u>4.36</u>	<u>7.15</u>
	6.88	7.73
Less: Closing stock	<u>2.13</u>	<u>2.52</u>
<b>Cost of material consumed</b>	<b><u>4.75</u></b>	<b><u>5.21</u></b>
<b>Material consumed comprises:</b>		
Radiopharmaceuticals	1.39	1.46
Consumables	<u>3.36</u>	<u>3.74</u>
	<b><u>4.75</u></b>	<b><u>5.21</u></b>

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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 26 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	2.81	2.59
Contributions to provident and other funds	0.21	0.18
Gratuity	0.02	0.00*
Compensated absences	0.10	0.04
Staff welfare expenses	0.02	0.01
	<u>3.16</u>	<u>2.82</u>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

### 27 Other expenses

Power and fuel and water	2.36	2.06
Rent	1.38	2.13
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	0.29	0.55
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	3.91	1.69
Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.00*	0.24
Rates and taxes	0.27	0.30
Communication	0.11	0.16
Postage and courier	0.08	0.05
Travelling and conveyance	0.15	0.05
Transportaion and freight	0.78	0.81
Printing and stationery	0.34	0.37
Sales incentive	0.28	0.33
Advertisement and business promotion	0.18	0.75
Bank charges	0.13	0.13
Legal and professional fees	10.71	9.82
Payments to auditors (Refer Note (i) below)	0.06	0.06
Miscellaneous expenses	0.09	0.10
	<u>21.12</u>	<u>19.61</u>

#### Notes:

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

Statutory audit fees	0.05	0.05
Tax audit fees	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.00*	0.00*
	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.06</u>

\* amount less than Rs. 1 lakh.

\*\* Payment to auditors is inclusive of GST, as applicable

### 28 Income tax

See accounting policy in Note 3(m)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
<b>A. Amount recognised in profit or loss</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current period (a)	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years (b)	-	-
<b>Deferred tax (c)</b>		
Attirbutable to -		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	8.17	0.46
	<u>8.17</u>	<u>0.46</u>
<b>Tax expense (a)+(b)+(c)</b>	<u>8.17</u>	<u>0.46</u>

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 28 Income tax (Continued)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
<b>B. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	0.01
<b>Tax expense in other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<i>* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh</i>		
	<b>Year ended 31 March 2020</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2019</b>
<b>C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>		
Loss before tax	(9.89)	(9.45)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(2.75)	(2.63)
Effect of :		
Non-deductible expenses (net)	-	2.17
Derecognition of deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward tax losses	(8.17)	-
Impact of future benefit of present tax losses	(2.75)	-
Others	-	-
<b>Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>(8.17)</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>

### 29 Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
<b>(i) Basic</b>		
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(18.06)	(9.91)
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.)	(16.25)	(8.92)
<b>(ii) Diluted</b>		
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(18.06)	(9.91)
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.)	(16.25)	(8.92)

*[Handwritten Signature]*



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 30 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. 0.18 crore (31 March 2019 : 0.15 crore) for Provident Fund contributions, INR 0.03 crore (31 March 2018 : INR 0.03 crore) for ESIC contributions and INR 0.00\* crore for Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund (31 March 2019 : INR 0.00\* crore) in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (see note 26). The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

#### 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 crore of INR		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>a. Components of defined benefit plan expense</b>			
<b>i. Expenses recognised in profit or loss</b>			
Current service cost		0.02	0.02
Interest cost		0.00*	0.00*
<b>Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh			
<b>ii. Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income</b>			
Actuarial (gain) loss on defined benefit obligations		(0.00)*	(0.02)
<b>Total expense recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(0.00)*</b>	<b>(0.02)</b>
* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh			
In crore of INR		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>b. Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>			
Present value of unfunded obligation		(0.06)	0.04
<b>Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>		<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Net asset/ (liability) is bifurcated as follows :</b>			
Current		0.00*	0.00*
Non Current		(0.06)	0.04
<b>Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>		<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>0.04</b>
* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh			
In crore of INR		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>c. Change in defined benefit obligations (DBO) during the year</b>			
Present value of DBO at beginning of the period		0.04	0.04
Current service cost		0.02	0.02
Interest cost		0.00*	0.00*
Actuarial (gains) / losses		(0.00)*	(0.02)
Benefits paid		(0.00)*	-
<b>Present value of DBO at the end of the year</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.04</b>
* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh			
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>d. Actuarial assumptions</b>			
Discount rate		6.82%	7.79%
Salary escalation		7%	7%
Rate of employee turnover			
		<b>Employees :</b>	<b>Employees :</b>
		2% p.a. for next 1 year, 4% p.a. for the year thereafter, 9% p.a. for the year thereafter, 10% p.a. for all years thereafter	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)



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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 30 Employee benefits (Continued)

#### B. Defined benefit plans (Continued)

##### e. Maturity analysis of the benefit payments from the employer

In crore of INR

31 March 2020 31 March 2019

##### *Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting*

1st following year	0.00*	0.00*
2nd following year	0.00*	0.00*
3rd following year	0.00*	0.00*
4th following year	0.00*	0.00*
5th following year	0.00*	0.00*
Sum of years 6 to 10	0.01	0.01
Sum of years 11 and above	0.26	0.24

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

##### f. Sensitivity analysis

In crore of INR

31 March 2020 31 March 2019

##### *Projected benefits obligation on current assumptions*

Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	(0.01)	(0.01)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	0.01	0.01
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	0.01	0.01
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	(0.01)	(0.01)
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*

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

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

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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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

#### A. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

<i>In crore of INR</i>	<i>Note</i>	Carrying amount			Total carrying amount
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	
31 March 2020					
31 March 2019					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Loans	6A, 6B	-	-	3.75	3.75
Trade receivables	12	-	-	3.34	3.34
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	1.61	1.61
Other financial assets	7, 14	-	-	1.13	1.13
		-	-	3.77	3.77
		-	-	0.54	0.54
		-	-	0.36	0.36
		-	-	0.02	0.02
		-	-	9.49	9.49
		-	-	5.03	5.03
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	18	-	-	18.65	18.65
Other financial liabilities	19B	-	-	41.50	41.50
Trade payables	21	-	-	3.64	3.64
		-	-	3.48	3.48
		-	-	2.94	2.94
		-	-	2.15	2.15
		-	-	25.23	25.23
		-	-	47.13	47.13

Figures in italic pertains to previous year.



*Signature*

# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (Continued)

#### B. Measurement of fair values

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

#### C. Financial risk management

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

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

##### i. 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.

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 in which customers operate.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment 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 their size/scale, nature of operations, trading history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties, if any.

Below is a summary of the ageing of trade receivables that are not impaired:

In crore of INR	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Trade receivables</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Not past due and upto 90 days overdue	0.02	0.22
90 - 180 days past due	-	-
more than 180 days past due	1.61	1.13



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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (Continued)

#### C. Financial risk management (continued)

##### i. Credit risk (Continued)

*Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for individual customers as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019*

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.

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.

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.

##### ii. 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 asset. 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 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 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.

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 crore of INR	Carrying amount	Total	upto 1 year	1-2 years
	31 March 2020			
	31 March 2019			
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	2.94	2.94	2.94	-
	2.15	2.15	2.15	-
Lease Liabilities	1.97	2.28	1.28	1.00
	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3.64	3.64	3.64	-
	3.48	3.48	3.48	-

Figures in italics pertain to previous year.



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# Nueclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 32 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
<i>Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts</i>		
a. Income tax matters	0.76	0.34
b. Other matters	-	-

*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.*

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# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency : In crore of INR

### 33 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 relatives exercise control or influence, where transactions have taken place during the year	Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited (Previously known as Sumathi Construction Private Limited) Pavilion Commercial Private Limited Sumathi Memorial Trust

Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Dr A Velumani, Managing Director A Sundararaju, Director Anand Velumani, Director
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#### B. Related party transaction other than those with key management personnel

In crore of INR	Transaction during the year		Balance outstanding	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Loan taken from</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	-	14.50	16.15	39.00
Pavilion Commercial Private Limited	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
<b>Loan repaid</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	25.00	-	-	-
<b>Interest paid</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	2.39	3.24	-	-
Pavilion Commercial Private Limited	0.23	0.01	-	-
<b>Revenue from operations (refer note)</b>				
Sumathi Memorial Trust	3.80	0.19	1.19	0.01
<b>Testing charges paid/ payable</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.89	-	0.25	-
<b>Reimbursement of expenses paid</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.99	0.16	-	-
Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited	0.43	0.44	-	-
<b>Reimbursement of expenses received</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.14	1.01	0.00*	-
<b>Rent paid</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.73	0.87	-	-
Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited	-	0.84	-	-
<b>Rent received</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.29	0.39	-	-
<b>Payment to lease liabilities</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.21	-	0.70	-
Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited	0.64	-	0.35	-
<b>Lease payments received from sub-leases</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	0.24	-	0.34	-
<b>Advances received towards sale of property</b>				
Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited	25.00	-	25.00	-
<b>Security deposits given/ (repaid)</b>				
Sumathi Healthcare Private Limited	-	-	1.54	1.54
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	-	-	1.15	1.15
<b>Security deposits taken</b>				
Thyrocare Technologies Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04

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33 *Related parties (continued)*

Notes :

- i. 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 transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were in the normal course of the business.
- ii Sumathi Memorial Trust, a charitable trust managed by the promoters of the Company as trustees, in tie up with other NGO subsidised the cost of PETCT scans for the cancer patients who can not afford the cost of the PETCT scan, by direct payment to the Company towards cost of PETCT scans for such cancer patients.
- iii The loans from holding company and from other related party is unsecured and carry an interest rate of 9% p.a.



# Nuclear Healthcare Limited

## Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Currency: In crore of INR

### 34 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.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	0.00*	0.00*
(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.	-	-

\* amount less than Rs. 1 Lakh

#### b. The novel coronavirus [COVID-19] pandemic is spreading around the globe rapidly. The virus has taken its toll on not just human life, but business and financial markets too, the extent of which is currently indeterminate.

In view of the lockdown across the country due to the outbreak of COVID pandemic, operations of the Company's imaging centers, manufacturing facility and offices, etc. are scaled down or shut down from second half of March 2020.

The business of the Company was adversely impacted due to pandemic. The last few weeks of the financial year witnessed a sharp drop in scheduled scans of the cancer patients across all locations, mainly on account of directives issued by the Government, lack of transportation to commute at the centers and other such reasons.

This necessitated the Company to take certain measures to mitigate the losses.

Although some of the states have initiated measures to lift the lockdown either partially or fully, the duration of this lockdown is uncertain at this point in time in other states. Though the Company is engaged in providing essential medical services, in view of the fact that containment of COVID-19 is a priority of the State Governments and Central Government, resumption of full-fledged operations will depend upon directives issued by the Government authorities.

Estimation uncertainties relating to the COVID-19 pandemic:

The Company has considered the possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amount of its assets. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including investments, trade receivables etc., the Company has considered available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on Management's estimates and current indicators of future economic forecasts, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. In view of the estimation uncertainties arising from the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

#### c. For the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, 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 an arm's length in terms of the requirements of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

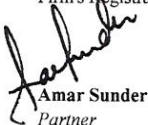
#### d. In accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the holding company.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

  
Amar Sunder  
Partner

Membership No: 078305



Bharatkumar Dama  
Company Secretary  
Membership No - A39698

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Nuclear Healthcare Limited

CIN - U74120MH2011PLC212839



Dr. A Velumani  
Managing Director  
DIN - 00002804



A Sundararaju  
Director and Chief  
Financial Officer

Mumbai  
23 May 2020

DIN - 00003260  
Mumbai  
23 May 2020

