

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In concluding our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on the financial statements referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2017, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2015 dated 25 May, 2015 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, and have been restated to comply with Ind AS. Adjustments made to the previously issued said financial information prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2017 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, 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 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer note 40 (a) to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses - Refer note 40 (b) to the IND AS financial statements.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company - Refer note 40 (c) to the IND AS financial statements.



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

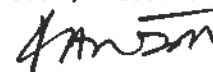
iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8 November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. However, as stated in note 47 to the IND AS financial statements, the Management have received amount aggregating to Rs. 68.23 lacs from transactions which are not permitted. Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the management we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management - Refer note 47 to the Ind AS financial statements.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018



RASHIM TANDON

Partner

Membership No. 095540

Gurugram
30 May 2017
RT/JB/2017



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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. 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting includes 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.



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

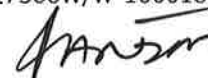
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018



RASHIM TANDON

Partner

Membership No. 095540

Gurugram
30 May 2017
RT/JB/2017



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 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 fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the title deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of which:
 - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations.
 - (c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans. The Company has not made investments or provided guarantees and securities.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Hence, the provisions of clause (v) of the CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 (health services, namely functioning as diagnostic centres, clinical centres or test laboratories). We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Valued Added Tax, Professional Tax and Cess applicable to it with the appropriate authorities and there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these dues for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

We are informed that the operations of the Company during the period does not give rise to any liability for Excise duty.



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

- (b) We are informed that there are no dues in respect of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31 March 2017 which have not been deposited on account of disputes. Details of dues of income tax which have not been deposited as on 31 March, 2017 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) Mumbai	AY 2014-15	1,760.33

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institution and government or has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Rashim Tandon

RASHIM TANDON

Partner

Membership No. 095540

Gurugram
30 May 2017
RT/JB/2017



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	As at	As at	As at
		31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	1 April, 2015
		(Rupees in lacs)	(Rupees in lacs)	(Rupees in lacs)
A ASSETS				
1 Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	4,408.38	5,724.79	7,375.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	4.55	7.25	55.00
(c) Goodwill	6	1,167.52	1,167.52	1,776.93
(d) Other intangible assets	6	4,257.62	4,937.75	4,463.79
(e) Intangible assets under development	6	43.74	164.36	-
(f) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments in joint ventures	7	1,175.88	1,175.88	1,175.88
(ii) Loans	8	17.59	6.78	13.97
(iii) Other financial assets	9	541.71	473.52	535.95
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	1,034.56	232.19	239.23
(h) Other non-current assets	11	1,667.17	1,744.85	2,906.19
Total non-current assets		14,318.67	15,634.89	18,542.26
2 Current assets				
(a) Inventories	12	687.02	686.53	648.45
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	13	1,192.76	1,128.57	1,251.98
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,010.81	1,259.20	1,016.68
(iii) Loans	15	1,900.00	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	16	312.06	154.30	123.76
(c) Other current assets	17	98.89	170.74	137.24
Total current assets		5,201.54	3,399.34	3,178.11
Total assets (1+2)		19,520.21	19,034.23	21,720.37
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1 EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital	18	395.82	395.82	395.82
(b) Other equity	19	(2,069.21)	(5,062.50)	(4,387.48)
Total equity		(1,673.39)	(4,666.68)	(3,991.66)
LIABILITIES				
2 Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	20	16,200.00	18,800.00	18,854.16
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	1,399.12	1,524.06	1,661.79
(b) Provisions	22	203.81	194.65	182.39
(c) Other non-current liabilities	23	132.82	160.34	181.09
Total non-current liabilities		17,935.75	20,679.05	20,879.43
3 Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	24	-	57.10	-
(ii) Trade payables	25	1,392.00	1,513.65	1,713.16
(iii) Other financial liabilities	26	1,443.51	1,022.96	2,263.90
(b) Provisions	27	239.85	222.42	171.46
(c) Other current liabilities	28	182.49	205.73	684.08
Total current liabilities		3,257.85	3,021.86	4,832.60
Total liabilities (2+3)		21,193.60	23,700.91	25,712.03
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		19,520.21	19,034.23	21,720.37

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1-51

In terms of our report attached

FOR DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants


RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No. 095540



FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED


KALYANA SUNDARAM SRIVASTAVA
Director
DIN: 07322325


ARINDAM HALDER
Director
DIN: 07714950

Guruqram
30 May, 2017

Guruqram
29 May, 2017



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
		(Rupees in lacs)	(Rupees in lacs)
I Revenue from operations	29	27,682.67	27,051.53
II Other income	30	710.02	349.94
III Total Income (I + II)		28,392.69	27,401.47
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	31	5,653.52	5,495.44
(b) Cost of tests outsourced		849.89	699.09
(c) Employee benefits expense	32	4,230.85	4,042.24
(d) Other expenses	33	10,155.73	10,392.86
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	2,089.78	3,462.89
(f) Finance costs	35	2,483.43	2,876.10
(g) Exceptional Items	36	-	1,098.34
Total expenses (IV)		25,463.20	28,066.96
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		2,929.49	(665.49)
VI Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax	37	707.84	-
(2) MAT credit	37	(397.92)	-
(3) Deferred tax credit	37	(391.77)	-
Total tax expense		(81.85)	-
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		3,011.34	(665.49)
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	44	(27.62)	(9.53)
		(27.62)	(9.53)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	44	9.56	-
VIII Total other comprehensive income (A (i+ii))		(18.06)	(9.53)
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		2,993.28	(675.02)
Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic (in Rs.)	38	76.08	(16.78)
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)	38	76.08	(16.78)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-51		

In terms of our report attached

FOR DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants


RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No. 095540



FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED


KALYANA SUNDARAM SRIVASTAVA
Director
DIN: 07322325


ARINDAM HALDAR
Director
DIN: 07714950

Guruqram
30 May, 2017

Guruqram
29 May, 2017



Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
I. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		2,929.49	(665.49)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation/ amortisation	34	2,089.78	4,163.55
Interest Income earned on bank deposits	30	(52.89)	(64.18)
Interest Income earned on Inter-corporate deposits	30	(148.12)	-
Interest Income earned on income tax refund	30	(78.57)	(36.85)
Interest income earned on financial assets	30	(3.65)	(3.92)
Dividend Income from equity Instruments	30	(150.00)	(100.00)
Profit on fixed assets sold/ discarded (net)	30	(29.34)	318.39
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	30	(117.38)	(23.23)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	44	(27.62)	(9.53)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	33	164.52	138.50
Bad debts and advances written off	33	6.42	27.07
Finance costs	35	2,410.64	2,806.06
Reversal of rent equalisation reserve		(16.69)	(30.08)
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes		6,976.39	6,520.29
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/ decrease in loans		(10.81)	7.19
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets		(150.86)	13.95
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(0.49)	(38.08)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(126.35)	(2.67)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets		71.85	(33.50)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions		63.74	53.69
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables		50.81	(279.27)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities		2.02	8.77
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities		(34.07)	(349.02)
Cash generated from operations		6,842.43	5,901.35
Income taxes paid		(971.04)	(138.88)
Net Cash flow from operating activities		5,871.39	5,762.47
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividend income from equity Instruments		150.00	100.00
Loans to Inter-corporate deposits		(1,900.00)	-
Interest received on Inter-corporate deposits		96.30	-
Balances held with bank as margin money		(1.12)	0.37
Interest received on fixed deposits		53.02	64.61
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(578.97)	(2,114.70)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		473.76	329.20
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities		(1,707.01)	(1,620.52)
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,500.00	1,907.10
Repayment of borrowings		(3,672.43)	(3,181.65)
Interest paid		(2,240.34)	(2,624.88)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities		(4,412.77)	(3,899.43)
IV. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [I+II+III]		(248.39)	242.52
V. Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,259.20	1,016.68
VI Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year [IV+V]	14	1,010.81	1,259.20

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1-51

In terms of our report attached

FOR DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants


RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No. 095540



Gurugram
30 May, 2017

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED


KALYANA SUNDARAM SRIVASTAVA
Director
DIN: 07322325


ARINDAM HALDAR
Director
DIN: 07714950

Gurugram
29 May, 2017



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

a. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	Amount
Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)
Issued and Paid up Capital at 1 April 2015	395.82
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2016	395.82
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	395.82
b. OTHER EQUITY	Amount
Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)
Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2015	(4,387.48)
Loss for the year	(665.49)
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	(9.53)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(5,062.50)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	(5,062.50)
Profit for the year	3,011.34
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	(18.06)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,069.22)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	(2,069.22)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1-51

In terms of our report attached


FOR DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants


RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No. 095540



Gurgaon
30 May, 2017

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED


KALYANA SUNDARAM SRIVASTAVA
Director
DIN: 07322325


ARINDAM HALDAR
Director
DIN: 07714950

Gurgaon
29 May, 2017



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

1. General information

SRL Diagnostics Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited Company and incorporated in India. The Company is engaged in the business of maintaining and managing clinical reference laboratories, to provide testing and diagnostics on human beings, in the field of both pathology and radiology.

2. Application of new and revised Ind ASs

On 16 February 2015, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The rules specify the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) applicable to certain class of companies and set out dates of applicability. SRL Diagnostics Private Limited, being subsidiary of SRL Limited, from whom Ind AS is applicable from April 1, 2016 as defined in the said notification, is required to apply the standards as specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and accordingly the Company has adopted Ind AS from April 1, 2016 with transition dates as April 1, 2015.

As at the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the following revisions to the Ind AS that have been issued by MCA but are not yet effective:

Ind AS 102 (Amendment)	Measurement of cash settled awards, modification of cash settled awards and equity settled awards that includes a 'net settlement' feature
Ind AS 7 (Amendment)	Disclosure of changes in liabilities on account of financing activities.

The directors of the Company do not expect that the adoption of the amendments to the standards will have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Upto the year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April, 2015. Refer Note 3.7 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipments are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and the cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset and the operating conditions of the asset.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars	Years
Books	13 years
Plant and equipment	
- Laboratory equipment- Imaging-PET	7 years
- Laboratory equipment- Pathology	13 years
- Laboratory equipment- Imaging other than PET	10 years
Air conditioners	8 years
Buildings	60 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	6 to 8 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or 5 years which is the expected useful life, whichever is shorter.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 1 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill:

The cost of goodwill acquired in the nature of purchase is carried at cost. The goodwill is not amortised and tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is indication that it may be impaired.

Software:

Acquired computer software and licenses are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to its intended use. These costs are amortised over a period of three years being the useful life as estimated by the management.

Trademark:

The cost of trademark acquired in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, trademarks are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Trademarks are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use or the primary period of the business acquisition agreement, whichever is less. Such trademarks are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS:

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as of 1 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

3.6 Inventories

Inventories consist of reagents, chemicals and consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. However, materials and other items held for use in the performing of clinical tests are not written down below cost, if the tests in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.7 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

3.7.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that form an integral part of the effective interest rate) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financials assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset and financial gurantees not designated as at FVTPL.



Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly, since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost of effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to financial instruments at FVTOCI except that loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the Balance Sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.7.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gain or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other Income' line item.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.8 First-time adoption - mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

The Company has prepared the opening Balance Sheet as per IND AS as of 1 April, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by IND AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to IND AS as required under IND AS, and applying IND AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below:

Exceptions:

(a) **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively.

Optional exemptions:

(a) **Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of 1 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(b) **Investments in joint ventures**

The Company has elected to apply previous GAAP carrying amount of its investment in joint venture as deemed cost as on the date of transition to IND AS.

(c) **Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease**

The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.10 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.



3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

The Company assessed its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all its revenue arrangements.

Income from services

Medical testing charges consists of fees received for various tests conducted in the field of pathology and radiology and are recognized on accrual basis when the reports are generated and released, net of discounts, if any.

Management fees

Revenue from management fees is recognised on an accrual basis, in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements, as and when services are rendered.

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investment is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

3.12 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Measurement at the Balance Sheet date

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Treatment of Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of foreign currency monetary items of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

3.13 Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to apply previous GAAP carrying amount of its investment in joint venture as cost as on the date of transition to IND AS.

3.14 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit cost and termination benefits

Payment to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan viz., gratuity. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that services.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees upto the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Defined benefit plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and employee state insurance is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no other obligations, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and employee state insurance. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

3.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.16 Segment information

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

3.17 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating leases

Where the Company is lessee

Rental expenses from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increase are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for potential equity shares as appropriate.

3.19 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

3.21 Contingent liabilities

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

3.22 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

3.23 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations (see note 4.2) that the directors have made in the process of applying the accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4.1.1 Accounting of reagent rental equipments:

The Company has entered into agreements with certain suppliers for purchase of reagents / kits. As part of the agreement, the Company has the right to use equipment supplied by the suppliers free of charge subject to purchase of minimum committed quantities of reagents/ kits.

The cost of reagents which includes the cost of rental of the equipment is recorded as cost of material consumed. The directors of the Company has assessed the conditions as specified in the Ind AS -17, "Leases" for determining whether the said arrangement is under operating lease or Finance lease. Basis the evaluation, the arrangements have been classified by the Company as composite lease, which can not be reliably segregated in operating lease and finance lease. Hence, the Company has recorded the purchase of reagent in consumption cost with no element of rental /interest therein.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following is the key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.2.1 Provision for doubtful debts

The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 5 (a): PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Block	(Rupees in lacs)									
	Leasehold improvements	Books	Freehold land	Plant and equipments	Buildings	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	Total
Deemed cost										
As at 1 April, 2015	100.04	1.43	5.48	6,458.97	360.32	84.79	88.82	123.53	151.93	7,375.32
Additions	151.62	-	-	1,421.52	-	38.33	11.99	24.83	70.82	1,719.11
Disposals/ capitalised	47.98	-	-	817.08	-	6.57	6.08	8.26	18.56	904.53
As at 31 March, 2016	203.69	1.43	5.48	7,063.41	360.32	116.55	94.73	140.10	204.18	8,189.91
Additions	28.35	-	-	251.37	-	31.70	16.14	17.83	33.70	379.09
Disposals/ capitalised	64.48	0.80	-	515.06	-	2.60	2.51	24.77	18.76	628.97
As at 31 March, 2017	167.56	0.64	5.48	6,799.72	360.32	145.64	108.36	133.16	219.13	7,940.02
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
As at 1 April, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	86.30	0.24	-	2,358.46	6.50	44.67	16.88	34.10	55.33	2,602.50
Eliminated on disposal of assets	47.22	-	-	83.78	-	1.26	0.78	0.89	3.45	137.38
As at 31 March, 2016	39.08	0.24	-	2,274.68	6.50	43.41	16.11	33.21	51.88	2,465.12
Depreciation expense	83.94	0.13	-	1,041.42	6.48	33.21	18.56	25.81	42.82	1,252.36
Eliminated on disposal of assets	64.48	0.05	-	115.07	-	0.64	0.21	3.71	1.68	185.84
As at 31 March, 2017	58.54	0.32	-	3,201.03	12.98	75.98	34.45	55.32	93.02	3,531.64
Carrying amount										
As at 1 April, 2015 (deemed cost)	100.04	1.43	5.48	6,458.97	360.32	84.79	88.82	123.53	151.93	7,375.32
As at 31 March, 2016	164.61	1.20	5.48	4,788.73	353.82	73.14	78.62	106.89	152.30	5,724.79
As at 31 March, 2017	109.02	0.32	5.48	3,598.69	347.34	69.66	73.91	77.85	126.11	4,408.38

Note:

a) During the financial year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company closed certain laboratories and sold its laboratory equipments pertaining to those laboratories having net block of Rupees in lacs 612.66 resulting in loss of sale of assets of Rupees in lacs 331.16 which has been shown as exceptional items in the Statement of Profit and Loss. (refer note 3c)

b) The Company has used deemed cost exemption under Ind AS 101 as on the date of transition to Ind AS. (refer note 3.8)

NOTE 5 (b): PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS

	As at		As at	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	1 April 2015
	(Rupees in lacs) (Rupees in lacs) (Rupees in lacs)			
Net carrying amounts (net of accumulated depreciation)				
Leasehold improvements	109.02	164.61	100.04	
Books	0.32	1.20	1.43	
Freehold land	5.48	5.48	5.48	
Plant and equipments	3,598.69	4,788.73	6,458.97	
Buildings	347.34	353.82	360.32	
Computers	69.66	73.14	84.79	
Furniture and fixtures	73.91	78.62	88.82	
Motor vehicles	77.85	106.89	123.53	
Office equipments	126.11	152.30	151.93	
	4,408.38	5,724.79	7,375.32	
Capital work-in-progress	4.55	7.55	55.00	
	4,412.93	5,732.33	7,430.32	



NOTE 6 (a): GOODWILL, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Block					(Rupees in lacs)
	Goodwill	Softwares	Trademarks	Total	Intangible Assets under development
Deemed cost					
As at 1 April, 2015	1,776.93	62.57	4,401.22	4,463.79	-
Additions	-	6.82	1,419.22	1,426.04	164.36
Disposals	-	0.44	-	0.44	-
As at 31 March, 2016	1,776.93	68.95	5,820.44	5,889.39	164.36
Additions	-	120.81	37.76	158.57	-
Disposals/ capitalised	-	1.72	-	1.72	120.62
As at 31 March, 2017	1,776.93	188.04	5,858.20	6,046.24	43.74
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
As at 1 April, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation expense/ write off (refer note 25)	609.41	42.91	908.73	951.64	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2016	609.41	42.91	908.73	951.64	-
Amortisation expense	-	17.50	819.91	837.41	-
Disposals	-	0.43	-	0.43	-
As at 31 March, 2017	609.41	59.98	1,728.64	1,788.62	-
Carrying amount					
As at 1 April, 2015 (deemed cost)	1,776.93	62.57	4,401.22	4,463.79	-
As at 31 March, 2016	1,167.52	26.04	4,911.71	4,937.75	164.36
As at 31 March, 2017	1,167.52	128.06	4,129.56	4,257.62	43.74

Note:

a) During the financial year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company closed certain laboratories and sold its laboratory equipments pertaining to those laboratories, which resulted in amortisation of goodwill and trademark aggregating Rupees in lacs 700.66 which has been shown as an exceptional item in Statement of Profit and Loss. (refer Note 36)

b) The Company has used deemed cost exemption under Ind AS 101 as on the date of transition to Ind AS. (refer note 3.8)

NOTE 6 (b): GOODWILL, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 1 April 2015 (Rupees in lacs)
Net carrying amounts (net of accumulated amortisation)			
Goodwill	1,167.52	1,167.52	1,776.93
Softwares	128.06	26.04	62.57
Trademarks	4,129.56	4,911.71	4,401.22
	5,425.14	6,105.27	6,240.72



NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	1 April, 2015
Unquoted investments (all fully paid)			
Investments in DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited			
Measured at cost			
(a) <u>Equity Instruments</u>			
250,000 (31 March 2016: 250,000 and 1 April 2015: 250,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	950.88	950.88	950.88
Measured at cost			
(b) <u>Preference shares</u>			
2,250,000 (31 March 2016: 2,250,000 and 1 April 2015: 2,250,000) zero coupon preference shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	225.00	225.00	225.00
Total aggregate unquoted Investments	1,175.88	1,175.88	1,175.88
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	1,175.88	1,175.88	1,175.88

NOTE 8: LOANS (unsecured, considered good)
(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	1 April, 2015
(a) Loan to employees	17.59	6.78	13.97
Total	17.59	6.78	13.97

NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (unsecured, considered good)
(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	1 April, 2015
(a) Security deposits	528.62	461.49	523.24
(b) Balances with banks held as margin money (refer note (a) below)	13.09	11.97	12.34
(c) Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	0.06	0.37
Total	541.71	473.52	535.95

Note (a):- Balances with banks held as margin money of Rupees in lacs 13.09 (31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 11.97 and 1 April 2015: Rupees in lacs 12.34) are pledged against bank guarantees and letter of credit issued by bankers on behalf of the Company.

NOTE 10: DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	1 April, 2015
Deferred tax assets (net)	401.32	-	-
Minimum alternate tax credit	633.24	232.19	239.23
Total	1,034.56	232.19	239.23

The amount of the deferred tax assets recognised in the Balance Sheet for the year:

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets in relation to:

	As at	Recognised in	Recognised in	As at
	31 March, 2016	profit or loss	other	31 March, 2017
			comprehensive	
			income	
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	6.53	-	6.53
Tax impact of expenses charged in the financial statements but allowable as deductions in future years under income tax	-	53.50	-	53.50
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	173.33	-	173.33
Provision for lease equalisations	-	52.16	-	52.16
Provision for gratuity	-	60.97	9.56	70.53
Provision for compensated absences	-	45.27	-	45.27
Deferred tax asset (Net)	-	391.76	9.56	401.32



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 11: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Capital advances	21.10	32.27	1,471.34
(b) Advance tax (net of provision for tax Rupees in lacs 1180.23, 31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 469.44 and 1 April, 2015: Rupees in lacs 564.47)	1,331.60	1,704.83	1,427.03
(c) Prepaid expenses	3.42	7.75	7.82
(d) Deposit against cases with income tax authorities (refer Note 40)	311.00	-	-
Total	1,667.12	1,744.85	2,906.19

NOTE 12: INVENTORIES (lower of cost and net realisable value) (refer note 3.6)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Reagents, chemicals and consumables (refer note (a) below)	687.02	686.53	648.45
Total	687.02	686.53	648.45

Note (a):

The Company's business does not involve any conversion process for materials. Reagents and chemicals are used to conduct various pathology and radiology tests and are consumed in the process. Other consumables represent various items of stores and spares used in normal course of business.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

NOTE 13: TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(i) Trade receivables (refer note 42)			
Secured, considered good	104.78	102.73	93.97
Unsecured, considered good	1,088.13	1,025.84	1,158.01
Doubtful	448.79	393.20	273.17
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(448.79)	(393.20)	(273.17)
Total	1,192.76	1,128.57	1,251.98

Notes:

- The average credit period on income from services is 45 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables for the amount overdue above the credit period. There are no customers which represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.
- The expected credit loss model for recognition and measurement is derived based on risk of delays and default in collection.
- The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

Expected credit loss (%)

Ageing

0 - 1 year
1 - 2 year
2 - 3 year
More than 3 years

**As at
31 March, 2017**

0% - 83%
83% - 99%
99% - 100%
99% - 100%

(Rupees in lacs)

Age of receivables

0 - 1 year
1 - 2 year
2 - 3 year
More than 3 years

Age of receivables	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
0 - 1 year	1,295.37	1,191.25	1,263.98
1 - 2 year	106.28	100.26	103.58
2 - 3 year	114.57	83.04	55.55
More than 3 years	125.48	147.22	102.04
Total	1,641.70	1,521.77	1,525.15



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

(d) Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
Balance at beginning of the year	393.20	273.17
Movement in credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	55.59	120.03
Balance at end of the year	448.79	393.20

NOTE 14: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	964.05	887.10	726.49
- in deposit accounts with original maturity of three months or less	-	300.00	200.00
(b) Cheques on hand	2.55	0.22	0.42
(c) Cash on hand	44.21	71.88	89.77
Total	1,010.81	1,259.20	1,016.68

NOTE 15: LOANS

(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Inter-corporate deposits (Unsecured)			
- considered good	1,900.00	-	-
- doubtful	29.50	29.50	29.50
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(29.50)	(29.50)	(29.50)
Total	1,900.00	-	-

NOTE 16: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (unsecured)

(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Security deposits			
- considered good	-	15.38	5.38
- doubtful	5.38	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(5.38)	-	-
(b) Advances recoverable in cash			
- considered good	171.31	54.87	42.02
- doubtful	17.18	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(17.18)	-	-
(c) Unbilled revenue	88.93	83.98	76.13
(d) Interest accrued on inter-corporate deposits	51.82	-	-
(e) Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	0.07	0.23
Total	312.06	154.30	123.76

NOTE 17: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Prepaid expenses	98.89	170.74	137.24
Total	98.89	170.74	137.24



NOTE 18: EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at		As at		As at	
	31 March, 2017		31 March, 2016		1 April, 2015	
	Number	(Rupees in lacs)	Number	(Rupees in lacs)	Number	(Rupees in lacs)
Authorised						
5,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	5,000,000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00
Total	5,000,000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares						
3,958,200 equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82
Total	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Equity shares	As at 31 March, 2017		As at 31 March, 2016	
	Number	(Rupees in lacs)	Number	(Rupees in lacs)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,958,200	395.82	3,958,200	395.82

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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

(c) Details of Shares held by holding company:

Particulars	As at		As at		As at	
	31 March, 2017		31 March, 2016		1 April, 2015	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
SRL Limited, the holding company (including its nominees)						
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,958,200	100	3,958,200	100	3,958,200	100

NOTE 19: OTHER EQUITY

(Rupees In lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(5,062.49)	(4,387.48)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	3,011.34	(665.49)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax (refer note 44)	(18.06)	(19.05)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,993.28	(684.54)
Balance as at the end of the year	(2,069.21)	(5,072.02)



NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

NOTE 20: BORROWINGS
(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
a) Term loans			
- from other parties (Secured)	-	-	1,074.16
- from related party (Unsecured)	16,200.00	18,800.00	17,780.00
Total	16,200.00	18,800.00	18,854.16

Notes:

a. Term loans from other parties include:

- Term loan, having an outstanding balance of Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2016, Rupees in lacs 70.17 as at 1 April 2015) which was taken from Siemens Limited and was secured by way of first charge on the fixed asset, which were purchased against this loan. The loan carries interest @ 10.25%. The loan was repayable in 48 monthly instalments of Rupees in lacs 7.36 along with interest from the date of loan viz., 28 September 2011. The said loan was fully repaid in September 2015.

- Term loan, having an outstanding balance of Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2017, (Rupees in lacs 15.33 as at 31 March 2016, Rupees in lacs 138.71 as at 1 April 2015) which was taken from Siemens Limited and is secured by way of first charge on the fixed asset, which has been purchased against this loan. The loan carries interest @ 9.75%. The loan is repayable in 60 monthly installments of Rupees in lacs 10.95 along with interest from the date of loan viz., 21 June 2011. Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2016 is payable in 12 months and hence shown as other current liabilities is fully paid in the current year. (Refer Note 26)

- Term loan, having outstanding balance of Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2017, (Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2016, Rupees in lacs 35.86 as at 01 April 2015) which was taken from Siemens Limited and was secured by way of first charge on the fixed asset, which was purchased against this loan. The loan was carrying interest @ 9.75%. The loan was repayable in 60 monthly installments of Rupees in lacs 9.08 along with interest from the date of loan viz., 6 December 2010. The said loan was fully repaid in August 2015.

- Term Loan, having outstanding balance of Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs Nil as at 31 March 2016 and Rupees in lacs 2,117.65 as at 1 April 2015) which was taken from GE Money Financial Services Private Limited on 25 January 2012 with moratorium period of 12 months towards repayment of principal and carried interest @ 11.92%. The loan was repayable in 17 quarterly installments of Rupees in lacs 264.71 each after the moratorium period along with interest. The loan was secured by hypothecation of fixed assets of the subsidiary company. The said loan was fully repaid in July 2015.

b. Term loans from related party:

-Total Term Loan as at 31 March 2017 Rupees in lacs 17,200.00 (31 March 2016 Rupees in lacs 19,300.00 and 1 April 2015 Rupees in lacs 18,280.00) from its holding company carries interest @ 12% during FY 2016-17 and 13% during FY 2015-16 & 2014-15. Out of the total term loan balance outstanding as at 31 March 2017, Rupees in lacs 1,000.00 (Rupees in lacs 500.00 as at 31 March 2016, Rupees in lacs 500.00 as at 1 April 2015) repayable on demand to the holding Company and hence shown as other current liabilities. (Refer Note 26)

NOTE 21: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Payable on purchase of other intangible assets	1,399.12	1,524.06	1,661.79
Total	1,399.12	1,524.06	1,661.79



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 22: PROVISIONS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 44)	203.81	194.65	182.39
Total	203.81	194.65	182.39

NOTE 23: OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Provision for lease equalisation	132.82	160.34	181.09
Total	132.82	160.34	181.09

CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

NOTE 24: BORROWINGS

(at amortised cost)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Loan repayable on demand (Secured) - Cash credit facility from bank	-	57.10	-
Total	-	57.10	-

Note:

Cash credit facility from a bank is secured by way of first charge on the Company's entire current assets and a second charge on the Company's fixed assets, excluding specific equipments financed by others, both present and future. The cash credit facility is repayable on demand carrying interest @ 10.55% per annum.

NOTE 25: TRADE PAYABLES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Trade payables (refer note 46)	1,392.00	1,513.65	1,713.16
Total	1,392.00	1,513.65	1,713.16

NOTE 26: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Deposits from collection centres	104.78	102.76	93.99
(b) Current maturities of long-term borrowings	1,000.00	515.33	1,792.82
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	4.50
(d) Payable on purchase of plant and equipment and other intangible assets	338.73	404.87	372.59
Total	1,443.51	1,022.96	2,263.90

NOTE 27: PROVISIONS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Provision for compensated absences	130.82	124.42	84.21
(b) Provision for ESIC (refer note below)	109.03	98.00	87.25
Total	239.85	222.42	171.46

Note:

In previous years, the Company received a notice from Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) towards coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to the Company's lab in Kolkata. The Company has disputed the coverage and appealed before the ESI Court, Kolkata, and West Bengal. Pending outcome of the hearing, the Company has provided an amount of Rupees in lacs 109.03 (31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 98.00 and 1 April 2015: Rupees in lacs 87.25) in the books of account.

NOTE 28: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
(a) Advance received	-	-	120.00
(b) Provision for lease equalisation	17.89	7.06	16.39
(c) Statutory remittances	164.60	198.67	547.69
Total	182.49	205.73	684.08



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 29: REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
Revenue from operations	27,682.67	27,051.53
Total	27,682.67	27,051.53

NOTE 30: OTHER INCOME

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
(a) Interest income earned on assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
- Bank deposits	52.89	64.18
- Inter-corporate deposit	148.12	-
- Income tax refund	78.57	36.85
- Others	3.65	3.92
(b) Dividend income from equity investments (Joint ventures - Jointly controlled entities)	150.00	100.00
(c) Other non-operating income		
- Profit on property, plant and equipment sold / discarded (net)	29.34	12.77
- Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	117.38	23.23
- Others	130.07	108.99
Total	710.02	349.94

NOTE 31: COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
(a) Inventories as at the beginning of the year	686.53	648.45
(b) Add: Purchases during the year	5,654.01	5,533.52
	6,340.54	6,181.97
(c) Less: Inventories as at the end of the year	687.02	686.53
Total	5,653.52	5,495.44

NOTE 32: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
(a) Salaries and wages	3,688.11	3,538.65
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 44)	247.04	247.33
(c) Gratuity expense (refer note 44)	64.00	62.16
(d) Staff welfare expenses	231.70	194.10
Total	4,230.85	4,042.24

Note:

a. During Previous year, Statutory bonus recorded as an exceptional item represents the amount accrued towards incremental bonus payable to existing and deemed employees of the Company for the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2015 due to enactment of 'The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015' with retrospective effect from 1 April 2014. (refer note 36)



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 33: OTHER EXPENSES

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017	Year ended 31 March, 2016
(a) Power and fuel	616.16	693.50
(b) Rent and hire charges (refer note 43)	1,017.52	1,041.03
(c) Rates and taxes	34.51	22.33
(d) Insurance	11.74	15.08
(e) Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and equipment	595.91	676.90
- Building	69.11	47.46
- Others	125.21	159.09
(f) Donations	0.94	1.11
(g) Advertisement and sales promotion	278.28	256.54
(h) Postage and courier	69.16	61.73
(i) Travelling and conveyance	417.69	400.73
(j) Printing and stationery	442.57	502.66
(k) Communication	89.71	90.84
(l) Legal and professional expenses (refer note below)	905.43	1,277.45
(m) Professional fees to doctors	5,050.47	4,732.06
(n) Provision for doubtful debts and advances	164.52	138.50
(o) Bad debts and advances written off	6.42	27.07
(p) Miscellaneous expenses	260.38	248.78
Total	10,155.73	10,392.86

Note: Payment to the auditors comprise (net of service tax input credit):

i) For audit	40.00	40.00
ii) For taxation matters	4.00	4.00
iii) For reimbursement of expenses	1.50	3.67
	45.50	47.67



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 34: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 5)	1,252.36	2,602.50
(b) Amortisation of Intangible assets (refer note 6)	837.42	860.39
Total	2,089.78	3,462.89

NOTE 35: FINANCE COSTS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
(a) Interest costs:		
- term loans and cash credit facility	30.70	73.84
- loans from related party	2,209.64	2,546.54
- others	180.02	196.63
(b) Bank charges	63.07	59.09
Total	2,483.43	2,876.10

NOTE 36: EXCEPTIONAL ITEM

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
(a) Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (refer note 5)	-	331.16
(b) Amortisation of Goodwill and trademark (refer note 6)	-	700.66
(c) Bonus (refer note 32)	-	66.52
Total	-	1,098

NOTE 37: INCOME TAX RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
(a) Current tax	707.84	-
(b) MAT credit entitlement of current year	(397.92)	-
(c) Deferred tax (credit)/ charge for the year	(391.77)	-
Total	(81.85)	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
Profit/ (loss) before tax	2,929.49	(665.49)
Income tax expense calculated at 34.608% (2015-16: 34.608%)	1,013.84	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	107.08	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(62.07)	-
Disallowances under taxable profit	-	-
Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	(790.08)	-
Effect of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	(350.80)	-
Total	(82.03)	-

NOTE 38: EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	3,011.34	(664.26)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (Nos.)	39.58	39.58
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (Rupees)	76.08	(16.78)



NOTE 39: The Company has incurred losses in the previous years ended 31 March 2016. The Company has accumulated losses of Rupees in lacs 2,069.04 as at the year end as against the equity of Rupees in lacs 395.82. However, the Company expects continued improved operations in the future years. The Company is in the business of providing pathology and radiology diagnostic services. The Company is assured of continuing operational and financial support from its holding company SRL Limited. In view of the commitment of continued financial support by the shareholders and the expected financial results projected by the management, the accounts have been continued to be prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTE 40: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Amounts in Rupees in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Income tax			
(i) Demand against enhancement of income due to disallowances on account of expenditure	2,071.33	-	-

The Company has paid under protest Rupees in lacs 311.00 as at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: Nil and 1 April 2015: Nil) shown under Note 11 of the financial statements.

Besides the contingent liabilities mentioned above, the Company has also received various other claims for consumer cases, labour cases and civil cases etc., the amount of which is not ascertainable.

In respect of above, future cash outflows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

(b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

NOTE 41: COMMITMENTS

(Amounts in Rupees in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
(a) Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	82.24	59.65	95.41

The Company has other commitments, for purchase/sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase / sale of services, employee's benefits. The Company does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts.

NOTE 42: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A. Related parties where control exists

Names of related parties	Nature of relationship
SRL Limited	Holding company
Fortis Healthcare Limited	Ultimate holding company

B. Related parties under Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Names of related parties	Nature of relationship
DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited	Joint venture entity
Spectrum Voyages Private Limited (formerly known as Ligare Travels Pvt. L	Fellow subsidiary company
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary company
Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	Fellow subsidiary company
RHC Holding Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary company
HealthFore Technologies Limited	Fellow subsidiary company

C. Additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Names of related parties	Nature of relationship
(a) Lalit Yadav	Company Secretary

D. Transactions with related parties during the year

Nature of transaction / Name of the related party	Year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	Year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Rendering of services:		
(a) Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	-	10.13
(b) SRL Limited	220.33	151.73
(c) DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited	145.29	117.17
Receiving of services		
(a) SRL Limited	506.25	371.63
(b) DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited	0.04	-
(c) Spectrum Voyages Private Limited (formerly known as Ligare Travels Limited)	6.60	11.09
(d) RHC Holding Private Limited	94.97	50.38
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
(a) SRL Limited	74.48	46.78
Reimbursement of expenses received		
(a) SRL Limited	34.72	14.84
Purchase of Intangible assets under development		
(a) HealthFore Technologies Limited	-	164.36
Loans taken during the year		
(a) SRL Limited	1,500.00	1,850.00
Loans repaid during the year		
(a) SRL Limited	3,600.00	830.00
Loans repaid during the year		
(a) Fortis Healthcare Limited	400.00	-



Rent paid during the year		
(a) Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	*	5.34
Interest paid during the year		
(a) SRL Limited	2,209.64	2,546.54
Interest received during the year		
(a) Fortis Healthcare Limited	24.83	-
Managerial Remuneration to KMP		
(a) Lalit Yadav	*	6.41

Note: The remuneration to the key managerial personnel includes incentives and does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.

E. Balances of related parties	(Rupees in Lacs)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Outstanding loan taken at year and included in short term and long term borrowings			
(a) SRL Limited	17,200.00	19,300.00	18,280.00
Loans given to Related parties			
(a) Fortis Healthcare Limited	400.00	-	-
Interest accrued on Inter-corporate deposits			
(a) Fortis Healthcare Limited	10.21	-	-
Trade receivables at the end of year:			
(a) Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited	-	-	0.17
(b) Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	-	-	4.70
(c) SRL Limited	53.30	38.65	26.76
(d) DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited	10.99	8.88	10.93
Trade payables at the end of year:			
(a) SRL Limited	90.71	39.02	67.35
(b) Spectrum Voyages Private Limited (formerly known as Ligare Travels Limited)	0.37	0.59	0.48
(c) Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	-	-	0.26

F. Other transactions

- (a) Loan of Rupees in lacs Nil (31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs Nil, 01 April 2015: Rupees in lacs 2,117.65) from a financial institution was guaranteed by corporate guarantee of SRL Limited, the holding company.

NOTE 43: OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENT

The Company has entered into commercial lease arrangements mainly in respect of its office premises, labs/ centers. These leases, generally, have an average life of between eight to ten years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases.

The lease expense recognised during the year Rupees in lacs 1,017.52 (previous year Rupees in lacs 1,041.03) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	(Rupees in lacs)	(Rupees in lacs)	(Rupees in lacs)
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments			
(a) Not later than one year	223.23	246.69	361.81
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	563.40	767.56	959.44
(c) Later than five years	269.86	252.60	387.51
	1,056.49	1,266.85	1,708.76



NOTE 44: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are 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 recognised Rupees in lacs 210.01 (Year ended 31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 214.10) for Provident fund contributions, Rupees in lacs 37.03 (Year ended 31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 33.23) for employee state insurance scheme contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the Schemes.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company sponsors funded defined benefit plans for qualifying employees, viz, gratuity. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. Every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rupees 1,000,000 in terms of Provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972.

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

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt instruments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2017 by the Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India, Ms. N. Seethakumari. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

	Valuation as at		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Discount rate	6.66%	7.58%	7.81% p.a.
Expected rate of salary increase	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Longevity (Mortality) rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Employee attrition rate:			
- Upto 30 years	33% p.a.	33% p.a.	2% p.a.
- 31-40 years	15% p.a.	-	-
- 31-45 years	-	15% p.a.	2% p.a.
- 40 years and above	6% p.a.	-	-
- 45 years and above	-	6% p.a.	2% p.a.

The amounts recognised in the Statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
	(Rupees in Lacs)	(Rupees in Lacs)
Service cost:		
Current service cost	64.00	62.16
Net interest expense	9.72	10.95
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	73.72	73.11
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(21.93)	2.70
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(3.37)
- Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	21.84	6.35
- Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments	27.71	3.85
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	27.62	9.53
Total	101.35	82.64

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' and 'Finance costs' line item respectively in the Statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

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

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	(Rupees in Lacs)	(Rupees in Lacs)	(Rupees in Lacs)
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	473.07	419.98	385.23
Fair value of plan assets	(269.26)	(225.33)	(202.84)
Funded status	203.81	194.65	182.39
Effect of the asset ceiling	-	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	203.81	194.65	182.39



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	419.98	385.23
Current service cost	64.00	62.16
Interest cost	28.46	27.67
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(3.37)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	21.84	6.35
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	27.71	3.85
Benefit payments		
- Benefit payments from plan	(6.82)	(5.30)
- Benefit payments from employer	(82.10)	(56.61)
Closing defined benefit obligation	473.07	419.98

Movement in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Opening fair value of plan assets	225.33	202.84
Interest income	18.75	16.72
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	21.93	(2.70)
Contributions from the employer	-	-
- Contributions from the employer	10.08	13.78
- Direct benefit payments from employer	82.10	56.61
Benefit payments from plan assets	(6.82)	(5.30)
Benefit payments from employer	(82.10)	(56.61)
Closing fair value of plan assets	269.26	225.33

The plan assets of the Company as on the Balance sheet date are fully invested in Insurer Managed Funds. The details of investments maintained by LIC are not made available to the Company and therefore has not been disclosed.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher	442.04	394.25
If the discount rate is 100 basis points lower	508.52	449.22
If the expected salary growth increases by 1%	504.44	446.05
If the expected salary growth decreases by 1%	444.90	396.52
If attrition rate increases by 1%	472.96	421.35
If attrition rate decreases by 1%	473.09	418.33

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

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

The Company expects to make a contribution of Rupees in lacs 117.65 (31 March 2016: Rupees in lacs 113.76) to the defined benefit plans during the next

The defined benefit plans shall mature after year end 31 March 2017 as follows:

	(Rupees in lacs) Defined benefit obligation
Expected total benefits	
As at 31 March 2018	71.58
As at 31 March 2019	58.03
As at 31 March 2020	45.82
As at 31 March 2021	35.44
As at 31 March 2022	44.07
Thereafter	141.55

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2017 is 5 years (31 March 2016: 5 years).

The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Experience adjustments

	(Rupees in Lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Experience adjustments on actuarial (gain)/ loss	27.71	3.85



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 45: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

45.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that Company will be able to continue as going concerns from its parent Company, SRL Limited. The source of capital in the Company is through its parent. Also the long-term borrowing is from its parent Company which carries rate of interest @ 12% p.a. which is considered to be on arm length basis. The Capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 20, 24 and offset by cash and cash equivalents) and total equity of the Company. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on periodic basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio is determined as the proportion of net debt to total equity.

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	(Rupees in Lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Debt (i)	16,200.00	18,857.10	18,854.16
Cash and cash equivalents (note 14)	(1,010.81)	(1,259.20)	(1,016.68)
Net debt	15,189.19	17,597.90	17,837.48
Total equity	395.82	395.82	395.82
Net debt to equity ratio	3837.40%	4445.94%	4506.46%

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

45.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	(Rupees in Lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Financial assets			
Measured at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,010.81	1,259.20	1,016.68
Loans	1,917.59	6.78	13.97
Trade receivables	1,192.76	1,128.57	1,251.98
Other financial assets - non-current	541.71	473.52	535.95
Other financial assets - current	312.06	154.30	123.76
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investments in joint ventures	1,175.88	1,175.88	1,175.88
Total	6,150.81	4,198.25	4,118.22
Financial liabilities			
Measured at amortised cost			
Trade payables	1,392.00	1,513.65	1,713.16
Other financial liabilities	2,842.63	2,547.02	3,925.69
Borrowings	16,200.00	18,857.10	18,854.16
Total	20,434.63	22,917.77	24,493.01

45.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments, for speculation purposes.

Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. As on 31 March 2017, the Company does not have any borrowings other than cash credit facilities, the interest rate fluctuation is very insignificant to the size and operations of the Company, therefore, a change in interest rate risk does not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in relation to fair value of financial instruments.

Credit risk management

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

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.



Liquidity risk management

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

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest cash flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	0-1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total Amount	(Rupees in Lacs) Carrying Amount
31 March, 2017					
Non-interest bearing	1,496.78	-	-	1,496.78	1,496.78
Fixed interest rate instruments	1,448.09	20,649.37	1,640.45	23,737.91	18,937.85
Variable interest rate instruments	-	-	-	-	-
31 March, 2016					
Non-interest bearing	1,616.41	-	-	1,616.41	1,616.41
Fixed interest rate instruments	900.66	21,280.49	1,968.54	24,149.69	21,244.26
Variable interest rate instruments	63.12	-	-	63.12	57.10
1 April, 2015					
Non-interest bearing	1,807.15	-	-	1,807.15	1,807.15
Fixed interest rate instruments	2,189.97	21,659.13	2,296.63	26,145.73	22,685.86
Variable interest rate instruments	-	-	-	-	-

The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, risk of loss due to change in interest rates, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics and credit worthiness of each customer.

Market Risk Factor

Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables or payables. The company operates a small segment of his business in international market and consequently is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies.



NOTE 46: DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	1.15	4.59	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	0.00	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year	0.19	0.33	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	0.19	0.33	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

NOTE 47: The details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 as provided below:

Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	78.26	5.97	84.23
(+) Non- Permitted receipts (refer note below)	68.23	-	68.23
(+) Permitted receipts	65.51	1,594.82	1,660.33
(-) Permitted payments	(1.14)	(69.84)	(70.97)
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(210.86)	(1,480.34)	(1,691.20)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	50.62	50.62

Note: Management is of the view that as per Notification no. RBI/2016-17/112, DCM (PLG) No. 1226/10.27.00/2016-17 dated 08 November 2016 issued by Government of India for the period 8 November 2016 to 14 November 2016, SBNs were permissible to be received in government hospitals and accordingly in laboratories in those hospitals also. Since, the medical services were considered to be critical for personal care, Management allowed the laboratories in private hospitals also to receive SBNs during the said period.



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

NOTE 48: FIRST-TIME IND AS ADOPTION RECONCILIATIONS

48.1 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015		(Rupees in lacs)
	(End of last period presented under previous GAAP)	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind-AS Balance sheet	Effect of transition to Ind AS	
A ASSETS					
1 Non-current assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5,724.79	-	5,724.79	-	7,375.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress	7.25	-	7.25	-	55.00
(c) Goodwill	1,167.52	-	1,167.52	-	1,776.93
(d) Other intangible assets	4,937.75	-	4,937.75	-	4,463.79
(e) Intangible assets under development	164.36	-	164.36	-	-
(f) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments in joint ventures	1,175.88	-	1,175.88	-	1,175.88
(ii) Loans	6.78	-	6.78	-	13.97
(iii) Other financial assets	484.15	(10.63)	473.52	(13.11)	535.95
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	232.19	-	232.19	-	239.23
(h) Other non-current assets	1,739.25	5.60	1,744.85	7.82	2,906.19
Total non-current assets	15,639.92	(5.03)	15,634.89	(5.29)	18,542.26
2 Current assets					
(a) Inventories	686.53	-	686.53	-	648.45
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	1,128.57	-	1,128.57	-	1,251.98
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,259.20	-	1,259.20	-	1,016.68
(iii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	140.69	13.61	154.30	7.59	123.76
(c) Other current assets	168.51	2.23	170.74	2.23	137.24
Total current assets	3,383.51	15.83	3,399.34	9.82	3,178.11
Total assets (1+2)	19,023.43	10.80	19,034.23	4.53	21,720.37
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1 Equity					
(a) Equity share capital	395.82	-	395.82	-	395.82
(b) Other Equity	(5,799.23)	736.73	(5,062.50)	922.13	(4,387.48)
Total equity	(5,403.41)	736.73	(4,666.68)	922.13	(3,991.66)



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind-AS Balance sheet	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS Balance sheet
LIABILITIES					
2 Non-current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	18,800.00	-	18,800.00	-	18,854.16
(ii) Other financial liabilities	2,263.60	(739.54)	1,524.06	(925.19)	1,661.79
(b) Provisions	194.65	-	194.65	-	182.39
(c) Other non-current liabilities	160.34	-	160.34	-	181.09
Total non-current liabilities	21,418.59	(739.54)	20,679.05	(925.19)	20,879.43
3 Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	57.10	-	57.10	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	1,500.04	13.61	1,513.65	7.59	1,713.16
(iii) Other financial liabilities	1,022.96	-	1,022.96	-	2,263.90
(b) Provisions	222.42	-	222.42	-	171.46
(c) Other current liabilities	205.73	-	205.73	-	684.08
Total current liabilities	3,008.25	13.61	3,021.86	7.59	4,832.60
Total liabilities (2+3)	24,426.84	(725.93)	23,700.91	(917.60)	25,712.03
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)	19,023.43	10.80	19,034.23	4.53	21,720.37

48.2 Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at 31 March, 2016 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)	As at 1 April, 2015 (Date of transition)
Total equity (shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP	(5,403.41)	(4,913.79)
Remeasurement of deposits as at transition date	(3.06)	(3.06)
Reversal of additional amortisation under Trademark	925.19	925.19
Finance cost adjusted for deferred payment	(185.64)	-
Interest income for security deposits	2.48	-
Rent expense recognised	(2.23)	-
Total	736.73	922.13
Equity as reported under IND AS	(4,666.68)	(3,991.66)



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

48.3 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2016	
	(Latest period presented under previous GAAP)	Ind AS
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS
I Revenue from operations	27,051.53	-
II Other income	347.47	2.48
III Total Income (I + II)	27,399.00	2.48
IV Expenses		
(a) Cost of materials consumed	5,495.44	-
(b) Cost of tests outsourced	699.09	-
(c) Employee benefits expense	4,062.71	(20.48)
(d) Other expenses	10,390.63	2.23
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,462.89	-
(f) Finance costs	2,679.51	196.59
(g) Exceptional Items	1,098.34	-
Total expenses (IV)	27,688.62	178.34
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)	(489.61)	(175.87)
VI Tax Expense		
(1) Current tax	-	-
(2) Tax relating to earlier period	-	-
(3) Deferred tax	-	-
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)	(489.61)	(175.87)
Other comprehensive income		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	-	(9.53)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(9.53)
VIII Total other comprehensive income (A(i-ii))	-	(9.53)
IX Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)	(489.61)	(185.40)
		(675.02)



SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

48.4 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016:

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2016 (Latest period presented under previous GAAP)
Profit as per previous GAAP		(489.61)
Adjustments:		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation in other comprehensive income	1	9.53
Finance costs recognised under Ind AS on financial liability	2	(185.40)
Profit as per Ind AS		(665.48)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	1	(9.53)
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		(675.02)

Notes to these reconciliations:

- 1 Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined liability/ asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income. The actuarial gains for the year ended 31 March 2016 was Rupees in lacs 9.53. This change does not effect the total equity but there us decrease in profit before tax of Rupees in lacs 9.53.
- 2 Under previous GAAP, discounting of financial liability was not permitted and liability were measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date without considering the effect of discounting. Under Ind AS the amount of liability settled in future years is measured at discounted amounts, if the effect of the time value of money is material. The Company has discounted the liability to present value at the reporting dates at the average effective interest rate of 10.55% p.a. payable on monthly basis, resulting in liability being decreased by Rupees in lacs 739.54 as at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs 925.18 as at 1 April 2015). Consequently, the unwinding of discount has been recognised as a finance cost i.e. Rupees in lacs 185.64 for the year ended 31 March 2016. The net effect of these changes is decrease in total equity as at 31 March 2016 of Rupees in lacs 739.54 (as at 1 April 2015 Rupees in lacs 925.18).



NOTE 49: First-time adoption of Ind-AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with statutory reporting requirement in India immediately before adopting Ind AS ("previous GAAP").

Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind-AS applicable for year ending 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS. Note 48 explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.

NOTE 50: Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

NOTE 51: The comparative financial information of the Company for the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2015 dated 25 May 2015 expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, and have been restated to comply with Ind AS. Adjustments made to the previously issued said financial information prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SRL DIAGNOSTICS PRIVATE LIMITED



KALYANA SUNDARAM SRIVASTAVA
Director
DIN: 07322325



ARINDAM HALDAR
Director
DIN: 07714950



Gurgaon
29 May, 2017

