

**Aditya Birla Wellness Private
Limited**

**AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 March 2017**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To
The Members of
ADITYA BIRLA WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of Cash Flow and the statement of change in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

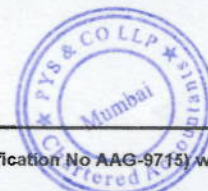
This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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





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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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 it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flow and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; and





- 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; and
 - iv. The disclosure requirement as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017 is not applicable to the Company - Refer Note [*] of Ind AS financial statements.

For PYS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.:012388S

(Anand Mohta)
Partner
Membership No. 111128



Place: Mumbai
Dated: 8

08 MAY 2017



ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has regular programme of physically verification of its fixed assets by which all the fixed assets are verified in a phased manner on yearly basis. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed by the management on such verification during the year.
- (c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable properties. In view of this, paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- (ii) Considering the nature of business, the Company does not have Inventory. In view of this, paragraph 3(ii)(a) 3(ii)(b) and 3(ii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, made investments, given guarantees and security during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provision of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder apply.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement for maintenance of cost records specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year for the period of more than six month from the date they became payable. As explained to us, the company did not have any dues on account of duty of customs, duty of excise, sales tax and value added tax.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the appropriate authorities.





- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from banks, financial institutions, and government or debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instances of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees have been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such cases by the management.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has made private placement of equity shares and all the requirements of the Section 42 of the Companies has been complied. The amounts raised from the same have been applied for the purposes for which it was raised.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For PYS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.:012388S

(Anand Mohta)
Partner
Membership No. 111128



Place: Mumbai
Dated:

08 MAY 2017



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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 Aditya Birla Science and Technology Company Private Limited as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on, the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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

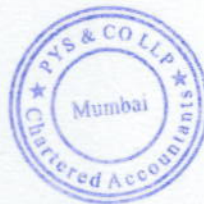
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to further 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 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For PYS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.:012388S

(Anand Mohta)
Partner
Membership No. 111128



Place: Mumbai
Dated:

08 MAY 2017

Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited

CIN:U74999MH2016PTC282782

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousand)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-2017
ASSETS		
Non Current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	4,822
(b) Other intangible assets	3	147
(c) Intangible assets under development	3	52,701
		57,670
Current assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Trade receivables	4	3,814
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	110,074
(iii) Other financial assets	6	650
(b) Other current assets	7	3,611
		118,149
		175,819
Total assets		175,819
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	8	17,000
(b) Other equity		87,806
Total equity		104,806
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	9	7,555
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	57,794
(b) Other current liabilities	11	3,481
(c) Provisions	12	2,183
		71,013
		71,013
Total liabilities		71,013
		175,819
Total equity and liabilities		175,819

Significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For PYS & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants


Anand Mohta
Partner
Membership No: 111128



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

For and behalf of Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited


Sushil Agarwal
Director
DIN-00060017


Mayank Bathwal
Director
DIN-06804440



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited

CIN:U74999MH2016PTC282782

Statement of profit or loss for the period from 23 June 2016 to 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousand)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Period Ended March 31, 2017
Revenue from Operations	13	759
Total Income		759
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expense	14	18,956
Depreciation and amortisation expense		523
Other expenses	15	5,347
Total Expenses		24,826
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(24,067)
Tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Profit for the period		(24,067)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(24,067)
Earnings per equity share:		
(1) Basic		(46.10)
(2) Diluted		(46.10)

Significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For PYS & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Anand Mohta
Partner
Membership No: 111128



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

For and behalf of Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited

Sushil Agarwal
Director
DIN-00060017

Mayank Bathwal
Director
DIN-06804440



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH2016PTC282782
Cash Flow Statement for the period from 23 June 2016 to 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousand)

Particulars	Period Ended March 31, 2017
(A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(24,067)
Add: Depreciation and Amortisation	523
Less: Profit on sale of current investments	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(23,544)
Adjustments for working capital changes :	
(Increase) in loans and advances	(3,611)
Increase in trade payable and other payables	18,312
(Increase) in trade and other receivable	(4,464)
Net change in working capital	10,237
Operating cash flows after working capital changes	(13,307)
Direct taxes paid	-
Net cash (used) in operating activities	(13,307)
(B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of property plant and equipment (including intangible asset under development)	(5,492)
Net cash (used) in investment activities	(5,492)
(C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital (including security premium)	48,873
Proceeds from share application money pending allotment	80,000
Net cash generated from in financing activities	128,873
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	110,074
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	-
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	110,074
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	110,074

Note:

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "Indirect method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -7) on "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our report of even date attached

For PYS & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants



Anand Mohta
Partner
Membership No: 111128



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited



Sushil Agarwal
Director
DIN-00060017



Mayank Bathwal
Director
DIN-06804440



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited

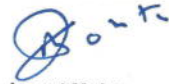
CIN:U74999MH2016PTC282782

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousand)

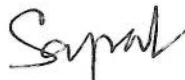
	Equity share capital	Share application money pending allotment	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current period :					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the period	17,000	80,000	33,000	-	130,000
Loss during the period	-	-	-	(24,067)	(24,067)
Share issue expenses	-	-	(1,127)	-	(1,127)
Comprehensive loss during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31 March 2017	17,000	80,000	31,873	(24,067)	104,806

As per our report of even date attached
For PYS & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants



Anand Mohta
Partner
Membership No: 111128

For and behalf of Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited



Sushil Agarwal
Director
DIN-00060017



Mayank Bathwal
Director
DIN-06804440

Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

NOTE: 3

Property, plant and equipment
Tangible Assets

(Rs. in thousand)

Particulars	IT equipments	Total
Gross Block		
Opening Balance as at 23 June 2016		-
Additions	5,316	5,316
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2017	5,316	5,316
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Balance as at 23 June 2016		-
Depreciation for the period	494	494
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2017	494	494
Net Block		
As at 31 Mar 2017	4,822	4,822

Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Opening Balance as at 23 June 2016	-	-
Additions	177	177
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2017	177	177
Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening Balance as at 23 June 2016	-	-
Amortisation for the period	30	30
Accumulated amortisation on disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2017	30	30
Net Block		
As at 31 Mar 2017	147	147

Intangible Assets Under Development

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Opening Balance as at 23 June 2016	-	-
Additions	52,701	52,701
Disposals/ capitalised during the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2017	52,701	52,701



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(Rs. in thousand)
As at
31-Mar-2017

Note 4

Trade receivables

Unsecured, considered good*

*Due from holding company

3,814

3,814

Note 5

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances with banks

Current account

110,074

110,074

Note 6

Other financial assets

Other Receivables

650

650

Note 7

Other Current Assets

Advances

Prepaid expenses

Balances with government authorities

2,098

751

762

3,611



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(Rs. in thousand)
As at
31-Mar-2017

NOTE 8

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised:

10,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

1,00,000

1,00,000

Issued, Subscribed & fully paid-up

1,700,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

17,000

17,000

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

S. No.	Description	As at 31 March 2017	
		Equity Shares	
1	At the beginning of the period		-
2	Add: Shares issued during the period		17,00,000
3	No of Shares outstanding at the end of the period		17,00,000

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

c) Equity shares held by Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited along with its nominees- No. of Shares- 8,670,000.

d) Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares and the number of shares held are as under:-

Equity Shares

S. No.	Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2017	
		No of Shares held	% of total paid-up equity share capital
1	Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited along with its nominee	8,67,000	51.00%
2	MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	8,33,000	49.00%



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(Rs. in thousand)
As at
31-Mar-2017

Note 9

Trade Payables

Outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises

7,555

7,555

“Micro and Small Scale Business Entities :

There are no Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2017 and no interest payment made during the year to any Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 10

Other financial liabilities

Salary payable

5,093

Payable toward capital expenditure

52,701

57,794

Note 11

Other Current Liabilities

Statutory dues payable

901

Unearned revenue

2,580

3,481

Note 12

Short-Term Provisions

Provisions for employee benefits:

Leave encashment

373

Long Term Incentive Plan

590

Gratuity (unfunded)

1,220

2,183



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(Rs. in thousand)
Period Ended
31-Mar-2017

Note 13

Revenue from operations

Services Income	759
	<u>759</u>

Note 14

Employee benefits expense

Salaries and allowances	17,226
Gratuity expenses	1,220
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	373
Staff welfare expenses	137
	<u>18,956</u>

Note 15

Other Expenses

Rent	822
Rates and taxes	10
Advertisement	30
Legal and professional expenses	285
Printing and stationery	22
Travelling and conveyance	643
Communication expenses	60
Auditors' remuneration	100
Electricity charges	152
Wellness tracking expenses	2,934
IT expenses	17
Miscellaneous expenses	272
	<u>5,347</u>



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2017

1. Corporate Information :

Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary Company of Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited and the ultimate holding is Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited. The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company was incorporated on June 23, 2016 with Corporate Identification Number (CIN): U74999MH2016PTC282782 with specific purpose of providing and servicing incentives wellness programs and related programs. Registered office of the Company is situated at D- Wing, 1st Floor, Aditya Birla Centre, S.K. Ahire Marg, Worli Mumbai Mumbai - 400030 and principal place of business is at 13th Floor, Nirfon Complex, Western Express Highway , Goregaon (E), Mumbai-400063.

2. Significant Accounting Policies :

a Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, on the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

b Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Provisions

c Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off up to the nearest thousands except where otherwise indicated.

d Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

e Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue from sale of services

The revenue from service income is recognized over the period of the contract.

f Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement



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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories;
at amortised cost through profit or loss
at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets at amortised cost

A financial assets is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met :

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company i.e. Trade Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by impairment amount.

After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material lay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Management has evaluated the impairment provision requirement under IND AS 109 and has listed down below major facts for trade and other receivables impairment provisioning:

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and other contractual revenue receivables- ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs in case of same subsequently measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are directly recorded in Statement of Profit & Loss where financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

After initial recognition, interest-bearing instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the transaction cost amortisation process. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Fair value measurement

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset

in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

g Property, Plant and Equipment

Tangible assets stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure incurred on such assets is expensed out in the year of expense except where such expenditure increases the future economic benefits from the existing assets.

Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits are attributable to the assets which will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured easily.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided using the straight-line method based on the economic useful life of assets as determined by the management is as below;

S No.	Asset Type	Estimated Useful life (Years)
1	IT Equipment	4

The useful lives of tangible fixed assets are assessed taking into account technical advice, the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes etc. Further, for the class of assets, the management believe that the useful lives as given above best represent the period our which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on Intangible assets is provided using the straight-line method based on the economic useful life of assets as determined by the management is as below;

S No.	Asset Type	Estimated Useful life (Years)
1	Software	3

h Impairment of Non Financial Assets:

At each balance sheet date, management assesses whether there is any indication, based on internal / external factors, that an asset may be impaired. Impairment occurs where the carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal.

i Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of Statement of Cash flows include cash and cheques in hand; bank balances liquid mutual funds and other investments with original maturity of three months or less which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.



J Direct and Indirect Tax

i) Direct Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

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

Deferred income tax is recognized for future tax consequences attributable to timing differences between income as determined by the financial statements and the recognition for income tax purposes. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

ii) Indirect Taxes

The Company claims credit of service tax for input services, which is set off against tax on output services. The unutilized credits, if any are carried forward to the future period for set off where there is reasonable certainty of utilization.

K Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries & bonuses are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Other Long Term Employment Benefits (Earned Leave , Long Term Employment Benefit)

Compensated absences are entitled to be carried forward for future encashment or availment, at the option of the employee during the tenure of the employment, subject to the rules framed by the Company in this regard. Accumulated compensated absences entitlements outstanding at the close of the year are accounted on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation. Accumulated entitlements at the time of separation are entitled to be encashed.

i) Post employment Obligations

The Company operates the following post - employment schemes :

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity and,
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

ii) Defined contribution scheme

The Company defined contribution schemes for provident fund to provide retirement benefits to its employees. These are plans in which the Company pays predefined amounts to recognised provident fund and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. These comprise of contributions to the employees' provident fund. The Company's payments to the defined contribution plans are reported as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

iii) Defined benefit scheme

The Company provides for gratuity as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employee who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / terminations is the employee last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is funded. The Company accounts for liability for future gratuity benefits based on independent actuarial valuation under IND AS 19 'Employee Benefits'. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. The liability or assets recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

I Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the balance sheet date. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

m Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or it cannot be reliably estimated. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed.



Aditya Birla Wellness Private Company Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousands)

- 16 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)**
There are no contingent liability as at the period end.

17 Capital commitment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	7,200

18 Earning per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(24,067)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS*	522,022
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution*	522,022
Face value per share	10
Basic earning per share	(46.10)
Diluted earning per share	(46.10)

* There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

19 Employee benefits

Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity)

The scheme (non funded) is a non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and service. The following table shows the amounts recognised in the 'Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.'

a Change in benefit obligation	As at 31 March 2017
Liability at the beginning of the year	-
Transfer In/Out	-
Past Service cost	640
Interest cost	-
Current Service cost	580
Benefits paid	-
Benefits payable	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	-
Liability at the end of the year	1,220
b Net actuarial (gain) / loss	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on obligations	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	-
Net actuarial gain / (loss)	-



c Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet	
Defined benefit obligation as at end of the year	1,220
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-
Net liability / (asset)	1,220
Current Liability	14
Non Current Liability	1,206
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	
Past Service cost	640
Current Service Out	580
Interest cost	-
Expected return on plan assets	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	-
Total included in "employee benefits"	1,220
e Principal actuarial assumptions	
Discount rate	7.40%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 06-08)	100.00%
As at 31 March 2017	
Experience history	
Defined benefit obligation	1,220
loss	-

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2017 is as shown below, the sensitivity analysis is calculated by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2017
Assumptions	Discount rate	Salary growth rate
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Increase by 1.00 %	-14.90%	18.00%
Decrease by 1.00 %	18.10%	-15.10%

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2017
Assumptions	Attrition Rate	Mortality Rate
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Increase by 1.00 %	-7.20%	0.10%
Decrease by 1.00 %	8.70%	-0.10%

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	Rs. In thousand
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	14
Between 2 and 5 years	89
Between 6 and 10 years	180
More than 10 years	4,435
Total expected payments	4,718

20 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company is not required to constitute a CSR Committee as company does not fulfill the condition given under u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013.



21 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

22 Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the period by categories:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2017
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalent	110,074
Trade receivables	3,814
Other financial assets	650
At end of the year	114,538
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	7,555
Other financial liabilities	57,794
At end of the year	65,349

Credit Risk : 'Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company top management in accordance with the Company's policy.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. Credit risk on cash balances with Bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. The exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is limited because it is due from the related parties and the same are entities with acceptable credit rating.

(a) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are not due as at the end of reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2017
Within credit days	-
	-

(b) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2017
Trade receivables:	
Less than 60 days	3,814
61 to 120 days	-
120 to 180 days	-
Over 180 days	-
Total	3,814

The Company has not recognised any loss allowance as company expected there is no credit loss to the company.



23 Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any foreign currency obligation.

24 Interest rate risk

Currently, the Company does not have any financial asset or liability that is exposed to interest rate risk.

25 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total
Year ended 31 March 2017				
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Other financial liabilities	-	57,795	-	57,795
Trade and other payables	-	7,555	-	7,555
	-	65,350	-	65,350

At present, the Company does not expect to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

26 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio is Net-Debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities, less cash and cash equivalent.

Particulars	As at 31-March-2017
Trade payables	7,555
Other financial liabilities	57,794
Less: cash and cash equivalents *	(65,349)
Net debt	-
Total equity	104,806
Total member's capital	104,806
Capital and net debt	104,806
Gearing ratio (%)*	-

* Adjustment of cash and cash equivalent is made to the extent of, lower of free cash and cash equivalent and net debt.

27 The Company provides for current tax on taxable income for the current accounting period as per the provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax charge or credit and corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the asset can be realized in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward of losses under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available against which deferred tax assets can be realized.



28 Related Party Disclosures

During the year, the following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business :
 Related party relationships :

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Holding company	Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.
Associate	MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.

Notes:

- No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off/back during the period.
- The relationships as mentioned above pertain to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period.
- Related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirement of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 24 "Related Party Disclosure" and the same have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

Transaction with related parties :	Period Ended 31 March 2017
1 Allotment of Equity Shares	
Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited	25,010
MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	24,990
	50,000
2 Share application received	
Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited	40,800
MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	39,200
	80,000
3 Payable towards Assets purchased	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	4,678
	4,678
4 Expense to be recovered	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,316
MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	650
	3,966
5 Transfer of Assets	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	638
	638
6 Reimbursement of expense	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	2,142
	2,142
7 Closing Balance	
Receivables	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,814
MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	650
	4,464
8 Payables	
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	7,377
	7,377



9	Share Capital	
	Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited	8,670
	MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	8,330
		17,000
10	Securities Premium	
	Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited	16,340
	MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	16,660
		33,000
11	Share Application Money pending allotment	
	Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited	40,800
	MMI Strategic Investment Pty Ltd.	39,200
		80,000

- No amount in respect of the related parties have been written off/back are provided for during the quarter.
- Related party relationship have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

- 29 There was no impairment loss on the fixed assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.
- 30 The Company has been incorporated on 23 June 2016 This being the first financial statements presented by the Company, there are no previous year's figures.
- 31 Disclosure pursuant to the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 08/11/2016 to 30/12/2016 :-

	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11. 2016			
(+) Permitted receipts			
(-) Permitted payments		NIL	
(-) Amount deposited in Banks			
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12. 2016			

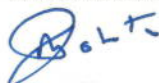
32 Events after the end of the reporting year

Pursuant to Resolution passed in Board Meeting held on 3 April 2017, The Company has allotted 1,306,667 Equity Shares to MMI Strategic Investments Pty Limited having face value of Rs. 10 each at premium of Rs. 20 each on right basis.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 32

As per our report of even date attached

For PYS & CO.
Chartered Accountants



Anand Mohta
Partner
(Membership No. 111128)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Aditya Birla Wellness Private Limited



Mayank Bathwal
Director



Sushil Agarwal
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017



Place : Mumbai
Date : 08 May 2017

