INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act., read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control 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. 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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 March 31, 2017, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of 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 Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 2” to this report;

(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, 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 XX 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

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

iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in Note XXX to these standalone Ind AS financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management, except for amounts directly deposited in bank by customers amounting to Rs 5,99,500.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: May 20, 2017

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date
Re: Hometrail Estate Private Limited ("The Company")

(i)(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed, for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanation given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the sale of goods and services related to healthcare, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax , service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions related to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions and banks. The Company did not have any outstanding dues from debenture holders or Government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer /debt instruments.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the

Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: May 20, 2017

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HOMETRAIL ESTATE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Hometrail Estate Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 the 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") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 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.

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, 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 March 31, 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 **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: May 20, 2017

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lacs)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	**10,621**	11,198	11,192
Capital work-in-progress	3	**57**	11	97
Intangible assets	4	**35**	41	3
Intangible assets under development	4	**8**	-	11
Financial assets				
-Loans	5	**1,485**	-	-
-Other financial assets	6	**50**	48	13
Other Non Current Assets	7	**1,181**	904	732
Deferred tax asset (net)	8	**488**	292	-
		13,925	12,494	12,048
Current assets				
Inventories	9	**290**	278	290
Financial assets				
-Trade receivables	10	**2,357**	2,222	1,186
-Other financial assets	11	**166**	215	137
-Cash and cash equivalents	12	**1,020**	348	428
-Other bank balances	13	**6**	4	4
Other Current Assets	14	**118**	82	86
		3,957	3,149	2,131
TOTAL ASSETS		**17,882**	15,643	14,179
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	15	**1,295**	1,295	1,295
Other Equity	16	**6,771**	4,873	2,999
Total Equity		**8,066**	6,168	4,294
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings	17	**6,478**	5,417	6,332
Long term provisions	18	**178**	51	32
		6,656	5,468	6,364
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings	19	**48**	420	206
-Trade payables	20A	**2,262**	2,006	1,939
-Other financial liabilities	20B	**577**	1,340	1,167
Short term provisions	21	**94**	75	71
Other current liabilities	22	**179**	166	138
		3,160	4,007	3,521
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**9,816**	9,475	9,885
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**17,882**	15,643	14,179

Summary of significant accounting policies	1,2
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	30
Other notes on accounts	31

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E\E300005

Sd/-
per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Sd/-
Sandeep Dogra
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN : 03606846

Sd/-
Yogesh Kumar Sareen
(Director)
DIN : 00884252

Sd/-
Rakesh Dumir
(Head - Finance)

Sd/-
Tarun Ailawadhi
(Company Secretary)
M. No. : A23416

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

			(Rs in Lacs)
INCOME	**Notes**	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from operations	23	**23,529**	21,759
Other income	24	**75**	47
Finance income	25	**89**	1
Total income		**23,693**	21,807
EXPENSES			
Purchase of pharmacy, drugs, consumables and implants		**7,246**	7,074
(Increase)/decrease in inventory of pharmacy, drugs and consumables and implants		**(12)**	12
Employee benefits expense	26	**3,119**	2,950
Finance costs	27	**885**	883
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	**893**	875
Other expenses	29	**9,325**	8,129
Total expenses		**21,456**	19,923
Profit before tax		**2,237**	1,884
Tax expenses			
Current tax		**536**	292
Less : MAT credit entitlement		**(536)**	(292)
Deferred tax		**336**	-
Total tax expenses		**336**	-
Profit after tax		**1,901**	1,884
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	31.2	**(3)**	(10)
Income tax effect		**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(3)**	(10)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax attributable to Equity shareholder)		**1,898**	1,874
Earnings per equity share (Nominal Value of share Rs.10/-) (refer note 31.1)			
Basic & diluted (Rs.)		**14.68**	14.55
Summary of significant accounting policies	1,2		
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	30		
Other notes on accounts	31		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E\E300005

Sd/-
per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Sd/-
Sandeep Dogra
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN : 03606846

Sd/-
Yogesh Kumar Sareen
(Director)
DIN : 00884252

Sd/-
Rakesh Dumir
(Head - Finance)

Sd/-
Tarun Ailawadhi
(Company Secretary)
M.No. : A23416

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	**2,237**	1,884
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**893**	875
Provision for doubtful debts	**118**	97
Bad debts/ sundry balances written off	**3**	-
Unclaimed Balances & excess provisions written back	**(69)**	(44)
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss/ (gain)	**(3)**	11
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instrument)	**(89)**	-
Finance expense (including fair value change in financial instrument)	**801**	837
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,891**	3,660
Movements in working capital :		
Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	**482**	141
Increase/ (decrease) in financial liabilities	**81**	(6)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	**(12)**	12
(Increase) trade receivables	**(256)**	(1,133)
(Increase)/ decrease in financials assets	**47**	(113)
(Increase) in loans and advances	**(1,485)**	-
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**(42)**	23
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	**2,706**	2,584
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**(803)**	(483)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**1,904**	2,101
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	**(653)**	(797)
Investment in fixed deposits with banks (net)	**(2)**	-
Interest received	**89**	-
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**(566)**	(797)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	**6,471**	20
Repayments of long term borrowings	**(5,964)**	(781)
Proceeds/ (repayments) of short-term borrowings	**(372)**	214
Interest paid	**(801)**	(837)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(666)**	(1,384)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**672**	(80)
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**348**	428
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,020**	348

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	**4**	20
Cheques / draft on hand	**28**	7
Balances with banks on current accounts	**117**	41
Balances with banks on escrow accounts	**266**	280
Balances with banks on deposit accounts	**605**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	**1,020**	348

Summary of significant accounting policies	1,2
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	30
Other notes on accounts	31

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E\E300005

Sd/-
per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Sd/-
Sandeep Dogra
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN : 03606846

Sd/-
Yogesh Kumar Sareen
(Director)
DIN : 00884252

Sd/-
Rakesh Dumir
(Head - Finance)

Sd/-
Tarun Ailawadhi
(Company Secretary)
M.No. : A23416

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

A) Equity share capital

(Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
As at April 01, 2015	12,947,634	1,295
As at March 31, 2016	12,947,634	1,295
As at March 31, 2017	**12,947,634**	**1,295**

B) Other equity **(Rs in Lacs)**

Particulars	**Reserves & Surplus**		**Total equity**
	Securities Premium	**Retained earnings**	
As at April 01, 2015	6398	(3,399)	**2,999**
Profit for the year (refer note 16)	-	1,884	1,884
Other comprehensive income for the year		(10)	(10)
As at March 31, 2016	6,398	(1,525)	**4,873**
Profit for the year (refer note 16)	-	1,901	1,901
Other comprehensive income for the year		(3)	(3)
As at March 31, 2017	**6,398**	**373**	**6,771**

Summary of significant accounting policies	1,2
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	30
Other notes on accounts	31

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E\E300005

Sd/-
per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Sd/-
Sandeep Dogra
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN : 03606846

Sd/-
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(Director)
DIN : 00884252

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Rakesh Dumir
(Head - Finance)

Sd/-
Tarun Ailawadhi
(Company Secretary)
M.No. : A23416

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate Information

Hometrail Estate Private Limited, ('the Company') is a private limited Company domiciled in India. The Company has a multi-speciality hospital with a state-of-art healthcare services and expertise in city of "Mohali" in State of Punjab.

The Company had entered into a triplicate long term concessional agreement dated February 20, 2009 along with its holding company, 'Max Healthcare Institute Limited' and Government of Punjab. As per the terms of concessional agreement, the company is to build and operate a hospital for a initial term of 50 years on public private partnership (PPP) mode.

The financial statements of the Company includes operation of the hospital. Healthcare facilities have a long gestation period from commencement of its operation and accordingly require significant cash outlay.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, 2015. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015. Refer note 31.11 for information on how the company has adopted Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value
(i) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities
(ii) Defined benefit plans

Financial Statement are presented in INR and all values are rounded to nearest Lacs (INR 00,000) except when otherwise stated

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

(i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) It is due to settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), all assets were carried in the balance sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. On the date of transition to IND AS, the Company has applied exemptions of Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition as its deemed cost.

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT credit and VAT credit availed wherever applicable. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on prorata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets estimated by management and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	**Useful lives estimated by the management (years)**
Leasehold Improvements	Shorter of the estimated useful life of tangible asset or respective lease term
Building	5 - 60 Years
Medical Equipment	13 Years
Lab Equipment	10 Years
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10 Years
Plant and Equipment	15 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computers & Data Processing Units	3 - 6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Motor Vehicles	6 - 8 Years

c. Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets

The Company has applied exemptions of Ind AS 101 to contimue the carrying value of intangible assets at the date of transition as its deemed cost in accordance with Ind AS 101 First Time adoption. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

i) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
ii) Its intention to complete the asset;
iii) Its ability to use or sale the asset;
iv) How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
v) The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sale the asset; and
vi) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets 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 assets are disposed off.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of 2-7 years.

d. Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's, recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For the remaining economic life of the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU), a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provide on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.

An assessments is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

e. Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

The Company classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories :-
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit & loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
(i) Debt instruments at amortized cost
(ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
(iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
(iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
(i) Business model test : The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to released its fair value change), and

(ii) Cash flow characteristics test : Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discount the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets. When calculating the effective interest rate the company estimate the expected cash flow by considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if following criteria are met:
a) Business Model Test : The objective of financial instrument is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets.

b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit & loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a Debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of a hedging relationship is recognized in statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains or losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these Debt instruments is included in other income.

Equity investments of other entities

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

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

-the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;

(a) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or

(b) the Company has retained the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impariment of financial assets

In accordance with IND AS 109, the Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

The Company follows “simplified approach” for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analyzed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL.

Financial liablities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, trade deposits, retention money and other payables.

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

Trade Payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IND AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss

Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of IND AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or medication is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

However, sales tax/value added tax (VAT) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of pharmacy and pharmaceutical supplies is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer usually on delivery of goods. The Company collects sales tax and value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is usually recognized when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, amount of revenue can be measured reliably and entity retained neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

Rendering of services

Revenue from healthcare services (including drugs, consumables and implants used in delivery of such services) are recognized on the performance of related services and includes service for patients undergoing treatment and pending for billing, which is shown as unbilled under other current assets. Revenues from other healthcare service providers and sponsorship and educational income are recognized on the performance of related services as per the terms of contracts.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "finance income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Incentive Income

Benefits under "Served from India Scheme" available for foreign exchange earned under prevalent scheme of Government of India are accrued when the right to receive these benefits as per the terms of the scheme is established and accrued to the extent there is no significant uncertainty about the measurability and ultimate utilization.

g. Inventories

Inventories comprise of pharmacy, drugs, consumable and implants which are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those recoverable from tax authorities) and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.

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.

h. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the income computation and disclosure standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate, if any.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside the statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

i. Borrowing costs

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

j. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the losses in expected inflationary cost increase.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rent are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

k. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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 unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

l. Employee benefits

Provident fund

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund (contributed to the Regional PF Commissioner) is a defined benefit contribution scheme. The Company reconginse contribution payable to provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders related service. There are no other obligation other than contribution payable.

Gratuity

Gratuity liability is a non funded defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit (liabilities/assets). The Company recognized the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss

(i) Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, gain & loss on curtailments and non routine settlements.

(ii) Net interest expenses or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated Absences

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 it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end .Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. 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 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. the liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Long term incentive plan

Employees of the Company receives defined incentive, whereby employees render services for a specified period. Long term incentive is measured on accrual basis over the period as per the terms of contract.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

o. Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (‘the functional currency’). the Company’s financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (`) which is also the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

p. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
(i) Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment
(ii) Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment

(iii) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(i) Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit and loss.

(ii) Cash flow hedges
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.
The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognized in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognized in other income or expenses.

Amounts recognized as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognized as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

(iii) Hedges of a net investment
Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment).

q. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.
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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
(i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
(iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standard:

Amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flow

The amendments to Ind AS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of this amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

2.4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(a) Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has taken various commercial properties on leases. the Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, and that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

(b) Gratuity benefit

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note 30.1

(c) Fair value measurement of financial instrument

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(d) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. the Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Impairment of non-Financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

3. Property, Plant and Equipments **(Rs in Lacs)**

	Building	Medical Equipment	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Motor Vehicles	Computers and Data Processing Units	Electrical Installations and Equipment	Other Surgical Instruments	Total	Capital work in progress	Grand Total
At Deemed Cost as at April 1,2015	**6,159**	**3,206**	**660**	**70**	**383**	**47**	**62**	**381**	**224**	**11,192**	**97**	**11,289**
Additions	104	639	3	10	18	-	6	5	91	**876**	394	1,270
Disposals	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	59	**68**	480	548
As at March 31, 2016	**6,263**	**3,845**	**663**	**80**	**400**	**47**	**60**	**386**	**256**	**12,000**	**11**	**12,011**
Additions	-	193	1	18	13	-	28	-	54	**307**	46	353
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	**63**		63
As at March 31, 2017	**6,263**	**4,038**	**664**	**98**	**413**	**47**	**88**	**386**	**247**	**12,244**	**57**	**12,301**
Depreciation												
As at April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	140	343	58	38	55	9	32	65	130	870	-	870
Disposals	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	59	68	-	68
As at March 31, 2016	**140**	**343**	**58**	**38**	**54**	**9**	**24**	**65**	**71**	**802**	**-**	**802**
Additions	145	372	58	26	57	9	29	62	127	885	-	885
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	-	64
As at March 31, 2017	**285**	**715**	**116**	**64**	**111**	**18**	**53**	**127**	**134**	**1,623**	**-**	**1,623**
												-
Net carrying amount												-
As at March 31, 2017	**5,978**	**3,323**	**548**	**34**	**302**	**29**	**35**	**259**	**113**	**10,621**	**57**	**10,678**
As at March 31, 2016	**6,123**	**3,502**	**605**	**42**	**346**	**38**	**36**	**321**	**185**	**11,198**	**11**	**11,209**
As at April 1, 2015	**6,159**	**3,206**	**660**	**70**	**383**	**47**	**62**	**381**	**224**	**11,192**	**97**	**11,289**

3.01 Land measuring 3.15 acres has been provided by Punjab Government on long term lease of 50 years without consideration.

3.02 Medical equipments includes a medical equipment taken on finance lease.

(Rs in Lacs)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Gross Block	**310**	310	310
Depreciation charge for the year	**32**	32	-
Accumulated Depreciation	**64**	32	-
Net Book Value	**246**	278	310

3.03 Property, plant and equipment given as security
Property, plant and equipment are subject to charge to secure the Company's secured long term borrowings as disclosed in note 17.

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

4. Intangible assets

(Rs in Lacs)

	Computer Software	Total	Intangible assets under development
At Deemed Cost As at April 1, 2015	**3**	**3**	**11**
Additions	43	43	-
Disposals	-	-	11
As at March 31, 2016	**46**	**46**	**-**
Additions	2	2	8
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**48**	**48**	**8**
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2015	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	5	5	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	**5**	**5**	**-**
Additions	8	8	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**13**	**13**	**-**
Net carrying amount			
At at March 31, 2017	**35**	**35**	**8**
At at March 31, 2016	**41**	**41**	**-**
At at April 01, 2015	**3**	**3**	**11**

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(Rs in Lacs)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
5. Loans (valued at amortized cost) (unsecured considered good)			
Loans to related party (refer note 31.8)	**1,485**	-	-
	1,485	-	-
6. Other financial assets (valued at amortized cost)			
Security deposits	**50**	48	13
	50	48	13
7. Other non-current assets (unsecured considered good)			
Capital advances	**7**	-	19
Others			
Tax deducted at source recoverable	**1,172**	901	710
Prepaid expenses	**2**	3	3
	1,181	904	732

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9. Inventories

Stock of pharmacy, drugs, consumables and implants (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	**290**	278	290
	290	278	290

10. Trade receivables

Unsecured			
Trade receivables-Considered Good	**2,357**	2,222	1,186
Trade receivable-Consider doubtful	**293**	230	133
Less: Impairment allowance for Trade receivable, Considered doubtful	**(293)**	(230)	(133)
	2,357	2,222	1,186

11. Other financials assets

Unbilled revenue	**166**	215	137
	166	215	137

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

8. Income taxes

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
(a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises :		
Current income tax charge	**536**	292
Deferred Tax		
On account of MAT credit	**(536)**	(292)
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**336**	-
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**336**	-
(b) Other Comprehensive Income		
Re-measurement (gain) / losses on defined benefit plans (refer note 30.1)	**-**	-
Income tax related to item recognised in OCI during the year	**-**	-
(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate :		
Accounting profit before tax	**2,237**	1,884
Applicable tax rate	**34.608%**	34.608%
Computed tax expense	**774**	**652**
Impact of Unrecognised Deferred tax Asset on previous years unabsorbed losses/depreciation	**(421)**	(662)
Other temporary differences	**(17)**	10
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	**336**	-

(d) Deferred tax :
Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred tax liability :			
Accelearated depreciation for Tax purpose	**1,226**	1,166	1,049
Others	**30**	11	20
Deferred tax assets :			
Expenses allowed on payment basis	**(149)**	(56)	(35)
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubful receivable)	**(101)**	(79)	(46)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation	**(670)**	(1,463)	(2,071)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation (Restricted to Deferred Tax Liability) *	**-**	421	1,083
MAT credit entitlement	**(824)**	(292)	-
Deferred Tax assets / (Liability)	**(488)**	(292)	-

	Profit and loss	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	**For the year ended** March 31, 2016
Deferred tax liability :		
Accelearated depreciation for Tax purpose	**60**	116
Others	**19**	(9)
Deferred tax assets :		
Expenses allowed on payment basis	**(93)**	(20)
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubful receivable)	**(22)**	(33)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation	**793**	608
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation (Restricted to Deferred Tax Liability) *	**(421)**	(662)
	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	**(532)**	(292)
Deferred tax expense/ (income)	**(196)**	(292)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (net):		
Opening balance	**292**	-
Tax Income/expense recognised during the period in profit or loss	**(336)**	-
MAT credit entitlement	**532**	292
Clsoing balance	**488**	292

			(Rs in Lacs)
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
12. Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	**117**	41	104
On escrow accounts	**266**	280	272
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	**605**	-	-
Cheques/ drafts on hand	**28**	7	8
Cash on hand	**4**	20	44
	1,020	348	428
13 Other Bank balances			
Margin money deposit #	**6**	4	4
	6	4	4

 # Margin Money deposit given as security

Rs. 1 Lacs (March 31, 2016 : Rs.1 Lacs) (April 1, 2015 : Rs.1 Lacs) to secure bank gurantee given to sales tax authorities

Rs. 5 Lacs (March 31, 2016 : Rs.3 Lacs) (April 1, 2015 : Rs.3 Lacs) to secure performance bank guarantee given in favour of Employee State Insurance Corporation

14. Other current assets (unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)			
Other Advances			
unsecured, considered good	**49**	22	12
Prepaid expenses	**69**	60	59
Receivable under duty credit scheme	**-**	-	15
	118	82	86

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15. Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
			(Rs in Lacs)
Authorised			
13,000,000 (March 31, 2016: 13,000,000) (April 1, 2015 : 13,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	**1,300**	1,300	1,300
	1,300	1,300	1,300
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			
12,947,634 (March 31, 2016: 12,947,634) (April 1, 2015 : 12,947,634)equity shares of Rs.10/- each	**1,295**	1,295	1,295
Total issued, subsrcibed and fully paid-up share capital	**1,295**	1,295	1,295

15.1 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.

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

(Rs in Lacs)

Equity share capital	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
At 1 April 2015	12,947,634	1,295
Changes during the period		
- Fresh Issue	-	-
At 31 March 2016	12,947,634	1,295
Changes during the period		
- Fresh Issue	-	
At 31 March 2017	**12,947,634**	**1,295**

15.3 Shares held by the holding company

Name of the Shareholder	**March 31, 2017**		March 31, 2016		April 01, 2015	
	No. of shares	**% held**	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid						
Max Healthcare Institute Limited	12,947,628	99.99%	12,947,628	99.99%	12,947,628	99.99%

15.4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	**March 31, 2017**		March 31, 2016		April 01, 2015	
	No. of shares	**% held**	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid						
Max Healthcare Institute Limited	12,947,628	99.99%	12,947,628	99.99%	12,947,628	99.99%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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16. Other equity

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
			(Rs. in Lacs)
Securities premium account (refer note a below)	6,398	6,398	6,398
Retained earnings (refer note b below)	373	(1,525)	(3,399)
	6,771	4,873	2,999

Notes:

	(Rs in Lacs)
a) Securities premium account	
At April 01, 2015	6,398
At March 31, 2016	6,398
At March 31, 2017	**6,398**
b) Retained earnings	
At April 01, 2015	(3,399)
Profit for the year	1,884
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
Re-measurement post employment benefit obligation (net of tax) (item of OCI)	(10)
At March 31, 2016	(1,525)
Profit for the year	1,901
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
Re-measurement post employment benefit obligation (net of tax) (item of OCI)	(3)
At March 31, 2017	**373**

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17. Borrowings

			(Rs in Lacs)
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non-current Borrowings			
Term Loan (secured)			
From Bank	**5,055**	-	-
Non Banking Finance Company	**1,419**	4,852	5,422
Finance lease obligation (secured)			
Finance lease obligation	**-**	4	45
Inter Corporate Deposits (unsecured)	**-**	552	851
Vehicle loans (secured)	**4**	9	14
Current maturities of borrowings:			
Term Loan (secured)			
Non Banking Finance Company	**70**	586	407
Finance lease obligation (secured)			
Finance lease obligation	**4**	41	66
Deferred payment liability (Unsecured)	**45**	47	45
Vehicle loans (secured)	**5**	5	7
	6,602	6,096	6,857
Less: Amount disclosed under "other financial liabilities" (refer note 20B)	**124**	679	525
	6,478	5,417	6,332
Aggregate Secured loans	**6,557**	5,497	5,961
Aggregate Unsecured loans	**45**	599	896

17.1 Term Loan from banks includes

(i) Rs. 5,055/- Lacs (March 31, 2016: Rs. Nil) (April 01, 2015: Rs. Nil) from IDFC Bank Limited repayable in 52 structured quarterly instalments from June 2018. The above Loan is secured by:

(a) A first charge by way of hypothecation of entire movable properties (except the movable current assets) of the Borrower, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature but excluding the movable properties financed by specific vehicle/equipment finance loans:

(b) A Charge on the entire current assets including cash flows, receivables, book debts revenues, raw material, stock-in-trade, and inventory of the Borrower, of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, both present and future.

(c) A first charge on entire intangible assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to, goodwill and uncalled capital, intellectual property, both present and future;

(d) A first charge/mortgage/assignment, as the case may be, of -(a) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents (including the documents given in Schedule 2), duly acknowledged and consented to by the relevant counterparties to such Project Documents all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time; (b) subject to Applicable Law, all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Clearances, and (c) all the rights, title interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, Corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the project Documents; (d) all the right, title, interest, benefits claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts;

(e) Pledges of Shares held by the Guarantor in demat form in the equity share capital of the Borrower representing 30% (thirty percent) of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Borrower which shall, on the earlier of assignment/notation/transfer by the Bank of part of the loan to any person or upon participation by other lender(s) in the loan or on being permissible under the Applicable Laws, shall be increase to 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower Provided that Guarantor shall, pending creation of pledge over the entire 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower, execute an undertaking in favour of the Bank in respect of the balance 21% (twenty one percent) of the total paid equity share capital of the Borrower to the effect that guarantor will not transfer, assign, dispose of, pledge, charge or create any lien or any Security Interest or in any way encumber in favour of any person(s) shares representing 21% (twenty one percent) of the total equity shares Capital of the Borrower so long as pledge is increased from 30% (thirty percent) to 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower upon earlier of assignment/notation/transfer by the Lender of part of the Loan to any person or upon participation by other lender(s) in the Loan on being permissible under Applicable Law. The shares to be pledged shall be free from any restrictive Covenants/lien or other encumbrance under any contract/arrangement, including shareholder agreement/ joint venture agreement/ financing arrangement, with regard to pledge/transfer of the shares/ Securities including transfer upon enforcement of the pledge;

17.2 Term Loan from Non Banking Finance Companies

(i) Rs. 1,387 Lacs (March 31, 2016 : Rs.Nil) (April 01, 2015: Rs. Nil) from IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited repayable in 52 structured quarterly instalments from June 2018.
The above Loan is secured by:

(a) A first charge by way of hypothecation of entire movable properties (except the movable current assets) of the Borrower, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature but excluding the movable properties financed by specific vehicle/equipment finance loans:

(b) A Charge on the entire current assets including cash flows, receivables, book debts revenues, raw material, stock-in-trade, and inventory of the Borrower, of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, both present and future.

(c) A first charge on entire intangible assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to, goodwill and uncalled capital, intellectual property, both present and future;

(d) Pledges of Shares held by the Guarantor in demat form in the equity share capital of the Borrower representing 30% (thirty percent) of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Borrower which shall, on the earlier of assignment/notation/transfer by the Bank of part of the loan to any person or upon participation by other lender(s) in the loan or on being permissible under the Applicable Laws, shall be increase to 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower Provided that Guarantor shall, pending creation of pledge over the entire 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower, execute an undertaking in favour of the Bank in respect of the balance 21% (twenty one percent) of the total paid equity share capital of the Borrower to the effect that guarantor will not transfer, assign, dispose of, pledge, charge or create any lien or any Security Interest or in any way encumber in favour of any person(s) shares representing 21% (twenty one percent) of the total equity shares Capital of the Borrower so long as pledge is increased from 30% (thirty percent) to 51% (fifty one percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the Borrower upon earlier of assignment/notation/transfer by the Lender of part of the Loan to any person or upon participation by other lender(s) in the Loan on being permissible under Applicable Law. The shares to be pledged shall be free from any restrictive Covenants/lien or other encumbrance under any contract/arrangement, including shareholder agreement/ joint venture agreement/ financing arrangement, with regard to pledge/transfer of the shares/ Securities including transfer upon enforcement of the pledge;

(e) A first charge/mortgage/assignment, as the case may be, of -(a) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents (including the documents given in Schedule 2), duly acknowledged and consented to by the relevant counterparties to such Project Documents all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time; (b) subject to Applicable Law, all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Clearances, and (c) all the rights, title interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, Corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the project Documents; (d) all the right, title, interest, benefits claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts;

(f) an irrevocable and unconditional corporate guarantee of the Guarantor.

(ii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2016 : Rs.5,281 lacs) (April 01, 2015: Rs. 5,622 lacs) from L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited was repayable in 32 quarterly instalment from January 2015 was prepaid during the year. The above Loan was secured by:

(a) Assignment by way of security of all rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands under the concession agreement, project documents and other contracts.

(b) First charge on movable fixed assets excluding vehicles, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures and all other movable assets.

(c) First pari-passu charge on all the book debts, operating cash flows, receivables and revenue from the project, all current assets, commissions and revenue, present and future (subject to a prior charge in favour of working capital bankers restricted to the present working capital limits of Rs. 1,000 Lacs, previously Rs.1000 lacs).

(d) First charge on all intangibles & Corporate guarantee by the holding company.

(iii) Rs. 102 lacs (March 31, 2016: Rs. 157 lacs) (April 01, 2015: Rs. 207 lacs) from Srei Equipment Finance Private Limited is repayable in 28 quarterly instalment from November 2011 is secured by way of exclusive charge over the medical equipment acquired through this facility.

17.3 Finance lease obligation is secured by hypothecation of medical equipments underlying the leases repayable in 20 quarterly instalments beginning from December 2011.

17.4 Deferred payment liabilities are the payments to be made to foreign vendors for acquisition of capital assets over 31 to 35 months.

17.5 Vehicle Loan obtained from a bank is secured by way of hypothecation of underlying vehicles. The loan is repayable in 48 months instalments.

17.6 Rs. Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs. 552 lacs) (April 01, 2015: Rs. 851 lacs) from Max Healthcare Institute Limited as Inter Corporate Deposits is unsecured and will mature on March 31, 2020.

18. Long term provisions

(Rs in Lacs)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity(refer note 31.2)	**71**	51	32
Provision for Rehabilitation under PPP	**107**	-	-
	178	51	32

8. Income taxes

		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
(a)	**Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises :**		
	Current income tax charge	**536**	292
	Deferred Tax		
	On account of MAT credit	**(536)**	(292)
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**336**	-
	Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**336**	-
(b)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Re-measurement (gain) / losses on defined benefit plans (refer note 30.1)	-	-
	Income tax related to item recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
(c)	**Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate :**		
	Accounting profit before tax	**2,237**	1,884
	Applicable tax rate	**34.608%**	34.608%
	Computed tax expense	**774**	**652**
	Impact of Unrecognised Deferred tax Asset on previous years unabsorbed losses/depreciation	**(421)**	(662)
	Other temporary differences	**(17)**	10
	Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	**336**	-

(d) Deferred tax :
Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred tax liability :			
Accelearated depreciation for Tax purpose	**1,226**	1,166	1,049
Others	**30**	11	20
Deferred tax assets :			
Expenses allowed on payment basis	**(149)**	(56)	(35)
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubful receivable)	**(101)**	(79)	(46)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation	**(670)**	(1,463)	(2,071)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation (Restricted to Deferred Tax Liability) *	-	421	1,083
MAT credit entitlement	**(824)**	(292)	-
Deferred Tax assets / (Liability)	**(488)**	(292)	-

	Profit and loss	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	**For the year ended** March 31, 2016
Deferred tax liability :		
Accelearated depreciation for Tax purpose	**60**	116
Others	**19**	(9)
Deferred tax assets :		
Expenses allowed on payment basis	**(93)**	(20)
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubful receivable)	**(22)**	(33)
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation	**793**	608
Unabsorbed business losses / depreciation (Restricted to Deferred Tax Liability) *	**(421)**	(662)
	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	**(532)**	(292)
Deferred tax expense/ (income)	**(196)**	(292)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (net):		
Opening balance	**292**	-
Tax Income/expense recognised during the period in profit or loss	**(336)**	-
MAT credit entitlement	**532**	292
Clsoing balance	**488**	292

(Rs in Lacs)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
19. Financial liabilities - Borrowings			
Cash credit from banks (secured)	**48**	420	206
	48	420	206

Cash credit facilities from bank is secured by:

1) First charge by way of hypothecation of the Company's entire current assets (present and future) except escrow account with the Goverment of Punjab

2) Second charge on entire movable assets (excluding vehcile) both present and future.

20. Financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
A. Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	**-**	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises#	**2,262**	2,006	1,939
	2,262	2,006	1,939

***Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006**
As per the Act, the Company is required to identify the Micro and small suppliers and pay them interest on overdue amount beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms agreed with such suppliers. Based on information available to the Company none of the creditors have confirmed the applicability of the act on them. Hence, the liability of the interest and disclosure are not required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

Trade payables include due to related parties Rs. 15 Lacs (March 31,2016 : Rs.27 Lacs) (April 1, 2015 : Rs. 6 Lacs)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
B. Other financial liabilities			
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 17)	**120**	638	459
Current maturities of finance lease obligation (refer note 17)	**4**	41	66
Security deposits	**8**	6	6
Capital Creditors	**44**	333	308
Concessional Fee Payable	**401**	322	328
	577	1,340	1,167
21. Short term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for leave encashment	**78**	64	70
Provision for gratuity(refer note 31.2)	**16**	11	1
	94	75	71
22. Other current liabilities			
Advance from patients	**56**	40	34
Statutory dues	**123**	126	104
	179	166	138

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
		(Rs in Lacs)
23. Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Pharmacy and pharmaceuticals supplies	**929**	869
Revenue from healthcare services (net)	**22,558**	20,868
Other operating revenues		
- Income from ancillary activities	**42**	22
	23,529	21,759
24. Other income		
Profit on foreign exchange fluctuation	**3**	-
Unclaimed Balances & excess provisions written back	**69**	44
Other non-operating income	**3**	3
	75	47
25. Finance income		
Interest Income on		
Bank deposits	**7**	-
Security deposits	**1**	1
Loans to subsidiary companies	**76**	-
Income tax refund	**5**	-
	89	1

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
		(Rs in Lacs)
26. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	**2,820**	2,647
Contribution to provident and other funds	**127**	129
Gratuity expense (refer note 31.2)	**25**	22
Staff welfare expenses	**147**	152
	3,119	2,950
27. Finance costs		
Interest on debts and borrowings	**801**	837
Bank charges	**84**	46
	885	883
28. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	**885**	870
Amortization of intangible assets (note 4)	**8**	5
	893	875
29. Other expenses		
Professional and consultancy fee	**4,986**	4,404
Outside lab investigation	**258**	143
Concessional Fee*	**1,236**	1,027
Patient catering expenses	**220**	222
Rent	**190**	74
Insurance	**87**	63
Rates and taxes	**28**	35
Facility maintenance expenses	**290**	278
Power and fuel	**415**	399
Repairs and maintenance:		
Building	**16**	6
Plant and equipments	**277**	245
Others	**95**	123
Printing and stationery	**75**	83
Travelling and conveyance	**80**	79
Communication	**30**	27
Legal and professional	**69**	258
IT support expense	**61**	69
Watch and ward	**90**	85
Directors' sitting fee	**1**	1
Advertisement and publicity	**650**	327
Recruitment expenses	**7**	5
Equipment hiring charges	**2**	29
Provision for doubtful debts	**67**	97
Bad debts written off	**51**	-
Debit balances written off	**3**	-
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation	-	11
Contribution towards Corporate social responsibility (refer note 31.9)	**12**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**29**	39
	9,325	8,129
Payment to auditor (included in legal and professional fee)		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	**10**	9
Reimbursement of expenses	**2**	1
	12	10

*The Company had entered into triplicate long term concessional agreement dated February 20, 2009 along with its holding company, with the Government of Punjab. As per the terms of concessional agreement, the Company is to build and operate a Hospital for initial term of 50 years on public-private-partnership(PPP) mode. The Company is Obliged to pay concessional fee to Government of Punjab as per terms of agreement.

30. Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations

30.1 Finance lease commitments: company as lessee

i. The Company has finance lease for certain medical equipments for a period of 5 years. Future minimum lease payment (MLP) under the finance lease plan together with the present value of MLP are as follows :

ii. Future minimum lease payments and the payment profile of non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

(Rs in Lacs)

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 01, 2015	
Particulars	**Minimum payments**	**Present value of MLP**	Minimum payments	Present value of MLP	Minimum payments	Present value of MLP
not later than one year	**4**	**4**	43	41	73	66
later than one year but not later than five	-	-	4	4	47	45
later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	**4**	**4**	47	45	120	111

30.2 Operating lease commitments : company as lessee

The Company has entered into operating lease agreement for nursing hostel, rent paid is Rs. 190 lacs (March 31, 2016 is Rs. 74 lacs). The Company also recover certain portion of rent from the employees.

ii. Future minimum lease payments and the payment profile of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(Rs in Lacs)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
not later than one year	**89**	83	80
later than one year but not later than five years	**184**	213	202
later than five years	-	-	24
Total	**274**	296	306

30.3 Capitalisation of Expenditure

During the year company has capitalised the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of fixed asset/capital work-in progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the company.

(Rs in Lacs)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Opening Balances	**11**	11	29
Add:	-		
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	-	28
Legal & Professional	-	-	21
Power and Fuel	-	-	18
Miscellaneous	-	-	5
Total	**11**	11	101
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	-	90
Preoperative expenses pending capitalisation	**11**	**11**	**11**

30.4 Capital commitments

a. Capital commitment **(Rs in Lacs)**

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	**31**	2	2,099
Less: Capital Advances	**7**	-	19
Balance Value of Contracts	**24**	2	2,080

b. Commitments relating to lease arrangements

30.5 Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(Rs in Lacs)

S. No	**Particulars**	**As at March 31, 2017**	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
a.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts			
	-Civil Cases (refer note a)	**707**	149	8
		707	149	8

Note:

a. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts represent the civil cases that are pending with various Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions / Courts. Based on expert opinion obtained, the management believes that the Company has good chance of success in these cases. In addition to this, as a measure of good corporate governance the company has taken Professional Indemnity Insurance Policy for claims pending against the company to secure the company from any financial implication in case of claims settled against the company.

Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31 Other notes :

31.1 Earnings per share (EPS)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
a) Basic Earnings per share		
Numerator for earnings per share		
Profit after taxation	**1,901**	1,884
Denominator for earnings per share		
Weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year	**12,947,634**	12,947,634
Earnings per share-Basic (one equity share of Re. 10/- each)	**14.68**	14.55
b) Diluted Earnings per share		
Numerator for earnings per share		
Profit after taxation	**1,901**	1,884
Denominator for earnings per share		
Weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year	**12,947,634**	12,947,634
Earnings per share-Basic (one equity share of Re. 10/- each)	**14.68**	14.55

31.2 Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. Currently plan is not funded.

(Rs. in lacs)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit obligation		
Defined Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**62**	33
Interest Expense	**5**	3
Current Service Cost	**20**	19
Benefit paid	**(3)**	(3)
Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**1**	(3)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**3**	1
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	**(1)**	12
Defined Benefit obligation at year end	**87**	62

b) Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognized in the balance sheet		
Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(87)**	(62)
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet- Asset / (Liability)	**(87)**	(62)

c) Net defined benefit expense (Recognized in the Statement of profit and loss for the year)		
Current service cost	**20**	19
Past service cost	**-**	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	**5**	3
Expected return on plan assets	**-**	-
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	**25**	22

d) Principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation

Assumption Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	As at March 31, 2016
Discount Rate	**6.6%**	7.5%
Salary Escalation Rate	**8.0%**	8.0%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 06-08)	**100.0%**	100.0%

e) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
		(Rs. in lacs)
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year		
Discount Rate		
Increase by 1.00%	**(4)**	(2)
Decrease by 1.00%	**4**	3
Salary Growth Rate		
Increase by 1.00%	**4**	2
Decrease by 1.00%	**(3)**	(2)
Attrition Rate		
Increase by 0.50%	**(9)**	(7)
Decrease by 0.50%	**14**	12

f) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (valued on discounted basis)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
		(Rs. in lacs)
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	**16**	11
Between 2 and 5 years	**49**	39
Between 5 and 10 years	**28**	20
Beyond 10 years	**33**	20
Total expected payments	**126**	**90**

g) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 Years (March 31, 2016 : 4 years)
The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.

i) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

j) The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

31.3 Capitalisation of Expenditure

During the year company has capitalised the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of fixed asset/capital work-in progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the company.

(Rs in Lacs)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Opening Balances	**11**	11	29
Add:	**-**		
Salaries, wages and bonus	**-**	-	28
Legal & Professional	**-**	-	21
Power and Fuel	**-**	-	18
Miscellaneous	**-**	-	5
Total	**11**	11	101
Less: Capitalised during the year	**-**	-	90
Preoperative expenses pending capitalisation	**11**	**11**	**11**

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31.4 Financial instruments

A. The comparision of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

(Rs. in lacs)

	Category	Carrying value			Fair Value		
		March 31, 2017	**March 31, 2016**	**April 1, 2015**	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2016**	**April 1, 2015**
(i)	**Financial asset at amortized cost**						
	Loans	**1,485**	-	-	**1,485**	-	-
	Other financials assets (current / non curren)	**216**	263	150	**216**	263	150
	Trade receivables	**2,357**	2,222	1,186	**2,357**	2,222	1,186
	Cash and cash equivalents	**1,020**	348	428	**1,020**	348	428
	Other bank balances	**6**	4	4	**6**	4	4
(ii)	**Financial liabilities at amortized cost**						
	Borrowings (current / non current)	**6,526**	5,837	6,538	**6,526**	5,837	6,538
	Other financial liabilities	**577**	1,340	1,167	**577**	1,340	1,167
	Trade Payables	**2,262**	2,006	1,939	**2,262**	2,006	1,939

The Company assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and advances to related parties, interest receivable, trade payables, capital creditors are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non current financial liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The valuation requires management to use observable and unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant observable and unobservable inputs are disclosed in the table below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant observable and unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and other non-current financial liabilities are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2017 was assessed to be insignificant.

B Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

(i) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets / liabilities as on March 31,2017

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	**Carrying Value March 31, 2017**	Fair Value		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Loans	**1,485**	-	-	**1,485**
Other financials assets (current / non curren)	**216**	-	-	**216**
Trade receivables	**2,357**	-	-	**2,357**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,020**	-	-	**1,020**
Other bank balances	**6**	-	-	**6**
Liabilities carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Borrowings (current / non current)	**6,526**	-	-	**6,526**
Other financial liabilities	**577**	-	-	**577**
Trade Payables	**2,262**	-	-	**2,262**

(ii) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets / liabilities as on March 31,2016

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	**Carrying Value March 31, 2016**	Fair Value		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financials assets (current / non curren)	263	-	-	263
Trade receivables	2,222	-	-	2,222
Cash and cash equivalents	348	-	-	348
Other bank balances	4	-	-	4
Liabilities carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Borrowings (current / non current)	5,837	-	-	5,837
Other financial liabilities	1,340	-	-	1,340
Trade Payables	2,006	-	-	2,006

(iii) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets / liabilities as on April 1,2015

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Carrying Value April 1, 2015	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financials assets (current / non curren)	150	-	-	150
Trade receivables	1,186	-	-	1,186
Cash and cash equivalents	428	-	-	428
Other bank balances	4	-	-	4
Liabilities carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Borrowings (current / non current)	6,538	-	-	6,538
Other financial liabilities	1,167	-	-	1,167
Trade Payables	1,939	-	-	1,939

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.5 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses forward covers to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Financial risk management is carried out by a Corporate Finance department under policies approved by the audit committee from time to time. The Corporate Finance department, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the various stakeholders. The audit committee approves written principles for overall financial risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

The Company is exposed to capital risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups and Committees.

Capital Risk

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide for sufficient capital expansion. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in notes 16, 19 cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 11 and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position. The Company uses the Debt : Equity as well as Net Debt to EBITDA ratio to measure the funding versus raising of additional share capital requirement. The ratio is calculated as Net debt divided by the Shareholder's Fund for Debt : Equity and for Net Debt to EBIDTA, Net Debt is divided by the Normalised EBIDTA for 12 months. Net debt is calculated as total interest-bearing borrowings (including "current interest-bearing and non-current interest-bearing borrowings" as shown in the statement of financial position) less net cash and cash equivalents. Normalised EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, adjusted for non-operating items. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt or raise debt and review decision on distributions to the shareholders. The Debt : Equity ratio of the Company stood at 1.05 for FY15-16 and 0.82 for FY 2016-17. Similarly, the Net Debt to EBIDTA ratio of the Company stood at 1.69 for FY 2015-16 and 1.40 FY 2016-17

The Audit Committee and the Senior management review the status vis a vis approved maximum ratio of Debt : Equity of 2 : 1 and Net Debt to EBIDTA ratio of 6:1.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company employees prudent liquidity risk management practices which inter alia means maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Given the nature of the underlying businesses, the Corporate Finance maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines and this way liquidity risk is mitigated by the availability of funds to cover future commitments. Cash flow forecasts are prepared not only for the entities but the Group as a whole and the utilised borrowing facilities are monitored on a daily basis and there is adequate focus on good management practices whereby the collections are managed efficiently. The Company while borrowing funds for large capital project, negotiates the repayment schedule in such a manner that these match with the generation of cash on such investment. Longer term cash flow forecasts are updated from time to time and reviewed by the Investment and Performance Review Committee of the Board.

Matruity profit of financial liabilities

The amount disclosed in the table are the contratual undiscounted cash flows for the period mentioned below

	March 31, 2017				March 31, 2016				April 01, 2015			
March 31, 2016	**0-1 Years**	**1-5 Years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	**156**	**430**	**6,093**	**6,679**	680	3,666	1,783	6,129	689	4,554	1,824	7,067
Trade payable	**2,262**	**-**	**-**	**2,262**	2,006	-	-	2,006	2,006	-	-	2,006
Other financial liabilities	**453**	-	-	**453**	661	-	-	661	642	-	-	642
% to Total	**31%**	**5%**	**65%**	**100%**	38%	42%	20%	100%	34%	52%	21%	110%

c) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management Department assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company provides credit to individuals on exceptional basis only. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis. Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base and a large part of these sits in the State and Central Government bodies and institutions owned and managed by the State. A large segment of the Company's customers settle their bill in cash or using major credit cards on discharge date as far as possible. Further, a fairly large proportion of the customers are discharged post confirmation of third party administrator of the insurance companies, with whom the Company has a written contract. Further the Company provides for allowance for deductions based on empirical evidence whereby the receivables from various counterparties is marked down at the time of recognition of revenue. The management does not expect any significant loss from non-performance by counterparties on credit granted during the financial year under review that has not been provided for.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables has been considered from the date the invoice falls due

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 01, 2015**
Neither past due or impaired	**964**	1,149	559
0 to 180 days due past due date	**1,135**	883	524
More than 180 days due past	**258**	190	103
Total trade receivables	**2,357**	2,222	1,186

The following table summarizes the change in loss allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
At the beginning of the year	**230**	133	62
Provision during the year	**114**	97	71
Bad debts written off	**(51)**	-	-
Reversal of provision			
At the end of the year	**293**	230	133

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and other risk free securities. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in note 31.4 and the liquidity table above.

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31 2017. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2017.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency). Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods from the respective countries. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and Euro exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the company profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Foreign currency exposures recognized by the Company are as under:

As at March 31, 2017 **(Rs. in Lacs)**

Currency	Amount in FC	Amount in INR	Increase/decrease in rate	Impact on profit before tax
USD Payable	0.70	45	1%	0.45
Euro Payable	0.01	1	1%	0.01

As at March 31, 2016 **(Rs. in Lacs)**

Currency	Amount in FC	Amount in INR	Increase/decrease in rate	Impact on profit before tax
USD Payable	2.33	157	1%	1.57
Euro Payable	0.01	1	1%	0.01

As at April 01, 2015 **(Rs. in Lacs)**

Currency	Amount in FC	Amount in INR	Increase/decrease in rate	Impact on profit before tax
USD Payable	0.70	45	1%	0.45
Euro Payable	0.01	1	1%	0.01

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligation at floating interest rates. The Company's policy is to hedge part of its borrowings

Interest rate Sensitivity of Borrowings

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Year	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31 2017	0.50%	25
March 31,2016	0.50%	-

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31.6 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintain an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. The holding Company by itself or through group subsidiaries influxes capital to maintain or adjust the capital structure of the Company and review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary action to maintain the requist capital structure at group level. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 40%. Since the fund management is controlled by the holding Company, the capital gearing ration at Company level will not be meaningful.

(Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Borrowings (refer note 17, 19)	6,650	6,516	7,063
Less: cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	(1,026)	(352)	(432)
Net debt	**5,624**	**6,164**	**6,631**
Equity	8,066	6,168	4,294
Total capital	8,066	6,168	4,294
Capital and net debt	**13,690**	**12,332**	**10,925**
Gearing ratio	**41%**	**50%**	**61%**

31.7 Disclosure required under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

a) Particulars of loan given:

Name of the Loan	Opening Balance	Loan given	Loan repaid	Outstanding Balance	Purpose
Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited	-	1,417	-	1,417	For business operations, repayment of debts and other general corporate purpose

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.8.a Related party disclosures

The related parties are as per the term of Ind AS - 24 " Related Party Disclosure" (Specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015) as disclosed below

Names of related parties where control exist irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not	
Holding Company	Max Healthcare Institute Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited
	Alps Hospital Limited
	Saket City Hospitals Private Limited (w.e.f. December 01, 2015)
	Crosslay Remedies Limited (w.e.f. July 01, 2015)
	Max Medical Services Limited

Key Management Personnel	Mr. Sandeep Dogra (Whole Time Director)
	Mr. Yogesh Kumar Sareen (Director)
	Mr. Rakesh Dhumir (Head Finance)

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.8.b

(Rs in Lacs)

Transactions with related parties during the year	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Loans Given		
Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited	**1,417**	-
Loans Taken		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**-**	2
Loans Repaid		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**552**	300
Interest expense		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**25**	80
Interest Income		
Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited	**76**	-
Services Received		
Max Life Insurance Company Limited (Fellow Subsidiary till November 10, 2014)		-
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**213**	109
Professional Services Received		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**26**	-
Purchase of Goods (excluding Taxes)		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**30**	12
Director's remuneration		
Mr. Sandeep Dogra - Whole Time Director	**67**	50

31.8.c

Balance Outstanding at the year end	**As at March 31, 2017**	As at March 31, 2016
Inter-corporate deposits recoverable on demand (unsecured)		
Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited	**1,417**	-
Inter-corporate deposits repayable on demand (unsecured)		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**-**	552
Interest Recoverable(Net of TDS)		
Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited	**68**	-
Trade Payables		
Max Healthcare Institute Limited (Holding Company)	**9**	21
Mr. Sandeep Dogra	6	6

31.9 Corporate social responsibility

As per the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has to incure at least 2% of average net profit of the preceding three financial years toward Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"). Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activity as per schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has contributed a sum of Rs. 10 Lacs (March 31, 2016 : Rs. Nil) toward this cause and debited the same to the statement of profit and loss.

	As at March 31,	As at March 31, 2016
Details of CSR expenditure :		
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	**12**	-

(b) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2017

	Paid in cash		**Yet to be paid in cash**	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	**10**	-	**2**	-
Total	**10**	-	**2**	-

31.10 Pursuant to notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated March 30, 2017, disclosure of specified bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016 is provided in table below:

Particulars	**SBNs**	**Other**	**Total**
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	24	1	24
+ Permitted Receipts**	15	378	393
(-) Permitted Payments	0	3	3
Amount Deposited in Banks**	39	365	404
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	0	10	**10**
Note It excludes Cash deposited by Customers directly in our bank accounts amounting to Rs 5,99,500/-**			

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31.11 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2017, are the first financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for year ended on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 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 April 1, 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Ind-AS optional exemption

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to fair value of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition or apply principles of Ind AS retrospectively. Ind AS 101 also permits the first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS. This exemption can be also used for intangible assets covered by Ind-AS 38.

The Company has elected to consider carrying value of its property, plant and equipment as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Ind AS mandatory exceptions

Estimates

An entity estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates at April 1, 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the derecognition requirement for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the above requirement prospectively.

Impairment of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess and determine the impairment allowance on financial assets as per Ind AS 109 using the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments which were initially recognized and compare that to the credit risk at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has applied this exception prospectively.

Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities (Ind AS 101.D20)

First-time adopters may apply Ind AS 109 to day one gain or loss provisions prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, unless a first-time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 109 retrospectively to day one gain or loss transactions, transactions that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS do not need to be retrospectively restated.

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.12A Reconciliation statement of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

(Rs in Lacs)

	Footnotes	Balance sheet as at March 31, 2016		
		IGAAP	**Adjustment**	**Ind AS**
ASSESTS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1	11,246	(48)	**11,198**
Capital work-in-progress		11	-	**11**
Intangible assets		41	-	**41**
Financial assets			-	
-Other financial assets	2	52	(4)	**48**
Other non current Assets	2	901	3	**904**
Deferred tax asset (net)		292	-	**292**
		12,543	-49	**12,494**
Current assets				
Inventories		278	-	**278**
Financial assets				
-Trade receivables		2,222	-	**2,222**
-Other financials assets		216	-1	**215**
-Cash and cash equivalents		348	-	**348**
-Other bank balances		4	-	**4**
Other current assets	2	79	3	**82**
		3,147	2	**3,149**
TOTAL ASSETS		15,690	(47)	**15,643**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		1,295	-	**1,295**
Other equity	5	4,887	(14)	**4,873**
Total Equity		6,182	(14)	**6,168**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings	3	5,450	(33)	**5,417**
Long term provisions		51	-	**51**
		5,501	(33)	**5,468**
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings		420	-	**420**
-Trade payables		2,006	-	**2,006**
-Other financial liabilities		1,340	-	**1,340**
Short term provisions		75	-	**75**
Other current liabilities		166	-	**166**
		4,007	-	**4,007**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,508	(33)	**9,475**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15,690	(47)	**15,643**

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.12B Reconciliation statement of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

(Rs in Lacs)

	Footnotes	Balance sheet as at April 1, 2015		
		IGAAP	**Adjustment**	**Ind AS**
ASSESTS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1	11,246	(54)	**11,192**
Capital work-in-progress		97	-	**97**
Other intangible assets		3	-	**3**
Financial assets		11	-	**11**
-Other financial assets	2	17	(4)	**13**
Other non current Assets	2	729	3	**732**
		12,103	(55)	**12,048**
Current assets				
Inventories		290	-	**290**
Financial assets				
-Trade receivables		1,186	-	**1,186**
-Other financial asset		137	-	**137**
-Cash and cash equivalents		428	-	**428**
-Other bank balances		4	-	**4**
Other current assets	2	86	-	**86**
		2,131	-	**2,131**
TOTAL ASSETS		14,234	(55)	**14,179**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		1,295	-	**1,295**
Other equity	5	3,005	(6)	**2,999**
Total Equity		4,300	(6)	**4,294**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings	3	6,381	(49)	**6,332**
Long term provisions		32	-	**32**
		6,413	(49)	**6,364**
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
-Borrowings		206	-	**206**
-Trade payables		1,939	-	**1,939**
-Other financial liabilities		1,167	-	**1,167**
Short term provisions		71	-	**71**
Other current liabilities		138	-	**138**
		3,521	-	**3,521**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,934	(49)	**9,885**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		14,234	(55)	**14,179**

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Hometrail Estate Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

31.12C Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2016 **(Rs in Lacs)**

	Footnote	IGAAP for the year ended March 31, 2016	Adjustment for the year ended March 31, 2016	**Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2016**
Revenue from operations		21,759	-	**21,759**
Other income		47	-	**47**
Finance income	2	-	1	**1**
Total income		21,806	1	**21,807**
Expenses				
Purchase of pharmacy, drugs, consumables and implants		7,074	-	**7,074**
(Increase)/decrease in inventory of pharmacy, drugs and consumables and implants		12	-	**12**
Employee benefits expense	4	2,960	(10)	**2,950**
Finance costs	3	868	15	**883**
Depreciation and amortization expense	1	881	(6)	**875**
Other expenses		8,129	-	**8,129**
Total expenses		19,924	(1)	**19,923**
Profit before tax		1,882	2	**1,884**
Tax expenses				
Current tax		292	-	**292**
Less : MAT credit entitlement		(292)	-	**(292)**
Deferred tax		-	-	
Total tax expenses		-	-	**-**
Profit after tax		1,882	2	**1,884**
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		-	(10)	**(10)**
Income tax effect		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(10)	**(10)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax attributable to Equity shareholder)		1,882	(8)	**1,874**

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31.12D Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015, March 31, 2016 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

1) Property, plant and equipment
The Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS -101 to continue the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and intangibles as recognized in the financial statement as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and on that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (April 1, 2015). However, to restate the carrying amount of borrowings in accordance in the paragraph 10 of Ind AS-101, carrying amount of fixed assets as at the date of transition has been reduced by the amount of processing cost and impact of fair valuation of loan (net of cumulative depreciation impact).

2) Security deposits
Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the lease term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognized at fair value. Accordingly, the company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognized as prepaid expenses. Amortization of prepaid expenses has been recognized in other expenses which is partially set off with notional interest income in statement of profit & loss.

3) Borrowings
Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognized in the profit or loss over the tenure of borrowing as part of the interest expense applying the effective interest rate method. Under previous GAAP, these transaction costs were charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Accordingly, finance cost for the year ending have been increased with a corresponding adjustment to borrowing.

4) Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations
Both under previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognized costs related to its post employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, measurements (comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined liability) are recognized in balance sheet through other comprehensive income.

5) Retained earnings
Retained earnings as at April 1, 2015 has been adjusted consequent to the Ind AS transition adjustments mentioned herewith

6) Other comprehensive Income
Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' and includes remeasurement of defined benefit plans. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under Indian GAAP.

7) Statement of cash flows
The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

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31.13 The Board of Directors of the Company had, at their meeting held on January 30, 2017, approved the amalgamation of Hometrail Buildtech Private Limited ["HBPL"] (fellow subsidiary of the company) into the Company. The petition for Scheme of Amalgamation amongst HBPL, the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors, under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with the Rules made thereunder) was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on May 08, 2017 and same is list for hearing before NCLT on May 16, 2017.

31.14 Segment Reporting

As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

31.15 The figures have been rounded off to the nearest Lacs of rupees up to two decimal places. The figures 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than Rs. 50,000/-

31.16 Note No. 1 to 31 form integral part of the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-
per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hometrail Estate Private Limited

Sd/-
Sandeep Dogra
(Whole Time Director)
DIN : 03606846

Sd/-
Yogesh Kumar Sareen
(Director)
DIN : 00884252

Sd/-
Rakesh Dhumir
(Head -Finance)

Sd/-
Tarun Ailawadhi
(Company Secretary)
M. No. : A23416

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 20,2017