

JAYPEE HEALTHCARE LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2018**

Registered & Corporate Office
Sector-128
Noida -201304
Dist.Gautam Budh Nagar
www.jaypeehealthcare.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF
JAYPEE HEALTHCARE LIMITED****Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAYPEE HEALTHCARE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 there under.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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 31st March 31, 2018, and its **loss** and its cash flows 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 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, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - 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.

For **AWATAR & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

Brijendra Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. : 087787



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 4, 2018

ANNEXURE TO AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date)

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
- (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of the fixed assets.
 - (b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - (c) We have inspected the original title deeds of immovable properties of the Company held as fixed assets which are in the custody of the Company. Based on our audit procedures and the information and explanations received by us, we report that all title deeds of immovable properties of the Company held as fixed assets are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In respect of its inventories:
- (a) The inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
 - (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
 - (c) The Company has maintained proper records of inventories. As explained to us, there were no material discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book records.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans (except advances in the ordinary course of business) to companies, limited liability partnerships, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the requirement of Clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no Investments, Loans and Guarantees. Hence, the requirement of Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) Based on our scrutiny of the Company's records and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted any loans or deposits which are 'deposits' within the meaning of Rule 2(b) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, excise duty, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. However, there were delays in depositing the dues of provident fund and employee state insurance in some months during the year.

According to the information and explanations given, no undisputed amounts were payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, value added tax, customs duty and excise duty were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess which have not been deposited on account of disputes.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has defaulted in repayment of interest on loans availed from various banks as per the details given below: -

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Period of default</u>	<u>Amount of default (Rs.)</u>
1	South Indian Bank	37 days	24,24,195
2	Oriental Bank of Commerce	41 days	47,43,237
3	Union Bank of India	35 days	75,11,816
4	Vijaya Bank	45 days	48,71,771
5	Exim Bank	45 days	48,30,265
	Total		<u>2,43,81,284</u>

The Company has not issued any debentures.

- (ix) According to the information and explanations received by us, moneys raised by way of term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees nor any fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration during the year. Hence, the requirements of Clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations provided by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company is not a nidhi. Hence, the requirement of Clause 3(xii) of the Order do not apply to the Company.
- (xiii) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.

For **A W A T A R & C O.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

Brijendra Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. : 087787



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 4, 2018

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF **JAYPEE HEALTHCARE 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 **JAYPEE HEALTHCARE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 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 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.

Auditors' 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



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, 2018, 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 **AWATAR & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

BRIJENDRA AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 087787



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 4, 2018

Jaypee Healthcare Limited
Balance Sheet as at March, 31 2018

Particulars	Note No	As at March,31 2018	As at March,31 2017
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property ,plant and equipment	3	7,05,35,23,462	6,61,47,21,447
Capital work in progress	3	57,29,34,636	1,20,44,56,156
Other intangible assets	4	33,18,715	48,54,719
Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	29,55,797	21,97,529
Other non current assets	6	1,58,58,66,001	23,59,24,398
		<u>9,21,85,98,611</u>	<u>8,06,21,54,249</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	8,49,71,464	10,10,63,255
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	18,89,55,035	11,92,34,696
(ii)Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,96,71,946	5,78,71,163
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	10	11,69,01,157	12,95,14,016
(iv) Loans	11	12,74,27,037	23,29,15,464
(v) Other financial assets	12	12,94,190	10,05,977
Current tax assets		10,30,84,666	4,85,37,420
Other current assets	13	3,17,09,230	1,21,44,257
		<u>67,40,14,724</u>	<u>70,22,86,248</u>
Total		<u>9,89,26,13,335</u>	<u>8,76,44,40,497</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	4,27,50,00,000	4,27,50,00,000
Other equity	15	(2,79,61,46,028)	(1,77,32,19,217)
		<u>1,47,88,53,972</u>	<u>2,50,17,80,783</u>
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	5,09,72,44,958	4,73,53,70,181
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	10,49,660	9,30,963
Provisions	18	2,43,01,530	1,86,83,541
Other non current liability	19	13,23,80,391	4,84,73,351
		<u>5,25,49,76,540</u>	<u>4,80,34,58,036</u>
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowing	20	49,56,77,601	49,13,65,254
(ii) Trade payables	21	76,98,90,930	60,10,52,248
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	1,86,56,50,301	29,95,42,925
Provisions	23	12,61,013	5,01,095
Other current liabilities	24	2,63,02,978	6,67,40,155
		<u>3,15,87,82,824</u>	<u>1,45,92,01,678</u>
Total		<u>9,89,26,13,335</u>	<u>8,76,44,40,497</u>

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

For and on behalf of the Board

For Awatar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

(Brijendra Agrawal)
Partner
M. No. 087787

Place: Noida
Dated: 4th May'2018



Manoj Gaur

Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN-00008480

Rekha Dixit

Rekha Dixit
Whole-time Director
DIN-00913685

Divya Yadav

Divya Yadav
Company Secretary

Sunny Gaur

Sunny Gaur
Managing Director
DIN-00008293

Malyawant Passi

Malyawant Passi
Chief Financial Officer

Jaypee Healthcare Limited
Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Note No	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Revenue			
Revenue From Operations	25	2,64,10,75,091	1,96,01,52,582
Other Income	26	5,37,29,206	2,19,29,993
Total Income		2,69,48,04,297	1,98,20,82,575
Expenses			
Cost Of Sales	27	64,60,63,557	49,40,50,811
Employee Benefits Expense	28	45,74,49,053	40,58,00,779
Finance Costs	29	60,99,63,738	56,35,47,733
Depreciation And Amortization Expense	30	34,91,80,703	35,24,68,664
Other Expenses	31	1,65,62,27,727	1,29,36,35,052
Total expenses		3,71,88,84,776	3,10,95,03,039
Profit before tax		(1,02,40,80,479)	(1,12,74,20,464)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax			
(2) Deferred tax			
Profit (Loss) For the Period		(1,02,40,80,479)	(1,12,74,20,464)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		11,53,668	2,40,339
Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other Comprehensive Income		11,53,668	2,40,339
Total Comprehensive Income		(1,02,29,26,811)	(1,12,71,80,125)
Earnings per Equity Share	32		
(1) Basic		(2.39)	(2.64)
(2) Diluted		(2.39)	(2.64)

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

For and on behalf of the Board

For Awatar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

(Brijendra Agrawal)
Partner
M. No. 087787



Place: Noida
Dated: 4th May'2018

Manoj Gaur

Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN-00008480

Sunny Gaur

Sunny Gaur
Managing Director
DIN-00008293

Rekha Dixit

Rekha Dixit
Whole-time Director
DIN-00913685

Malyawant Passi

Malyawant Passi
Chief Financial Officer

Divya Yadav

Divya Yadav
Company Secretary

Jaypee Healthcare Limited
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Cash flow statement	Year ended March, 31 2018 ₹	Year ended March, 31 2017 ₹
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	(1,02,40,80,479)	(1,12,74,20,464)
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	34,91,80,703	35,24,68,664
- Interest and finance charges	60,32,10,024	55,24,89,923
- Loss on disposal of PPE	1,07,46,718	-
- Life time expected credit loss	78,25,815	66,69,142
- Other Income	(1,66,13,771)	(29,78,186)
- Interest income on fixed deposits	(1,31,50,435)	(1,17,75,870)
- Remeasurement of actuarial gain/loss	11,53,668	2,40,339
- Non cash Lease Rental Expenses	1,19,765	41,658
Operating profit before working capital changes	(8,16,07,993)	(23,02,64,792)
Adjustments for :		
- (Increase) / decrease in inventories	1,60,91,791	(1,37,06,807)
- (Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(6,97,20,339)	(5,64,52,764)
- (Increase) / decrease in Loans and advances	10,54,88,427	(13,55,23,602)
- (Increase) / decrease in Other Bank balance	1,26,12,859	(2,11,89,951)
- (Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(81,14,028)	(1,10,90,385)
- (Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(1,95,64,973)	(48,86,215)
- (Increase) / decrease in Short term borrowing	43,12,347	30,04,46,788
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	16,88,38,682	15,50,53,689
- Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	(7,94,91,043)	13,46,49,499
- Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and provision	1,47,27,12,134	(30,03,43,529)
- Increase / (decrease) in other non current assets	(1,35,00,61,368)	3,72,09,654
Cash generated from operations	17,14,96,497	(14,60,98,416)
- Income tax refund/ (paid)	(5,45,47,246)	(2,71,56,747)
Net Cash flow generated from operating activities	11,69,49,251	(17,32,55,163)
B Cash flow from investing activities		
- Additions to PPE (including net movement in CWIP)	(16,90,94,502)	(56,23,69,569)
- Disposal of PPE	75,00,000	-
- Change in security deposit	(6,39,570)	(6,67,294)
- Interest income on fixed deposit	1,31,50,435	1,17,37,264
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(14,90,83,637)	(55,12,99,599)
C Cash flow from financing activities		
- Proceeds from long term borrowings	50,48,94,844	1,12,29,12,873
- Interest and finance charges paid	(51,09,59,674)	(55,60,04,308)
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities	(60,64,830)	56,69,08,565
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(3,81,99,216)	(15,76,46,197)
Cash and cash equivalents- opening balance	5,78,71,163	21,55,17,359
Cash and cash equivalents- closing balance	1,96,71,946	5,78,71,163
Notes to cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents include :		
Balance with Banks	1,24,90,541	1,56,49,842
Cheques, drafts on hand	22,02,751	1,50,02,442
Cash on hand	49,78,655	41,10,562
Deposit Accounts (up to 3 months)	-	2,31,08,317
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note no 15]	1,96,71,947	5,78,71,163
	1,96,71,947	5,78,71,163



Notes:

1 The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS - 7) "Cash Flow Statement".

For Awatar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 000726N

Brijendra Agrawal

(Brijendra Agrawal)
Partner
M. No. 087787



Place : Noida
Date: 4th May 2018

Manoj Gaur

Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN-00008480

Rekha Dixit

Rekha Dixit
Whole-time Director
DIN-00913685

Divya Yadav

Divya Yadav
Company Secretary

For and On behalf of the Board

Sunny Gaur
Sunny Gaur
Managing Director
DIN-00008293

Malyawant Passi
Malyawant Passi
Chief Financial Officer

Note 1:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Information of the Company:-

Jaypee Healthcare Limited was incorporated on 30th October, 2012 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited to establish "Jaypee Hospital". Jaypee Hospital located at Sector - 128, Noida was established with the vision to promote world-class healthcare amongst the masses by providing quality and affordable medical care with commitment.

Jaypee Hospital is the flagship hospital of Jaypee Group, which heralds the group's noble intention to enter the healthcare space. Jaypee Hospital has been planned and designed as a 1200 bed tertiary care multi-specialty healthcare facility and has commissioned 525 beds in the first phase.

Jaypee Hospital is constructed across a sprawling twenty five acre campus in Noida which is easily accessible from Delhi, Noida and Yamuna Expressway.

Company has started its OPD & IPD at Jaypee Hospital, Chitta, which is located at 6-7 km from center of Bulandshahr on Shikarpur road and 90 minutes away from Jaypee Hospital, Noida. Jaypee Hospital, Chitta has been planned and designed as 205 bedded tertiary care multi specialty healthcare facility.

Company has started OPD at Jaypee Hospital, Anoopshahr, District-Bulandshahr. Jaypee Hospital, Anoopshahr has been planned and designed as 85 secondary care healthcare facilities.

Significant Accounting Policies

2.

a) Basis of preparation:-

The Company has adopted accounting policies that comply with Indian Accounting standards (INDAS or Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 16 February 2015 under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom Ind AS applies read with the Ind AS.

Effective April 1, 2016 The company has adopted Ind AS Standard and adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind As 101 First time adoption of indian accounting standard with April 1 2015 as the transition date.

b) Use of Estimates:-

The preparation of financial statements require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of asset and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of the revenue and the expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Summary of Significant Accounting Policy:

1. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE): -

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.



The initial cost of PPE comprise its purchase price, including import duties, net of modvat/cenvat, less accumulated depreciation and include any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including borrowing costs relating to the qualified asset over the period up to the date the assets are put to use is included in cost of relevant assets. Exchange rate variations relating to long term monetary items is charged to profit & loss if foreign currency loan is taken after 31 March 2016.

All other expenditure related to existing assets including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period during which such expenditure is incurred.

The carrying amount of a property, plant and equipment is de-recognised when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or on disposal.

Machine spares that can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and their use is expected for more than one year are capitalized.

Depreciation on property plant and equipment is provided on straight line method based on estimated useful life of assets as prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follow:-

Class of Assets	Useful life
Plant & Machinery	15 Year
Computer & Software	6 Year
Office Equipments	5 Year
Furniture	10 Year
Building	60 Year
Motor Vehicles	8 Year
Medical Equipment & Appliances	13 Year

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases, if any, is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Cost of leasehold land, other than acquired on perpetual basis, is amortized over the lease period. And shown as prepaid rent.

Depreciation on the assets purchased during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of purchase of the assets.

Gains and losses on de-recognition/disposals are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of those assets. Gains and Losses if any, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on de-recognition or disposal as the case may be.

2. Intangible Assets:-

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an intangible asset includes purchase cost (net of rebates and discounts), including any import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs on making the asset ready for its intended use.

The Cost of Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life which is as follows.

Nature of Assets	Useful Life
Computer software	5 Years

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.



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

3. Inventories:-

Inventories are valued at weighted average cost.

Cost of inventories shall comprise of all cost of purchase, taxes and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

4. Impairment of Tangible Assets and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication based on internal/ external factors that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount

5. Foreign Exchange Transactions:-

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded on initial recognition at the spot rate prevailing at the time of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period

- Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.
- Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- Non-monetary items that are measured terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:



i. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings

ii. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded in so far as they relate

iii. to the acquisition of depreciable capital assets are shown by addition to/deduction from the cost of the assets as per exemption provided under IND AS 21 read along with Ind AS 101 appendix 'D' clause-D13AA.

iv. Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

6. Borrowing Cost:-

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to profit & loss account in the period in which it is incurred except loan processing fees which is recognized as per Effective Interest Rate method. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that company 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.

7. Employee Benefits:-

Contribution to Provident fund/Pension fund:-Retirement benefits in the form of Provident fund / Pension Schemes are defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the Profit & Loss Account in the year when the contributions to the respective funds become due. The Company has no obligation other than contribution payable to these funds.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. However, the Company has taken a policy with LIC to cover the gratuity liability of the employees. The difference between the actuarial valuation of gratuity for employees at the year-end and the balance of funds with LIC is provided for as liability in the books.

Defined Benefit Plans :- Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- net interest expense or income and
- remeasurement

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.



For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the company recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits:- A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. These benefits include bonus/incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and their present value are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation 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.

The most sensitive is discount rate. The management has considers the interest rates of government bonds. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

8. Tax Expenses:-

Income Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates as applicable.

Current Tax:-Current Income tax relating to items recognized outside the profit and loss is recognized outside the profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

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



Deferred Tax:- Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed as at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will not be available against which deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses will be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

9. Leases:-

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

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. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value of the leased property or present value of minimum lease payments, at the inception of lease, whichever is lower.

Other leases are Operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and amortised over the lease term on the straight line basis

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. Assets subject to operating leases are included in PPE. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

As a lessee

Leases in which significant portions of risks and reward of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Lease hold land consider as operating lease and amortised over the lease term.



Leases where the lessor effectively transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases and are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the 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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

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 in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

10. Fair Value Measurement:-

The Company measures financial instruments 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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 Entity 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:

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

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

11. Financial Instrument

equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset is any assets that is

- Cash;
 - an equity instrument of another entity;
 - a contractual right:
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
- favorable to the entity; or
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:



- (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial assets includes Security deposits ,trade receivable, loan to body corporate, loan to employees, and other eligible current and non-current assets

Financial Liability is any liabilities that is

➤ a contractual obligation :

- (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or

➤ a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:

- (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments.

Financial liabilities includes Loans, trade payable and eligible current and non-current liabilities

i. Classification:-

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Initial Recognition and Measurement:-

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value at initial recognition, plus or minus, any transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss.



iii. Financial Assets Subsequent Measurement:-

Financial assets as subsequent measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as the case may be.

Financial liabilities as subsequent measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss

iv. Effective Interest Method :-

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial a classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

v. Trade Receivables:-

Trade receivables are the contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets and recognized initially at fair value. Subsequently measured at amortised cost (Initial fair value less expected credit loss). Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company and all that the company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfall), discounted at the effective interest rate.

vi. Equity investments:-

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value other than investment in subsidiary, Associates and Joint venture. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis

vii. Cash and cash Equivalent:-

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.

viii. Impairment of Financial Assets:-

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

ix. Financial Liabilities:-

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method or fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

x. Trade Payables :-

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year and which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or not paid/payable within operating cycle. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



xi. Borrowings:-

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

xii. Equity Instruments:-

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

xiii. Derecognition of Financial Instrument:-

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

xiv. Offsetting of Financial Instruments:-

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

xv. Derivative Financial Instruments:-

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss.

12. Provision and Contingent Liability:-

i. 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.

ii. Contingent liabilities, if material, are disclosed by way of notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying the economic benefit is remote and contingent assets, if any, is disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

iii. A provision is recognized, when company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of obligation. The expense relating to the provision is presented in the profit and loss net of any reimbursement.



13. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

14. Revenue:-

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually defined terms of payment net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government..

Revenue is recognized only when the significant risk and reward of the ownership is transferred to the buyer usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company, revenue can be reliably measured and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from healthcare services has been recognized as and when related services are rendered i.e. on completed service contract method. Revenue includes value of services for patients undergoing treatment and pending for billing to be shown as Unbilled Revenue.

Pharmacy sales shall be recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership shall be passed to customers and are stated net of returns, discounts but inclusive of VAT wherever applicable.

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company.

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established. (Provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group)

Income from Rent Revenue is recognized in accordance with the terms of agreements entered into with the respective lessees.

15. Operating Cycle:-

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

16. Segment Reporting

segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Healthcare services include various patient services delivered The Company's business activity primarily falls within a single geographical segment.



Particulars	Land - (Leasehold)	Land - (Freehold)	Building	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipments	Medical Equipment & Appliances	Furniture & Fixture	Computers	Total
Cost										
Gross Block										
As at March, 31 2017	-	1,53,52,740	4,06,35,92,096	92,43,40,591	96,57,304	16,67,78,032	1,71,63,78,562	14,13,51,973	13,01,08,915	7,15,22,07,473
Additions	-	-	64,50,66,246	2,03,19,604	40,14,911	53,60,418	9,21,06,419	81,74,405	1,42,98,688	80,46,93,432
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,14,88,755)	-	-	(2,14,88,755)
As at March 31, 2018	-	1,53,52,740	4,70,86,58,342	94,46,60,195	1,36,72,215	17,21,38,450	1,78,69,96,226	14,95,26,378	14,44,07,603	7,93,54,12,149
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at March, 31 2017	-	-	10,00,05,397	9,32,74,950	33,42,492	6,00,13,105	21,08,87,031	2,16,02,583	4,83,60,468	53,74,86,026
Charge for the year	-	-	6,72,56,275	6,27,06,478	12,85,323	3,43,29,248	13,10,52,195	1,48,29,251	3,61,85,929	34,76,44,699
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,42,037)	-	-	(32,42,037)
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	16,72,61,672	15,59,81,428	46,27,815	9,43,42,353	33,86,97,189	3,64,31,834	8,45,46,397	88,18,88,687
Net Block(As at March 31, 2017)	-	-	3,96,35,86,699	83,10,65,641	63,14,812	10,67,64,927	1,50,54,91,531	11,97,49,390	8,17,48,447	6,61,47,21,447
Net Block(As at March 31, 2018)	-	1,53,52,740	4,54,13,96,670	78,86,78,767	90,44,401	7,77,96,097	1,44,82,99,037	11,30,94,544	5,98,61,206	7,05,35,23,462
Opening Balance as on 31.03.2017	1,20,44,56,156									
Less :- Capitalised during the year (Chitta)										
Add :- CWIP during the year (Anoopshahar)										
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2018										



Opening Balance as on 31.03.2017
Less :- Capitalised during the year (Chitta)
Add :- CWIP during the year (Anoopshahar)
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2018

Jaypee Healthcare Limited

Note No 4 :- NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2018

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross Block (Cost or deemed cost)		
As At March, 31 2017	76,80,021	76,80,021
Addition	-	-
As At March, 31 2018	76,80,021	76,80,021
Amortization and impairment		
As At March, 31 2017	28,25,302	28,25,302
Charge for the year	15,36,004	15,36,004
As at March 31,2018	43,61,306	43,61,306
		-
As at March 31,2017	48,54,719	48,54,719
As at March 31,2018	33,18,715	33,18,715



Jaypee Healthcare Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Note No	Particulars	As at March, 31 2018	As at March, 31 2017
5	Other Financial Assets		
	Unsecured		
	Security Deposits with Govt. Authorities	17,26,568	15,14,876
	Security Deposits with Others	12,29,229	6,82,653
		<u>29,55,797</u>	<u>21,97,529</u>
6	Other Non-Current Assets		
	Advances to vendor	-	1,56,40,823
	Prepaid Rent	1,58,58,66,001	22,02,83,575
		<u>1,58,58,66,001</u>	<u>23,59,24,398</u>
7	Inventories		
	Stores and spares		
	Stock Medical Items	7,69,55,470	9,17,57,823
	Stock Non Medical Items	80,15,994	93,05,432
		<u>8,49,71,464</u>	<u>10,10,63,255</u>
8	Trade Receivables		
	Unsecured, Considered good	20,99,50,039	13,24,03,884
	Less : Expected credit losses	(2,09,95,004)	(1,31,69,188)
		<u>18,89,55,035</u>	<u>11,92,34,696</u>
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balance with Banks	1,24,90,540	1,56,49,842
	Cheques, drafts on hand	22,02,751	1,50,02,442
	Cash on hand	49,78,655	41,10,562
	Deposit Accounts (up to 3 months)	-	2,31,08,317
		<u>1,96,71,946</u>	<u>5,78,71,163</u>
10	Bank Balances		
	Fixed Deposit	11,69,01,157	12,95,14,016
		<u>11,69,01,157</u>	<u>12,95,14,016</u>
11	Loans And Advances		
	Unsecured		
	Advance to others	1,89,21,498	-
	Advance to Related Parties	10,85,05,539	23,29,15,464
		<u>12,74,27,037</u>	<u>23,29,15,464</u>
12	Other Financial Assets		
	Security deposit	1,93,000	1,93,000
	Interest accrued on fixed deposit with banks	11,01,190	8,12,977
	Income Accrued but not Due	-	-
		<u>12,94,190</u>	<u>10,05,977</u>
13	Other Current Assets		
	Staff Imprest	17,56,905	13,46,416
	VAT Input Tax Receivable	-	18,88,738
	Prepaid Expenses	1,14,21,512	62,87,381
	Prepaid Rent	1,85,30,813	26,21,722
		<u>3,17,09,230</u>	<u>1,21,44,257</u>
16	Borrowings		
	Secured		
	Term Loans (Indian Currency)		
	From Bank	5,09,72,44,958	4,73,53,70,181
		<u>5,09,72,44,958</u>	<u>4,73,53,70,181</u>



a :-The Term Loan from Yes Bank led consortium banks for Facility of Rs. 325 crores is secured by (i) first Pari Passu Charge by way of equitable mortgage on the Land & Building of the Phase-I Project along with all buildings and structures thereon alongwith Movable Fixed assets of the Project, (ii) second charge on all the current assets(both present & future), (iii) pledge by Holding Company (JIL) of 30% of paid up equity capital of the company in favor of lender during the tenor of loan,(iv) Non Disposal undertaking for 21% of paid up equity capital of the Company (other than pledged shareholding),(v) Unconditional & Irrevocable Personal Guarantee of Mr Manoj Gaur.

b:- The Term Loan -III from Yes Bank for facility of Rs. 100 Cr. Is secured by (i) Extension of charge on 29 Acres of JPSI (Jaypee Sports International Limited) commercial land in SDZ (owned by JAL (Jaiprakash Associates Limited) post merger and exclusively charged to YBL) (subject to compliance under Section 185 of Companies act 2013).

c :- The Term Loan -IV from Yes Bank for facility of Rs. 75 Cr. Is secured by (i) First pari-passu charge by way of registered mortgaged on the Land & Building of Noida Hospital ; (ii) First Pari-passu charge on all the Movable Fixed Assets of the Noida Hospital (both present & future) (iii) Second Pari-passu charge on all the Current Assets of the Noida Hospital (both present & future) (iv) unconditional and Irrevocable Personal Guarantee of Mr. Manoj Gaur to remain valid during the tenor of the facilities. (v) Extension of charge on Pledge on 51% of the equity capital infused in Noida hospital of the borrower.

d :- The Term Loan -II from Yes Bank for facility of Rs. 100 Cr. Is secured by (i) First pari-passu charge by way of mortgage on land and building at 205 bed tertiary care hospital in Bulandshahar and a 85 bed secondary care hospital in Anupshahr(New Projects). (ii) First pari-passu charge by way of Hypothecation on all moveable fixed assets including, but not limited to medical equipment and other movable fixed assets of the new projects, both present and future. (iii) Unconditional and irrevocable corporate Guarantee of Jaypee Infratech Limited. (iv) Unconditional and Irrevocable Personal Guarantee of Mr. Manoj Gaur (v) Pledge of 30% of the paid up equity capital of the Borrower by additional promoter shareholding in the borrower such that YBL has 30% share pledged exclusively in its favor (including the shares already pledged to YBL under credit facilities sanctioned for Jaypee Medical Centre, Noida under Term Loan .

e :- The Term Loan from NBFCs (SREI Equipment Finance Limited) is secured by way of first /exclusive charge of medical equipment of ₹ 72,11,20,000/- and security of holding company Jaypee Infratech Ltd (JIL) by way of mortgage of property situated at village Tappal, Tehsil-khari, Distt.-Aligarh(U.P) admeasuring 7.3895 Hectares.Repayable in 35 monthly structured installments from 03.05.2014 to 03.04.2017.

17	Other Financial Liabilities		
	Security Deposit	10,49,660	9,30,963
		<u>10,49,660</u>	<u>9,30,963</u>
18	Provisions		
	Provision For Employee Benefit		
	Gratuity	1,19,67,283	85,12,768
	Leave Encashment	1,23,34,247	1,01,70,773
		<u>2,43,01,530</u>	<u>1,86,83,541</u>
19	Other Non Current Liability		
	Deffered Revenue-Non Current	6,43,933	7,90,647
	Deffered liability	13,17,36,458	4,76,82,705
		<u>13,23,80,391</u>	<u>4,84,73,351</u>
20	Borrowing		
	From Banks (Working Capital Loan)	49,56,77,601	49,13,65,254
		<u>49,56,77,601</u>	<u>49,13,65,254</u>

The working capital loan from Yes Bank for facility of Rs. 50 crore is secured by (i) Exclusive charge on 2 Acres of Land adjoining Jaypee Medical Centre, Noida providing minimum security cover of 1.5X (ii) Second Pari Passu Charge by way of Equitable Mortgage on the Land & Building of the Phase-I Project (504 bed multi-speciality hospital in village Shahpur Banger (Sector-128), Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (Phase-I) along with all buildings and structures thereon Approx. 5 Acres. (iii) First pari passu charge on the all the current assets of the Jaypee Medical Centre, Noida owned by borrower (both present and future), (iv) Second Pari Passu charge on Movable fixed assets (both present and future) of Jaypee Medical Centre, Noida. (v) Extension of Pledge of 51% of the paid-up equity capital of the Borrower at all times during the tenor of the facility. (vi) Unconditional and Irrevocable Personal Guarantee of Mr. Manoj Gaur. (vii) Unconditional and irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Jaypee Infratech Limited to remain valid till the tenor of the facilities.



21 Trade Payables		
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises	-	
Dues to other than Micro and Small enterprises	76,98,90,930	60,10,52,248
	<u>76,98,90,930</u>	<u>60,10,52,248</u>
22 Other Financial Liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt;	9,75,00,000	3,25,00,000
Security deposit	1,50,000	-
Book overdraft	6,37,74,337	-
Interest Accrued & Due	2,43,81,284	-
Interest Accrued But Not Due	4,74,83,821	-
Due to Staff	3,76,13,364	60,01,669
Expenses payable	8,82,14,631	15,07,23,608
Capital Suppliers	1,50,65,32,865	11,03,17,648
	<u>1,86,56,50,301</u>	<u>29,95,42,925</u>
23 Provisions		
Provision For Employee Benefit		
Gratuity	1,57,059	33,322
Leave Encashment	11,03,954	4,67,773
	<u>12,61,013</u>	<u>5,01,095</u>
24 Other Current Liabilities		
Advances from Customers	43,79,195	3,12,03,510
GST Payable	17,42,042	-
Service Tax Payable	-	72,368
TDS Payable	1,63,46,402	3,18,24,386
EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTION TO ESI PAYABLE	36,88,625	34,93,178
Deffered Revenue-Current	1,46,714	1,46,714
Expenses payable	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-
	<u>2,63,02,978</u>	<u>6,67,40,155</u>



Jaypee Healthcare Limited

Note No 14 & 15 Statement of changes In equity for the year ended as on March 31, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital	Amount
Opening Balance	4,27,50,00,000
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance	4,27,50,00,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Others Comprehensive Reserves	Total
	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of Defined benefit plan	
Balances at at March, 31 2017	(1,77,22,48,421)	(9,70,796)	(1,77,32,19,217)
Profit and loss during the year	(1,02,40,80,479)	-	(1,02,40,80,479)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	11,53,668	11,53,668
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,02,40,80,479)	11,53,668	(1,02,29,26,811)
Balances at at March, 31 2018	(2,79,63,28,900)	1,82,872	(2,79,61,46,028)



Share Capital

(i) Details of Authorized , Issued, Subscribed and fully paid share capital

Share Capital	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	60,00,00,000	6,00,00,00,000	60,00,00,000	6,00,00,00,000
Issued				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000
Subscribed & fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000
Total	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000

(ii) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year as at 31.03.2018

Particulars	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000
Shares Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the period	-	-	-	-
Any other movement	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000	42,75,00,000	4,27,50,00,000

(iii) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to equity shares:

The company has only one class of Equity Shares at par value of ₹10/- per share. which rank pari- passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

In the event of liquidation, each share carry equal rights and will be entitled to receive equal amount per share out of the remaining amount available with the Company after making preferential payments

(iv) Shares held by the holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries /associates:

42,75,00,000 Equity shares (including beneficial interest for 600 shares) are held by Jaypee Infratech Limited, the holding company.

(v) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Jaypee Infratech Limited	427500000*	100	427500000*	100

* Beneficial interest for 600 shares held by 6 individuals transferred to jaypee infratech limited.



Particulars	As at March,31 2018	As at March,31 2017
Other Equity		
(A) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(1,77,22,48,421)	(64,48,27,957)
Profit/Loss for the year	(1,02,40,80,479)	(1,12,74,20,464)
Closing Balance	(2,79,63,28,900)	(1,77,22,48,421)
ii) Other comprehensive Income		
(A) Remeasurement of Defined benefit plan		
Opening balance	(9,70,796)	(12,11,135)
Addition/Deduction during the year	11,53,668	2,40,339
Closing balance	1,82,872	(9,70,796)
Total	(2,79,61,46,028)	(1,77,32,19,217)



Jaypee Healthcare Limited
 Note to Profit and Loss for the period ended March, 31 2018

Note No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
25	Revenue from Operation		
	Revenue from Hospital	2,50,28,93,979	1,84,63,82,141
	Revenue from Pharmacy	13,81,81,112	11,37,70,441
		2,64,10,75,091	1,96,01,52,582
26	Other Income		
	Interest income from FDR	1,31,50,435	1,17,75,870
	Sale Of Scrap	11,50,772	6,87,139
	Miscellaneous Income	2,63,453	8,62,811
	Outlet Income	47,70,413	34,07,055
	Parking Income	34,65,166	23,65,646
	Other Income	3,09,28,968	28,31,472
		5,37,29,206	2,19,29,993
27	Cost of Sale		
	Consumption of Medical Items	55,75,87,494	42,23,75,748
	Pharmacy Sale	8,84,76,063	7,16,75,063
		64,60,63,557	49,40,50,811
28	Employee Benefit Expense		
	Salary, Wages, Bonus and other benefits	42,27,40,391	38,10,22,682
	Contribution to Provident fund & other fund	2,62,19,367	1,87,21,622
	Staff Welfare Expenses	84,89,295	60,56,474
		45,74,49,053	40,58,00,779
29	Finance Cost		
	Interest on Term Loan	60,32,10,024	55,23,84,648
	Other Finance Charges	67,53,714	1,11,63,085
		60,99,63,738	56,35,47,733
30	Depreciation and Amortization expense		
	Depreciation on Tangible Assets	34,76,44,699	35,10,87,359
	Amortization of Intangible Assets	15,36,004	13,81,306
		34,91,80,703	35,24,68,664
31	Other expenses		
	Doctor's Fees	67,56,61,076	55,90,34,342
	Life time expected credit losses	78,25,815	66,69,142
	Consultancy & Advisory Charges	3,96,20,993	3,44,00,384
	Electricity, Power & Fuel Expenses	13,23,07,721	11,31,80,487
	House Keeping Expenses	13,65,77,570	13,05,88,651
	Security Service Expenses	2,59,93,246	2,52,23,440
	Rates & Taxes	27,15,100	46,64,286
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	1,57,00,190	2,22,64,539
	Postage & Telephone Expenses	52,49,407	70,95,571
	Insurance Charges	78,89,503	98,91,625
	Vehicles Running & Maintenance	2,44,25,514	1,49,03,913
	Printing & Stationery	1,58,12,015	1,41,01,767
	Office Expenses	58,86,106	31,53,339
	Repair & Maintenance	7,49,10,408	6,35,50,763
	Marketing & Business Promotion Expenses	30,09,33,815	21,42,77,410
	Audit Fee	4,73,000	2,29,000
	Misc. Expenses	24,98,149	4,84,651
	Bank Charges	1,11,60,859	73,18,296
	Outsourced Pathlab Expenses	2,84,58,186	1,97,52,479
	Patient Catering Expenses	4,52,54,858	4,02,29,245
	Maintenance Charges - SF	6,74,76,900	
	Loss on Sale/disposal of fixed assets	1,07,46,718	
	Rental expenses	1,86,50,578	26,21,722
		1,65,62,27,727	1,29,36,35,052
32	Earnings Per Share in accordance with Accounting Standard [Ind AS 33] for the period ended on 31.03.2018		
	Net Profit after Tax	(1,02,29,26,811)	(1,12,71,80,125)
	Weighted average number of Equity Shares at the end of the period.	42,75,00,000	42,75,00,000
	Basic & diluted Earnings per share(₹)	(2.39)	(2.64)
	Face Value per Share(₹)	10	10



NOTE NO. 33 Contingent Liabilities & commitments not provided for:

Particulars	₹	₹
	March 31,2018	March 31,2017
Contingent Liabilities :-		
a) Outstanding Letters of Credit (including Foreign LCs) (Margin Money Current Year: Nil, Previous Year: Nil)	46,91,739	3,27,27,872
b) Bank Guarantee	32,00,000	32,00,000
Commitments :-		
d) Estimated amount of Contract of mobile application remaining to be executed (Net of advances)	9,27,850	8,67,350
d) Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on Capital Account (Net of advances)	-	50,64,200

NOTE NO. 34

Company started OPD operations at Jaypee Hospital, Chitta from 1st October 2016 & trial run of IPD operation commenced from June 2017. Incidental expenses (net of revenue) related to other departments were shown as pre-operative expenses in Capital Work In Progress till that date.

During the year, company commenced full fledged operation w.e.f. 1st January 2018 and incidental expenses (net of revenue) related to other departments shown as pre-operative expenses in Capital Work In Progress till 31st December 2017 were capitalised by allocating proportionately on the cost of major fixed assets capitalised as on that date.

NOTE NO. 35

In the opinion of Board of Directors the assets, other than fixed assets and non-current investments, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

NOTE NO. 36

(a) Provident Fund - Defined contribution Plan.

All employees are entitled to Provident Fund Benefit as per law. Amount debited to financial statements is ₹ 2,11,96,334/- during the year (Previous period ₹ 1,75,26,055/-).

(b) The Liability for Gratuity is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of current period. The actuarial valuation is made on Projected Unit Credit method as per Ind AS -19.

(c) Provision has been made for Gratuity and Leave Encashment as per actuarial valuation as below (Previous year figures are mentioned in brackets) :

The Summarized position of defined benefits recognized in Balance Sheet is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	2017-18		
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment	
I	Expenses recognized as Incidental Expenditure During Construction up to 31st March 2018.			
	1. Current Service Cost.	44,30,612	52,42,109	
		(37,19,756)	(49,07,365)	
	2. Interest Cost	6,28,138	7,81,933	
		(3,75,309)	(5,55,308)	
	3. Employee Contribution	-	-	
		(-)	(-)	
	4. Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	-11,53,668	-91,140	
	(- 2,40,339)	(1,79,777)		
5. Past Service Cost	-	-		
	(-)	(-)		
6. Benefits Paid	-3,26,830	-31,33,247		
	(-)	(-19,45,258)		
7. Total Expenses	35,78,252	27,99,655		
	38,54,726	36,97,192		
II	Net Asset/ (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018.			
	1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation.	1,21,24,342	1,34,38,201	
		1,21,24,342	1,34,38,201	
	2. Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	
	(-)	(-)		
3. Unfunded Liability /provision in Balance Sheet	(1,21,24,342)	-1,34,38,201		



		(-85,46,090)	(-1,06,38,546)
	4. Net Asset/ (Liability) as at March 31, 2018 .	(1,21,24,342)	(1,34,38,201)
		(-85,46,090)	(1,06,38,546)
III	Change in Obligation during the year ended March 31, 2018.		
	1. Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year.	-	1,06,38,546
		(-)	(69,41,354)
	2. Current Service Cost.	-	52,42,109
		(-)	(49,07,365)
	3. Interest Cost	-	7,81,933
		(-)	(5,55,308)
	4. Settlement Cost	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	5. Past Service Cost.	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	6. Re-measurements	-	-91,140
		(-)	(1,79,777)
	7. Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	-	-
		(-)	-
	8. Benefit Payments	-	-31,33,247
		(-)	(-19,45,258)
	9. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year.	-	1,34,38,201
		(-)	(1,06,38,546)
IV	Change in Assets during the year ended March, 2018.		
	1. Plan Assets at the beginning of the year.	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	2. Assets acquired on amalgamation in previous year.	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	3. Settlements	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	4. Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	5. Contribution by Employer	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	6. Actual Benefit Paid	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	7. Actuarial Gains / (Losses)	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	8. Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-
		(-)	(-)
	9. Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
		(-)	(-)
V.	Assets/Liabilities		
	As on		
		31.03.2018	31.03.2017
	Gratuity		
A	PBO (C)	1,21,24,342	85,46,090
B	Plan Assets	-	-
C	Net Assets/(Liabilities)	-1,21,24,342	(85,46,090)
	Leave Encashment		
A	PBO (C)	1,34,38,201	1,06,38,546
B	Plan Assets	-	-
C	Net Assets/(Liabilities)	(1,34,38,201)	(1,06,38,546)

VI. Enterprises best estimate of contribution during next year :

(i) Gratuity	₹ 61,05,197
(ii) Leave encashment	₹ 46,77,871

VII. Actuarial Assumptions

(I)	Discount Rate	7.80%
(II)	Mortality	As per IALM (2006-08)
(III)	Turnover Rate	
	- Up to 30 years	2%
	- 31 to 44 years	5%
	- Above 44 years	3%
(IV)	Future Salary Increase	5.5%

NOTE NO.37

Related Party Disclosures, as required in terms of 'IND AS -24' are given below:



I:- Relationships (Related party relationships are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors)

- a. Ultimate Holding Company : Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL)
b. Holding Company : Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL)

c. Fellow Subsidiary Companies:

- (1) Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
- (2) Himalyan Expressway Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (3) Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
- (4) Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (5) Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (6) Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (7) Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (8) Himalyaputra Aviation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (9) Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (10) Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (new name of Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited w.e.f. 21.02.2017 (subsidiary of JAL)
- (11) Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- (12) Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (subsidiary of JCCL)
- (13) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited (new name of Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited w.e.f. 05.04.2017, which again is the new name of Jaypee Mining Ventures Private Limited w.e.f. 24.03.2017) (Subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25.03.2017 only).
- (14) Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited ceased to be subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 08.09.15.
- (15) Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited (JUBVPL) (JV Associate Co. till 25.07.17. It became wholly owned subsidiary of JFIL [hence of JAL also] w.e.f. 26.07.17)
- (16) Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (JV Associate Co. till 25.07.17. It became subsidiary of JUBVPL [hence of JFIL & JAL also] w.e.f. 26.07.17)
- (17) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (18) Jaypee Powergrid Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (19) Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (20) Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (21) Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (22) Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.
- (23) Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) ceased to be subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 17.02.2017.

d. Associates Companies

- (1) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
- (2) Jaypee Powergrid Limited (JV Subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
- (3) Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (Subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
- (4) Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (Subsidiary of JPVL)(w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
- (5) Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (Subsidiary of JPVL)(w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
- (6) Bina Power Supply Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited w.e.f. 28.09.2015(w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited)
- (7) MP Jaypee Coal Limited (JV Associate Co. of JAL)
- (8) MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited (JV Associate Co.)
- (9) Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited (JV Associate Co. of JAL)
- (10) Jaypee Infra Ventures (A Private Company With Unlimited Liability) (JIV)
- (11) Jaypee Development Corporation Limited (JDCL) (Subsidiary of JIV)
- (12) Andhra Cements Limited (subsidiary of JDCL)
- (13) JIL Information Technology Limited (JILIT) (Subsidiary of JIV)
- (14) Gaur & Nagi Limited (Subsidiary of JILIT)
- (15) Jaypee International Logistics Company Private Limited (subsidiary of JIV)
- (16) Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited (subsidiary of JDCL)
- (17) RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJMPL)
- (18) Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (subsidiary of RPJMPL)
- (19) Rock Solid Cement Limited (subsidiary of RPJMPL)
- (20) Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited



- (21) Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (IEPL) (subsidiary of JIV)
(22) Anvi Hotels Private Limited (Subsidiary of JIV)(Dissolved w.e.f. 16.07.2016)
(23) Ibonshourne Limited (Subsidiary of IEPL w.e.f 11.01.2016)
(24) Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited (jointly controlled by Shri Manoj Gaur, Sunny Gaur & their relatives).
(25) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited (new name of Jaypee Mining Venture Private Limited w.e.f. 24.03.2017) controlled by Shri Sunny Gaur & Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma).
(26) Ceekay Estates Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(27) Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(28) Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ('Not For Profit' Private Limited Company) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(29) Dixit Holdings Private Limited (DHPL) (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(30) JC World Hospitality Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(31) JC Wealth & Investments Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(32) CK World Hospitality Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(33) Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(34) Pac Pharma Drugs and Chemicals Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(35) Think different Enterprises Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur & Smt. Rekha Dixit).
(36) 3. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JV Subsidiary of JPVL)(w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of fellow subsidiary of Jaypee Healthcare Limited).
(37) First Light Estates Private Limited (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur,Shri Sunny Gaur& Smt. Rekha Dixit).

(e) Key Managerial Personnel:

- (1) Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director (w.e.f. 15.04.2016)
(2) Smt. Rekha Dixit, Whole-time director (w.e.f. 25.02.2015)
(3) Shri Malyawant Passi, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 01.01.2017)
(4) Ms. Divya Yadav, Company Secretary (w.e.f. 12.12.2017)

Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above: (in ₹)

Nature of Transactions	Referred in (a) above	Referred in (b) above	Referred in (c) above	Referred in (d) above	Referred in (e) above
Receipts/ Income	-	-	-	-	-
Share Application Money received					
Expenditure					
Contract Expenses	6,74,76,900 (1,34,21,155)			97,41,592 (10,22,99,581)	
Cement/Goods Purchases/IT Services, supply & Installation				2,55,18,168 (2,33,10,202)	
Advertisement				2,18,04,603 (2,59,79,312)	
Others		11,06,57,469 (9,79,59,419)		1,40,00,00,000 -	1,69,86,602 (17,60,239)
Project Transfer		-			
Outstanding					
Receivables					
Advance Payment	(-) (-)	- -72,61,37,932			
Payables					
Creditors	11,74,75,303 (6,60,29,634)	9,53,93,662 (22,59,29,680)		6,83,02,240 (6,65,50,199)	18,05,978 (4,61,429)

1 Previous Year figures are given in brackets.



a. Earnings in foreign Currency :

Particulars	Year ended 2017-18	Year ended 2016-17
Patient Receipt	35,49,51,197	17,19,63,033

b. Expenditure in Foreign Currency :

Particulars	Year ended 2017-18	Year ended 2016-17
Finance Charges	54,213	10,11,089
Patient Refund	44,53,856	63,03,353
CIF value of import of Capital Goods	12,82,720	2,21,179

NOTE NO. 38

There is net Deferred tax assets however, the provision for net Deferred Tax Assets for timing difference has not been created as a matter of prudence as the company believes that in view of virtual uncertainty of future taxable income against which reversal of such deferred tax can be made.

NOTE NO. 39

As per the information available from the Management there are no Small Scale Industrial Undertakings to whom the Company owes more than ₹ 1 Lakh outstanding for more than 30 days as on 31st March 2018.

NOTE NO. 40

As per the information available with the company, the company has no dues to micro & Small Enterprises during the period ended 31st March 2018 .

NOTE NO. 41

(a) All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

(b) Previous year figures have been reworked/regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to those of current year.

Note No. -42 Capital Management

(A) Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt.

Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Debt*	5,69,04,22,559	5,25,92,35,435
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal)	13,65,73,103	18,73,85,179
Net debt	5,55,38,49,456	5,07,18,50,256
Total Equity	1,47,88,53,972	2,50,17,80,783
Net Debts and Total equity	7,03,27,03,428	7,57,36,31,039
Net debt to debt and equity ratio	78.97%	66.97%

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities and books overdraft
Total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

Note 43 : Fair Value Measurement

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Trade receivables	18,89,55,035	11,92,34,696
(ii) Cash and Bank balance	13,65,73,103	18,73,85,179
(iii) Loans	12,74,27,037	23,29,15,464
(iv) other financial assets	42,49,987	32,03,506
	45,72,05,162	54,27,38,844
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings	5,69,04,22,559	5,25,92,35,435
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1,76,91,99,962	11,72,50,279
(iii) Trade and other payables	76,98,90,930	60,10,52,248
Total	8,22,95,13,451	5,97,75,37,962

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy



This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (A) recognised and measured at fair value and (B) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values, the group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Fair value measurements

Particulars	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017		
Financial assets				
a) Security deposit	12,29,229	6,82,653	Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the company's current borrowings rate at the end of reporting period
Financial Liabilities				
a) Borrowings	5,19,47,44,958	4,76,78,70,181	Level 2	Discounted estimated cash flow through the expected life of the borrowings
b) Security deposit	10,49,660	9,30,963	Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the company's current borrowings rate at the end of reporting period

The fair values of current debtors, cash & bank balances, loan to related party, security deposit to government department, current creditors and current borrowings and other financial liability are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i) Financial assets - Current		
Trade receivables	18,89,55,035	11,92,34,696
Cash and cash equivalents	1,96,71,946	5,78,71,163
Bank Balances	11,69,01,157	12,95,14,016
Loans	12,74,27,037	23,29,15,464
Other Financial assets	12,94,190	15,14,876
ii) Financial liabilities - Current		
Trade payables	76,98,90,930	60,10,52,248
Borrowing	49,56,77,601	49,13,65,254
Other Financial liabilities (other than current maturity of loan)	1,76,81,50,301	11,63,19,317

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following method and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

The Carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowing, other financial assets/ Liabilities, cash and cash equivalents. are considered to be their fair value, due to their short term nature.

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, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.



Note 44 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company principal financial asset includes loan , trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise 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 risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of the fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio .

(i) The exposure of group borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Variable rate borrowings	49,56,77,601	49,13,65,254
Fixed rate borrowings	5,19,47,44,958	4,76,78,70,181
Total borrowings	5,69,04,22,559	5,25,92,35,435

(ii) As at the end of reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts outstanding:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018			As at March 31, 2017		
	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans
Cash Credit Limit	13.93%	49,56,77,601	8.71%	13.93%	49,13,65,254	9.34%
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		49,56,77,601			49,13,65,254	

(iii) Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points			
	Impact on Profit before Tax			
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
INR	+50	+50	24,78,388.01	24,56,826.27
	- 50	- 50	(24,78,388.01)	(24,56,826.27)

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not operates internationally and as the Company has not obtained any foreign currency loans and also doesn't have any foreign currency trade payables and foreign receivables outstanding therefore, the company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price Risk

The company exposure to equity securities price risk arises from the investments held by company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss. The company does not have any investments at the current year end and previous year which are held for trading. Therefore no sensitivity is provided.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually

The average credit period on sales of services & goods is 15-45 days.

No interest is charged on trade receivables.

Trade receivables may be analysed as follows:



Age of receivables	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Within the credit period		
1-30 days past due	5,93,24,797	2,77,91,515
31-60 days past due	4,00,93,979	2,22,25,038
61-90 days past due	1,97,60,708	1,14,91,332
More than 90 days past due	4,72,36,106	4,19,50,258
Ageing	Expected credit loss	
Within the credit period		
1-30 days past due	-	-
31-60 days past due	-	-
61-90 days past due	-	-
More than 90 days past due	28,54,669	36,45,378

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2018						
Borrowings	13.93%	52,38,65,254	1,28,64,40,499	4,11,01,77,581	5,92,04,83,334	5,69,04,22,559
Trade payables		76,98,90,930			76,98,90,930	76,98,90,930
Other financial liabilities		1,76,81,50,301		20,00,000	11,72,50,279	1,76,91,99,962
Total		3,06,19,06,485	1,28,64,40,499	4,11,21,77,581	6,80,76,24,542	8,22,95,13,451
Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2017						
Borrowings	13.93%	52,38,65,254	58,25,00,000	4,27,67,23,236	5,38,30,88,490	5,25,92,35,435
Trade payables		60,10,52,248			60,10,52,248	60,10,52,248
Other financial liabilities		26,70,42,925		20,00,000	26,90,42,925	26,79,73,888
Total		1,39,19,60,427	58,25,00,000	4,27,87,23,236	6,25,31,83,663	6,12,82,61,571

