STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act., read with [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2018

ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING OF "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE

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

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not been commented upon.

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

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced loans to directors / to a company in which the Director is interested to which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply and hence not commented upon. Further, as per information and explanations given by the management, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the company.

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

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company.

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

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, duty of excise, duty of custom, cess are not applicable to the Company.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to bank. The Company did not have any outstanding dues from financial institution, debenture holders or Government.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/further public offer/debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the

Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment by way of conversion of share warrants into equity shares during the year. According to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the amounts raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. The maximum of the idle/ surplus funds invested during the year was Rs.12,036.15 lakhs of which Rs. Nil was outstanding at the end of the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2018

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAX VENTURES AND INDUSTRIES LIMTED (FORMERLY CAPRICORN VENTURES 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 Max Ventures and Industries 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2018

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2018

₹ in Lakhs

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	61.28	39.12	14.41
Intangible assets	4	6.50	4.09	-
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	27,920.62	23,061.40	16,704.95
(ii) Loans	6	37.15	33.27	550.06
(iii) Other bank balances	6	0.25	0.25	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	136.35	-	2.43
Other non-current assets	7	286.92	-	-
Non-Current tax assets	8	138.80	138.52	21.17
		28,587.87	**23,276.65**	**17,293.02**
Current assets				
Financial assets	9			
(i) Investments		4,613.00	12,293.39	-
(ii) Trade receivables		415.27	177.55	328.28
(iii) Loans		6,106.96	1,164.84	149.38
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents		56.98	51.33	1,126.37
(v) Other financial assets		59.82	105.99	47.29
Other current assets	10	65.80	72.16	23.08
		11,317.83	**13,865.26**	**1,674.40**
TOTAL ASSETS		**39,905.70**	**37,141.91**	**18,967.42**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11	7,264.81	6,897.79	5,339.68
Other equity	11	31,940.04	23,566.83	13,354.52
Money received against share warrants		-	672.53	-
Total equity		**39,204.85**	**31,137.15**	**18,694.20**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	12	2.63	5.63	-
Long term provisions	13	16.55	11.82	2.96
Other non-current liabilities	14	19.98	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	-	19.52	-
		39.16	**36.97**	**2.96**

₹ in Lakhs

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	16			
(i) Borrowings		-	5,600.00	-
(ii) Trade payables		507.62	262.87	229.09
(iii) Other current financial liabilities		26.52	13.06	-
Other current liabilities	18	91.04	64.59	32.59
Short term provisions	17	36.51	27.27	8.58
		661.69	**5,967.79**	**270.26**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**700.85**	**6,004.76**	**273.22**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**39,905.70**	**37,141.91**	**18,967.42**
		-		-
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			
Other notes on accounts	3-43			

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date: 17th May , 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

Dinesh Kumar Mittal
(Director)
DIN: 00040000

Sahil Vachani
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00761695

Nitin Kumar Kansal
(Chief Financial Officer)

Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran
(Company Secretary)

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17th May , 2018

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

₹ in Lakhs

	Notes	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	19	2,887.11	1,482.44
Other income	20	7,525.47	6.96
Total income		**10,412.58**	**1,489.40**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	21	663.15	621.46
Finance costs	22	1.03	208.61
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	12.98	5.22
Other expenses	24	2,055.45	919.15
Total expenses		**2,732.61**	**1,754.44**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**7,679.97**	**(265.04)**
Tax expenses	25		
- Current tax		1,834.35	-
- Adjustment of tax related to earlier years		0.77	-
- Deferred tax		(155.86)	21.49
Total tax expense		**1,679.26**	**21.49**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**6,000.71**	**(286.53)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(2.80)	1.32
Income tax effect		0.82	(0.46)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	26	**(1.98)**	**0.86**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**5,998.73**	**(285.67)**
Earnings per equity share (Nominal Value of share Rs.10/-)	27		
Basic (Rs.)		8.33	(0.52)
Diluted (Rs.)		8.23	(0.52)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
Other notes on accounts	3-43		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Dinesh Kumar Mittal
(Director)
DIN: 00040000

Sahil Vachani
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00761695

Nitin Kumar Kansal
(Chief Financial Officer)

Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran
(Company Secretary)

Place : Gurugram
Date: 17th May , 2018

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17th May , 2018

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for year ended March 31, 2018

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs
Shares of Rs. 10/- each, issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2016	**53,396,800**	**5,339.68**
Add: Equity share issued (refer note 39)	15,523,870	1,552.39
Add: Shares issued for stock options exercised during the year (refer note 11)	57,208	5.72
As at March 31, 2017	**68,977,878**	**6,897.79**
Add: Equity share issued (refer note 39)	3,448,894	344.89
Add: Shares issued for stock options exercised during the year (refer note 11)	221,333	22.13
As at March 31, 2018	**72,648,105**	**7,264.81**

b) Other equity ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total equity
	Capital reserve (Refer note 11(ii))	Securities premium account (Refer note 11(ii))	Employee stock options outstanding (Refer note 11(ii))	Retained earnings (Refer note 11(ii))	
As at April 1, 2016	13,042.52	-	24.28	287.72	13,354.52
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(286.53)	(286.53)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	0.86	0.86
Addition/deletion on equity shares issued (refer note 39(a) and 11)	-	10,556.24	6.67	-	10,562.91
Adjustment due to share issue expenses	-	(64.93)	-	-	(64.93)
Addition on equity shares issued under ESOP scheme (refer note 11)	-	6.67	(6.67)	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	13,042.52	10,497.98	24.28	2.05	23,566.83
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	6,000.71	6,000.71
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1.98)	(1.98)
Addition on equity shares issued (refer note 39(b))	-	2,345.24	-	-	2,345.24
Addition on equity shares issued under ESOP scheme (refer note 11)	-	6.01	(6.01)	-	-
Addition/deletion on equity shares (refer note 11)	-	26.60	2.64	-	29.24
	13,042.52	**12,875.83**	**20.91**	**6,000.78**	**31,940.04**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2				
Other notes on accounts					

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

Dinesh Kumar Mittal
(Director)
DIN: 00040000

Sahil Vachani
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00761695

Nitin Kumar Kansal
(Chief Financial Officer)

Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran
(Company Secretary)

Place : Gurugram
Date: 17th May , 2018

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17th May , 2018

CASH FLOWS STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2018

₹ in Lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	7,679.97	(265.04)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11.52	4.67
Amortization of intangible assets	1.46	0.55
Provision for doubtful debts	89.46	-
Provision for doubtful advances	769.96	-
Profit on sale of current investment	(728.52)	(13.67)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(118.94)	(94.09)
Net loss on disposal of fixed asset	0.32	-
Gain on stake sale of subsidiary	(7,500.32)	-
Unwinding of interest on zero coupon non-convertible debentures	(505.88)	(191.45)
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(3.81)	(3.02)
Interest income	(357.68)	(105.78)
Guarantee Fee	(21.06)	-
Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	1.00	208.44
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(682.52)**	**(459.39)**
Working capital adjustments:		
Movements in provisions	11.16	28.87
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(516.65)	12.73
Increase in trade and other payables	214.95	82.09
Cash generated from operations	**(970.06)**	**(335.70)**
Income tax paid	(1,831.93)	(117.36)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(2,801.99)**	**(453.06)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.51	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances)	(33.00)	(34.02)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries	104.00	1,160.24
Loan given to subsidiaries	(5,702.72)	(1,552.23)
Interest received	196.32	32.37
Purchase of current investments in financial instruments	(24,100.00)	(14,261.13)
Proceeds from redemption of financial instruments	32,627.85	2,075.50
Acquisition of a subsidiary/investment in subsidiary	(13,052.62)	(6,165.00)
Net cash flows from/(used) in investing activities	**(9,952.66)**	**18,744.27**

₹ in Lakhs

		for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital including security premium		2,017.60	12,043.70
Proceeds from sale of stake in subsidiary		16,295.04	-
Proceeds from issuance of ESOP's including security premium		48.73	5.72
Proceeds from money received from share warrants		-	672.53
Interest paid		(1.00)	(208.44)
Repayments of short-term borrowings		(5,600.00)	(500.00)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		-	6,100.00
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		5.09	10.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(5.16)	(1.22)
Net cash flows (used)/from financing activities		**12,760.30**	**18,122.29**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5.65	(1,075.04)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		51.33	1,126.37
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		**56.98**	**51.33**
Components of cash and cash equivalents :-			
		As at March 31, 2018	**As at March 31, 2017**
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts		56.89	50.86
Cash on hand		0.09	0.47
		56.98	**51.33**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
Other notes on accounts	3-43		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date: 17th May , 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

Dinesh Kumar Mittal
(Director)
DIN: 00040000

Sahil Vachani
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00761695

Nitin Kumar Kansal
(Chief Financial Officer)

Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran
(Company Secretary)

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17th May , 2018

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2018

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Max Ventures and Industries Limited (the Company) is a company registered under Companies Act, 2013 and incorporated on January 20, 2015. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of making business investments and providing shared services to the group companies. The Company's shares got listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange as on June 22, 2016. Registered office of the Company is located at 419, Bhai Mohan Singh Nagar, Village Railmajra, Tehsil Balachaur, Nawanshehar, Punjab - 144533

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of directors of the Company on May 17, 2018.

Significant accounting policies

2A BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. For all years up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the first financial statement of the Company prepared in accordance with IND AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. Refer to note 36, 37 and 38 for information on adoption of IND AS. The Company is in Phase-2 of Ind-AS adoption, accordingly date of transition is April 1, 2016.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value
Financial Statement are presented in INR and all values are rounded to nearest Lakhs (INR 00,000) except when otherwise stated

2B SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assets	**Useful lives estimated by the management (years)**
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	3 - 5 Years
Computers	3- 6 Years
Vehicles	3 - 8 Years
Leasehold improvements	Over life of lease or life of asset whichever is less

c. Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

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

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

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of 3-6 years.

d. Impairment of non financial assets

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For the remaining economic life of the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU), a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In this case, the growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.
An assessments is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously

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

e. Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

The Company classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories :

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit & loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (other than equity in subsidiaries) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Equity investment in subsidiaries are recognised at cost. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. The difference between the transaction amount and amortised cost in case of interest free loan to subsidiaries based on expected repayment period is considered as deemed investment.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

(i) Debt instruments at amortized cost

(ii) Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) Business model test : The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to released its fair value change), and

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

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

Debt instruments at Fair value through profit and loss

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

Equity investments of other entities

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

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;
  (a) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
  (b) the Company has retained the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an an asset or has entered into a pass through agreement, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognized.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost; e.g. Loans, Security deposits, trade receivable, bank balance , other financial assets etc.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial guarantee contracts are which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Trade Payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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 and 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f. Investment in Subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost as per IND AS 27. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per IND AS 36 . An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

g. 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. Sales tax/ Value added tax (VAT)/ GST (Goods and Service Tax) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Shared Service Income

Revenue from shared services are recognised by reference to stage of completion of contract. The Company collects service tax/GST on behalf of the government and, therefore it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company and is thus excluded from revenue.

Gain on sale of investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is recognised to the profit and loss statement.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

h. Taxes: Taxes comprises current income tax and deferred tax

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Sales/ value added tax/ GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST (Goods and Service Tax) paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

i. Borrowing costs

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

j. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

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

k. Provision and Contingent liabilities

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

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

l. Employee benefits

Provident fund

The Company contributed to employees provident fund benefits through a trust "Max Financial Services Limited Provident Fund Trust" managed by Max Financial Services Limited (erstwhile Max India Limited) whereby amounts determined at a fixed percentage of basic salaries of the employees are deposited to the trust every month. The benefit vests upon commencement of the employment. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is notified by the government and the Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate. The Company has obtained actuarial valuation to determine the shortfall, if any, as at the Balance Sheet date.

Gratuity

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

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

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

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

(ii) Net interest expenses or income

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit .The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount

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

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

Long term incentive plan
The Company has a long term incentive plan for certain employees. The Company recognises benefit payable to employee as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service on actual basis.

m. Share-based payments
Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transaction, whereby employees render services as a consideration for equity instruments(equity- settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions
The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/ or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Cash-settled transactions

The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model, further details of which are given in Note 30.4. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date up to, and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognized in employee benefits expense.

n. Cash and cash equivalents

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

o. Earning per share

Basic and anti/diluted earnings per Equity Share are computed in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 ‘Earnings per Share’, notified accounting standard by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules of 2015 (as amended). Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

p. Foreign currencies

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

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date

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

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

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

q. 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient date are avilable 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 restated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

(iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial assets and significant liabilties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. The management decided, after discussions with the Company's external valuers which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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.

The management in conjuction with the Company's external valuers, 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 accouting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 32)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 32)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary (note no 5)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 32)

2C SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Judgements

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

(a) Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has taken various commercial properties on leases. the Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, and that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases. Refer note 28

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Defined benefit plans

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

(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The Company use Net asset value for valuation of investment in mutual fund. Refer note 32 related to fair valuation disclosures

(c) Impairment of Financial assets

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

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(e) Share based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of cash settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash settled share based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period upto the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share based payment transactions are disclosed in note 30.3

2 D Standards issued but not yet effective

The standard issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company financial statements is disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt the standard when it becomes effective.

a) Appendix B to IND AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2018. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

b) IND AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

IND AS 115 was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IND AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IND AS. This new standard requires revenue to be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Adoption of the new rules could affect the timing of revenue recognition for certain transactions of the Company. IND AS 115 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using either one of two methods: (i) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with IND AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within IND AS 115 (the full retrospective method); or (ii) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying IND AS 115 recognized at the date of initial application (1 April 2018) and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in IND AS 115 (the modified retrospective method).

The Company continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its contractual arrangements. The ultimate impact on revenue resulting from the application of IND AS 115 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables, including, but not limited to, the terms of the contractual arrangements and the mix of business. The Company's considerations also include, but are not limited to, the comparability of its financial statements and the comparability within its industry from application of the new standard to its contractual arrangements. The Company has established an implementation team to implement IND AS 115 related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary.

Upon adoption the Company expects there to be a change in the manner that variable consideration in certain revenue arrangements is recognized from the current practice of recognizing such revenue as the services are performed and the variable consideration is earned to estimating the achievability of the variable conditions when the Company begins delivering services and recognizing that amount over the contractual period. The Company also expects a change in the manner that it recognizes certain incremental and fulfilment costs from expensing them as incurred to deferring and recognizing them over the contractual period. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of IND AS 115 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

₹ in lakhs

	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Motor vehicles *	Computers and data processing units	Total
At deemed cost					
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.41**	**14.41**
Additions	1.34	1.80	19.85	6.98	29.97
Disposals	-	-	-	0.59	0.59
As at March 31, 2017	**1.34**	**1.80**	**19.85**	**20.80**	**43.79**
Additions	0.66	1.74	36.61	2.50	41.51
Disposals	-	-	9.44	-	9.44
As at March 31, 2018	2.00	3.54	47.02	23.30	75.86
Depreciation					
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	0.26	0.08	1.60	2.73	4.67
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**0.26**	**0.08**	**1.60**	**2.73**	**4.67**
Depreciation charge for the year	0.34	0.22	6.71	4.25	11.52
Disposals	-	-	1.61	-	1.61
As at March 31, 2018	**0.60**	**0.30**	**6.70**	**6.98**	**14.58**
Net book value					
As at March 31, 2018	**1.40**	**3.24**	**40.32**	**16.32**	**61.28**
As at March 31, 2017	**1.08**	**1.72**	**18.25**	**18.07**	**39.12**
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.41**	**14.41**

* Motor vehicles amounting to Rs. 20.19 lacs (March 31, 2017 - Rs. 13.46 lacs, April 1, 2016 - Rs. Nil) subject to charge against vehicle loan. Refer note no 12

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

₹ in lakhs

	Software licences	Total
At deemed cost		
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**
Additions	4.64	4.64
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**4.64**	**4.64**
Additions	3.87	3.87
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**8.51**	**8.51**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**
Amortization	0.55	0.55
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**0.55**	**0.55**
Amortization	1.46	1.46
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**2.01**	**2.01**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2018	**6.50**	**6.50**
As at March 31, 2017	**4.09**	**4.09**
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**

5. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
A. Investment carried at cost			
i) Unquoted equity shares			
Subsidiary Companies			
Max Speciality Films Limited (refer note 40)	10,017.83	16,704.95	16,704.95
19,842,191 (March 31, 2017 - 33,449,500, April 1, 2016 - 33,449,500) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up			
Max Estates Limited	800.00	800.00	-
8,000,000 (March 31, 2017 - 8,000,000, April 1, 2016 - Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up			
Max Learning Limited	205.00	205.00	-
2,050,000 (March 31, 2017 - 2,050,000, April 1, 2016 - Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up			
Max I Limited	5.00	5.00	-
50,000 (March 31, 2017 - 50,000, April 1, 2016 - Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up			
ii) Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies			
Investment in debentures (in nature of equity) of subsidiary companies (at cost)			
Max Estates Limited	9,000.00	-	-
9,000 (March 31, 2017 - Nil, April 1, 2016 - Nil) Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures of Rs. 100,000 each fully paid up			
iii) Investment in subsidiaries arising on account of fair valuation of debentures given below market rate			
Max I Limited	3,002.62	2,095.76	-
Equity portion of 7,100 (March 31, 2017 - 5,155; April 1, 2016 - Nil) Zero Coupon Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 100,000 each fully paid up (Net of defered tax)			
iv) Additional investment in Wise Zone Builders Private Limited *	95.45	-	-
B. Investment carried at amortised cost			
i) Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies (at amortised cost)			
Max I Limited (amortised cost)	4,794.72	3,250.69	-
7,100 (March 31, 2017 - 5,155; April 1, 2016 - Nil) Zero Coupon Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 100,000 each fully paid up #			
	27,920.62	**23,061.40**	**16,704.95**
Non-Current	**27,920.62**	**23,061.40**	**16,704.95**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**27,920.62**	**23,061.40**	**16,704.95**
Aggregate value of quoted investments	-	-	-

Zero coupon compulsory convertible debentures remain outstanding as on the expiry of 24 months from the date of their issue and allotment shall be compulsory converted into 90,000,000 equity shares of each convertible debentures

* Guarantee has been given by the Company on behalf of its step down subsidiary, Wise Zone Builders Private Limited for loan of Rs. 25,000 lakhs from IDFC Bank Limited and Rs. 1,600 lakhs from Axis Bank Limited (refer note 28)

6. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
6 i. Loans (amortized cost) (unsecured)			
Security deposits	37.15	33.27	-
Loans to related parties (refer note 34(b)) *	-	-	550.06
	37.15	**33.27**	**550.06**
* Loan given to Max Speciality Films Limited at an interest rate between 11.00% to 13.50%. Loan is repayable after 5 years.			
6 ii. Other bank balances			
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	0.25	0.25	-
	0.25	**0.25**	**-**

7. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Prepaid expenses*	286.92	-	-
	286.92	**-**	**-**

* includes expenses incurred towards proposed rights issue

8. NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Tax deducted at source recoverable	138.80	138.52	21.17
	138.80	**138.52**	**21.17**

9. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Current investment			
Quoted mutual funds (valued at Fair value through profit and loss)			
UTI Money Market Fund - Institutional	1,898.88	201.85	-
Plan - Direct Growth Plan - Face value Rs. 1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - 97,391.06, NAV - Rs. 1,949.74) (March 31, 2017 - Units - 11,064.87 , NAV - Rs. 1,824.22, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			
DSP Black rock Liquidity Fund	-	2,566.96	-
Plan - Direct Fund Growth - Face value Rs. 1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - Nil), (March 31, 2017 - Units - 110,369.86 , NAV - Rs. 2,325.78, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			
Invesco India Liquid Fund	1,713.33	2,566.40	-
Plan - Direct Fund Growth - Face value Rs. 1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - 71,625.62 , NAV - Rs. 2,392.07) (March 31, 2017 - Units - 114,668.99 , NAV - Rs. 2,238.10, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
JM High Liquidity Fund	1,000.19	2,567.12	-
Plan - Direct Growth - Face value Rs.1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - 2,102,450.37 , NAV - Rs. 47.57) (March 31, 2017 - Units - 5,767,025.53 , NAV - Rs. 44.51, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			
Kotak Floater Short Term Fund	-	2,566.93	-
Plan - Direct Fund Growth - Face value Rs. 1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - Nil) (March 31, 2017 - Units - 96,161.91 , NAV - Rs. 2,669.38, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			
Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus	0.60	1,824.13	-
Plan - Growth Direct Plan - Face value Rs. 1,000/- per unit fully paid			
(Units - 217.26 , NAV - Rs. 279.31) (March 31, 2017 - Units - 698,079.95 , NAV - Rs. 261.31, April 1, 2016 - Nil)			
	4,613.00	**12,293.39**	**-**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate value of quoted investments	4,613.00	12,293.39	-
(ii) Trade receivables #			
Unsecured :-			
Trade receivables from related parties - considered good (refer note 34(b))	415.27	177.55	328.28
Trade receivables from related parties - considered doubtful (refer note 34(b))	89.46	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivable considered doubtful (refer note 34(b))	(89.46)	-	-
	415.27	**177.55**	**328.28**

Trade Receivables are non-interest bearing and average credit period is 60 days.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or others officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

For terms and conditions relating to receivables from related parties, refer note 34(b)

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(iii) Loans (Unsecured)			
Loans to related parties - considered good (refer note 34(b)) *	5,807.77	942.05	-
Loans to related parties - considered doubtful (refer note 34(b)) *	733.00	-	-
Interest accrued on loans (refer note 34(b))	299.19	174.79	101.38
Interest accrued on loans - considered doubtful (refer note 34(b))	36.96	-	-
Security deposits to related parties (refer note 34(b))	-	48.00	48.00
Provision for doubtful loan and interest receivable (refer note 34(b))	(769.96)	-	-
	6,106.96	**1,164.84**	**149.38**

* Loan given to related parties is repayable at interest rate 9.25% -11.00%. It is repayable on demand

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	56.89	50.86	326.02
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 3 months	-	-	800.00
Cash on hand	0.09	0.47	0.35
	56.98	**51.33**	**1,126.37**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	1-Apr-17	Cash flows	Other*	31-Mar-18
Current borrowings	5,600.00	(5,601.00)	1.00	-
Non- current borrowings (including current maturities)	8.78	(0.07)	-	8.71
	-	-	-	-
* Other includes Interest accrued during the financial year.				

Particulars	1-Apr-16	Cash flows	Other*	31-Mar-17
Current borrowings	-	5,391.56	208.44	5,600.00
Non- current borrowings (including current maturities)	-	8.78	-	8.78

* Other includes Interest accrued during the financial year.

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(v) Other financial assets			
Other receivables #	59.82	105.99	47.29
	59.82	**105.99**	**47.29**

Other receivables includes Rs. 59.82 lakhs (March 31, 2017 : Rs. 69.25 lakhs, March 31, 2016: Rs. 47.29 lakhs) from related parties. Refer note 34 (b)

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Break up of financial assets at amortised cost			
Non-current financial assets			
Investments (refer note 5 (B))	4,794.72	3,250.69	-
Loans (refer note 6(i))	37.15	33.27	550.06
Other bank balances (refer note 6(ii))	0.25	0.25	-
Current financial assets			
Trade receivables (refer 9(ii))	415.27	177.55	328.28
Loans (refer 9(iii))	6,106.96	1,164.84	149.38
Cash and cash equivalents (refer 9(iv))	56.98	51.33	1,126.37
Other current financial assets (refer 9(v))	59.82	105.99	47.29
	11,471.15	**4,783.92**	**2,201.38**

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHER WISE STATED)

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Other advances :-			
Unsecured, considered good	3.24	4.68	15.20
Prepaid expenses	41.98	44.34	0.14
Balance with statutory authorities	20.58	23.14	7.74
	65.80	**72.16**	**23.08**

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND OTHER EQUITY

(i) Equity share capital ₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
a) Authorized share capital			
150,000,000 (March 31, 2017 - 110,000,000; April 1, 2016 - 60,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	15,000.00	11,000.00	6,000.00
	15,000.00	**11,000.00**	**6,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			
72,648,105(March 31, 2017 - 68,977,878; April 1, 2016 - 53,396,800) equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	7,264.81	6,897.79	5,339.68
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**7,264.81**	**6,897.79**	**5,339.68**

b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

₹ in lakhs

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
Equity shares	**No. of shares**	**₹ in lakhs**	**No. of shares**	**₹ in lakhs**	**No. of shares**	**₹ in lakhs**
At the beginning of the year	68,977,878	6,897.79	53,396,800	5,339.68	53,396,800	5,339.68
Add: Shares issued for stock options exercised (Refer note no 30.3)	221,333	22.13	57,208	5.72	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year (Refer note no. 39)	3,448,894	344.89	15,523,870	1,552.39	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**72,648,105**	**7,264.81**	**68,977,878**	**6,897.79**	**53,396,800**	**5,339.68**

c) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company ₹ in lakhs

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
	No. of shares	**% held**	**No. of shares**	**% held**	**No. of shares**	**% held**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up						
New York Life International Holdings Limited	15,523,870	21.37%	15,523,870	22.51%	-	-
Max Ventures Investment Holdings Private Limited.	13,105,500	18.04%	13,105,500	19.00%	3,509,233	6.57%
Xenok Limited	-	-	-	-	4,815,940	9.02%
Maxopp Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	3,768,983	7.06%
Liquid Investment and Trading Company Private Limited	4,763,774	6.56%	4,763,774	6.91%	-	-
Siva Enterprises Private Limited	5,810,598	8.00%	2,361,704	3.42%	-	-
GS Mace Holdings Limited	-	-	-	-	3,439,276	6.44%

e) Aggregate number of Shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

During the Financial year 2015-16, existing shareholders of Max Financial Services Limited (erstwhile Max India Limited) were allotted shares in the ratio of 1:5 in Max Ventures and industries Limited i.e. 53,300,555 equity shares under the scheme of demerger without any consideration in cash. The Company issued 96,245 Equity shares on exercise of options granted under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2006 of Max Financial Services Limited under the Corporate Restructuring plan.

The Company has issued 221,333 equity shares during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 57,208 Equity shares during the year ended March 31, 2017 on exercise of options granted under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 of Max Ventures and Industries Limited, for details refer note 30.3.

f) Increase in Authorised Share Capital

Pursant to shareholders approval in December 2017, the company has increased its authorised share capital from Rs. 11,000 lakhs to Rs. 15,000 lakhs

(ii) Other equity

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Capital reserve (refer note a below)	13,042.52	13,042.52	13,042.52
Securities premium (refer note b below)	12,875.83	10,497.98	-
Employee stock options outstanding (refer note c below)	20.91	24.28	24.28
Retained earnings (refer note d below)	6,000.78	2.05	287.72
	31,940.04	**23,566.83**	**13,354.52**
Notes:			
a) Capital reserve			
Balance as at beginning of the year/period	13,042.52	13,042.52	13,042.52
	13,042.52	**13,042.52**	**13,042.52**
b) Securities premium			
At the beginning of the year	10,497.98	-	-
Add: premium on Preferential issue of equity shares (refer note 39)	2,345.24	10,556.24	-
Add: premium on issue of employee stock options	26.60	-	-
Add: transferred from employee stock options outstanding	6.01	6.67	-
Less: share issue expenses	-	(64.93)	-
	12,875.83	**10,497.98**	**-**
c) Employee stock options outstanding			
At the beginning of the year	24.28	24.28	24.28
Add: expenses recognized during the year	2.64	6.67	-
Less: transferred to securities premium on exercise of stock options	6.01	6.67	-
	20.91	**24.28**	**24.28**
d) Retained earnings			
At the beginning of the year	2.05	287.72	287.72
Profit/(Loss) for the year/period	6,000.71	(286.53)	-
Items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings			
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax) (item of OCI)	(1.98)	0.86	-
	6,000.78	**2.05**	**287.72**

12. BORROWINGS

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Non-current borrowings :-			
Vehicle loans (secured)	8.71	8.78	-
	8.71	**8.78**	-
Less: Amount disclosed under "other current financial liabilities" [refer note 16(iii)]	**6.08**	**3.15**	-
	2.63	**5.63**	-
Aggregate Secured loans	**8.71**	**8.78**	-
Aggregate Unsecured loans	-	-	-

Vehicle loan :-

Vehicle loans amounting to Rs. 8.71 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Rs. 8.78 lakhs; , April 1, 2016 - Nil) are secured by way of hypothecation of vehicle. The loans are repayable in 3 years. Interest rate 8.75%-9.40%

13. LONG TERM PROVISION

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30.1)	16.55	11.82	2.96
	16.55	**11.82**	**2.96**

14. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Deferred guarantee income (refer note 28)	19.98	-	-
	19.98	**-**	**-**

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Deferred tax liability			
Differences in depreciation in block of fixed assets as per tax books and financial books	2.85	2.55	1.39
Difference in book base and tax base in investments	62.03	32.57	-
Gross deferred tax liability	**64.88**	**35.12**	**1.39**
(ii) Deferred tax assets			
Effect of expenditure debited to the statement of Profit and Loss in the current year/earlier years but allowed for tax purposes in following years	64.11	13.53	3.82
Others	30.04	2.07	-
Gross deferred tax assets	**94.15**	**15.60**	**3.82**
Deferred Tax liability/(Assets)	(29.27)	19.52	(2.43)
Mat Credit entitlement	(107.08)	-	-
Deferred Tax liability/(Assets) (Net)	**(136.35)**	**19.52**	**(2.43)**

16. CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Borrowings			
Loan from related party (unsecured) *	-	5,600.00	-
	-	**5,600.00**	-

* Interest free loan and repayable on demand. Refer note 34(b)

(ii) Trade payables

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises #	507.62	262.87	229.09
	507.62	**262.87**	**229.09**

Trade payables include due to related parties Rs. 127.30 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Rs. 69.59 lakhs; , April 1, 2016 - Rs. 170.82 lakhs). Refer note 34(b)

Trade payables are non interest bearing and generally have credit term of 60-90 days.

*** Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006**

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

(iii) Other current financial liabilities

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Current maturity of long term borrowings (refer note 12)	6.08	3.15	-
Security deposits	6.12	7.97	-
Capital creditors*	14.32	1.94	-
	26.52	**13.06**	**-**

*Capital creditors include due to related parties Rs. 13.19 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Rs. Nil; , April 1, 2016 - Nil). Refer note 34(b)

17. SHORT TERM PROVISION

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for employee benefits			
- Provision for leave encashment	36.34	27.23	8.58
- Provision for gratuity (refer note 30.1)	0.17	0.04	-
	36.51	**27.27**	**8.58**

18. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Deferred guarantee income	54.40	-	-
Statutory dues	36.64	64.59	32.59
	91.04	**64.59**	**32.59**

19. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
(a) Income from rendering services		
(i) Income from shared services (Refer note 34(a))	1,176.12	1,081.39
(b) Income from investment activities		
(i) Interest on loans to subsidiary companies (Refer note 34(a))	357.65	101.84
(ii) Unwinding of interest on zero coupon non-convertible debentures (Refer note 34(a))	505.88	191.45
(iii) Gain on mutual fund investments	728.52	13.67
(iv) Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	118.94	94.09
Total	**2,887.11**	**1,482.44**

20. OTHER INCOME

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income on		
- on fixed deposits	0.03	3.94
- on security deposit	3.81	3.02
- others	0.25	-
Gain on stake sale of subsidiary (refer note 40)	7,500.32	-
Guarantee Fee	21.06	-
	7,525.47	**6.96**

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	605.75	561.04
Contribution to provident and other funds	26.24	26.90
Gratuity expense (refer note 30.1)	10.12	8.66
Staff welfare expenses	21.04	24.86
	663.15	**621.46**

22. FINANCE COSTS

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest on borrowings	1.00	208.44
Bank charges	0.03	0.17
	1.03	**208.61**

23. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	11.52	4.67
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 4)	1.46	0.55
	12.98	**5.22**

24. OTHER EXPENSES

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Rent	170.69	159.59
Insurance	3.35	4.34
Rates and taxes	33.78	3.75
Shared Service charges	167.52	141.61

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Repairs and maintenance:		
Building	73.47	83.28
Printing and stationery	22.36	24.28
Travelling and conveyance	43.79	54.48
Communication costs	11.65	8.45
Legal and professional fees	479.45	257.76
Allowances for doubtful debts	89.46	-
Provision for doubtful loan and interest receivable	769.96	-
Directors' sitting fees	107.00	115.00
Advertisement and sales promotion	2.71	16.08
Charity and donation	0.05	0.05
Net loss on sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.32	-
Establishment expenses	25.24	28.52
Miscellaneous expenses	54.65	21.96
	2,055.45	**919.15**

Payment to auditor (included in legal and professional fee)	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
As auditor:		
Audit fee	12.50	12.50
Other services (certification fees)*	61.00	2.50
Reimbursement of expenses	4.98	0.44
	78.48	**15.44**

* Fees of Rs. 54.40 lakhs towards right issue have been taken to other non current assets (refer note 7)

25. INCOME TAX

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are :		
Statement of profit and loss :		
Profit and loss section		
Current income tax :		
Current tax	1,834.35	-
Adjustment of tax related to earlier years	0.77	-
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(155.86)	21.49
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,679.26**	**21.49**

OCI section :

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year :

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.82	(0.46)
Income tax charged to OCI	**0.82**	**(0.46)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	**7,679.97**	**(265.04)**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 28.84 % (March 31, 2017: 34.608 %)	2,214.90	(91.73)

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Non-Taxable Income for tax purposes:		
Impact of indexation on capital gain	(242.28)	-
Unwinding of interest on zero coupon non-convertible debentures	(145.90)	(66.26)
Guarantee Fees	(6.07)	-
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Disallowances on account of provision on loans given	211.40	-
Disallowances on account of exempt income u/s 14A	-	59.56
Disallowance of interest expense	-	72.19
Other non-deductible expenses	17.91	47.73
Income Taxable at Lower rate	(370.70)	-
At the effective income tax rate	**1,679.26**	**21.49**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	1,679.26	21.49
Total tax expense	**1,679.26**	**21.49**

Deferred tax relates to the following: ₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Deferred tax liabilities					
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	2.85	2.55	1.39	0.30	1.16
Difference in book base and tax base in investments	62.03	32.57	-	29.46	32.57
Gross deferred tax liabilities (a)	**64.88**	**35.12**	**1.39**	**29.76**	**33.73**
Deferred tax assets					
Effect of expenditure debited to the statement of Profit and Loss in the current year/earlier years but allowed for tax purposes in following years	64.11	13.53	3.82	50.58	9.71
Others	30.04	2.07	-	27.96	2.07
Gross deferred tax assets (b)	**94.15**	**15.60**	**3.82**	**78.54**	**11.78**
Mat Credit (c)	**107.08**	**-**	**-**	**107.08**	**-**
				-	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (a - b - c)	**(136.35)**	**19.52**	**(2.43)**	**(155.86)**	**21.95**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net): ₹ in lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance as of 1st April	**19.52**	**(2.43)**
Tax expense/(income) during the period recognised in the statement of profit or loss	(47.97)	21.49
Tax expense/(income) during the period recognised in OCI	(0.82)	0.46
Closing balance	**(29.27)**	**19.52**
MAT Credit recognised in statement of profit or loss	(107.08)	-
Closing balance as at 31st March	**(136.35)**	**19.52**

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has business losses in March 31, 2017 of INR 193 lacs (March 31, 2016 : Nil) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company which will expire in March 2025. The permanent and temporary differences for the year ended March 31, 2018 are based on the draft tax computation for the said year

26. COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (refer note 30.1)	(2.80)	1.32
Income tax effect	0.82	(0.46)
	(1.98)	**0.86**

27. EARNING PER SHARE

₹ in lakhs

	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
Basic EPS		
Profit after tax (Rs. in Lakhs)	6,000.71	(286.53)
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic EPS	6,000.71	(286.53)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	72,054,035	55,242,723
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	**8.33**	**(0.52)**
Dilutive EPS		
Profit after tax (Rs. in Lakhs)	6,000.71	(286.53)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive earnings per share (Nos)*	72,870,456	56,132,659
Anti Diluted/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	**8.23**	**(0.52)**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive earnings per share (Nos)		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/year (Nos.)	72,054,035	55,242,723
Add: ESOP/Warrants	816,421	889,936
	72,870,456	**56,132,659**

*Note: The conversion effect of potential dilutive equity shares are anti dilutive in nature in previous year, hence the effect of potential equity shares are ignored in calculating diluted earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2017.

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINENCIES

₹ in lakhs

		As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017	As at April 1, 2016
a	(i) Guarantees to Banks against credit facilities extended to group companies	26,600.00	-	-

Guarantee of 100% of bank loan of Wise Zone Builders Private Limited, step down subsidiary to the maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from IDFC Bank Limited and Rs. 15,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from Axis Bank Limited . Carrying amount of the related corporate guarantee is Rs. 25,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from IDFC Bank Limited and Rs. 1,600 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from Axis Bank Limited

b Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases for its office spaces under operating lease agreements. The lease rental expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year is Rs. 170.69 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Rs. 159.59 Lakhs). The Company has not entered into sublease agreements in respect of these leases and there are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases.

(i) Future minimum lease rentals payable under non cancellable operating leases as at 31st March are as follows :

₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017	As at April 1, 2016
- Within one year	178.85	165.24	-
- After one year but not more than 5 years	780.22	959.07	-
- More than 5 years	494.48	445.62	-

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINENCIES

₹ in lakhs

a

	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Guarantees to Banks against credit facilities extended to group companies	26,600.00	-	-

Guarantee of 100% of bank loan of Wise Zone Builders Private Limited, step down subsidiary to the maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from IDFC Bank Limited and Rs. 15,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from Axis Bank Limited . Carrying amount of the related corporate guarantee is Rs. 25,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from IDFC Bank Limited and Rs. 1,600 lakhs (March 31, 2017 - Nil , April 1, 2016 - Nil) from Axis Bank Limited

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₹ in lakhs

	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017	As at April 1, 2016
- Within one year	178.85	165.24	-
- After one year but not more than 5 years	780.22	959.07	-
- More than 5 years	494.48	445.62	-

29. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

(a) These financial statement are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS-27" Separate Financial Statements".

(b) The Company's investments in subsidiaries are as under:

Name of the Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2018	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2017	Portion of ownership interest as at April 1, 2016	Method used to account for the investment
Max Speciality Films Limited	India	51%	99%	99%	At transition date at deemed cost and subsequently at cost
Max Estates Limited	India	100%	100%	100%	At transition date at deemed cost and subsequently at cost
Max Learning Limited	India	100%	100%	100%	At transition date at deemed cost and subsequently at cost
Max I. Limited	India	100%	100%	100%	At transition date at deemed cost and subsequently at cost

30.1 GRATUITY (UNFUNDED)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow:

i) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
ii) Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
iii) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

₹ in lakhs

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
a)	**Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows**			
	Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	11.86	2.96	2.96
	Interest cost	0.87	0.23	-
	Current service cost	9.25	8.43	-
	Benefit paid	(8.06)	(1.00)	-
	Acquisition adjustment	-	2.56	-
	Remeasurement of Gain/(loss) in other comprehensive income	2.80	(1.32)	-
	Defined benefit obligation at year end	**16.72**	**11.86**	**2.96**
b)	**Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognized in the balance sheet**			
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	16.72	11.86	2.96
	Amount recognized in balance sheet- asset / (liability)	**(16.72)**	**(11.86)**	**(2.96)**
c)	**Net defined benefit expense (recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year)**			
	Current service cost	9.25	8.43	
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.87	0.23	
	Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	**10.12**	**8.66**	
d)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.28	(1.58)	
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(4.08)	2.90	
		(2.80)	**1.32**	

e) **Principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation**

₹ in lakhs

Assumption particulars	As At March 31, 2018	As At March 31, 2017	As At April, 2016
Discount rate	7.80%	7.35%	8.00%
Future Salary Increases	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 06-08)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

₹ in lakhs

f) **Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:**	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year		
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.50%	(1.43)	(5.28)
Decrease by 0.50%	1.60	8.88
Salary growth rate		
Increase by 0.50%	0.90	8.82
Decrease by 0.50%	(1.05)	(5.31)

₹ in lakhs

g) **The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years**	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.17	0.04
Between 2 and 5 years	0.77	0.89
Beyond 5 Years	15.78	10.93

h) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 22 Years (March 31, 2017 : 20 years; March 31, 2016 : 15 years)

i) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.

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

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

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements)

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

30.2 LEAVE ENCASHMENT (UNFUNDED)

The Company recognises the leave encashment expenses in the Statement of Profit and loss based on actuarial valuation

The expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and the Leave encashment liability at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Liability at the beginning of the year	27.23	8.58
Benefit paid during the year	10.59	2.70
Acquisition adjustment during the year -	-	1.90
Provided during the year	19.70	19.45
Liability at the end of the year	36.34	27.23

30.3 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

Employee Stock Option Plan – 2006 ("the 2006 Plan"):

1) Pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger, with respect to the employee's stock options granted by the De-Merged company i.e. Max Financial Services Limited (MFS) to its employees (irrespective of whether they continue to be employees of MFS or become employees of the Company) shall be allotted one stock option by the Company under the new ESOP scheme for every five stock option held in MFS. Accordingly, ESOP outstanding as on the effective date in MFS shall be allocated between the demerged company and resulting companies. Accordingly, 500,712 stock options were granted to the employees of MFSL and outstanding as on Effective date i.e. January 15, 2016 are eligible for stock options under new ESOP scheme on similar terms and conditions.

The details of activity under the Scheme are summarized below:

Particulars	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price (Rs.)	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price (Rs.)	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price (Rs.)
Outstanding at the start of the year	443,504	10.00	500,712	10.00	-	-
Option grant during the year	-	10.00	-	-	627,757	10.00
Forfeited during the year	-	10.00	-	-	30,800	10.00
Exercised during the year	221,333	10.00	57,208	10.00	96,245	10.00
Outstanding at the end	222,171	10.00	443,504	10.00	500,712	10.00
Exercisable at the end	1,130	10.00	1,130	10.00	2,130	10.00

For options exercised during the year, the weighted average share price at the exercise date was Rs.10.00 per share (March 31, 2017: Rs 10.00) per share.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Date of grant	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 01, 2016	
	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life in years	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life in years	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life in years
21-Jan-16	**222,171**	**1.74**	**443,504**	**2.61**	**500,712**	**3.61**

2) The Company has constituted an Employee Stock Option Plan - 2016 which have been approved by the Board in the meeting held on 9th August 2016 and by shareholders of the Company in its annual general meeting held on September 27, 2016 based on similar terms and conditions to the relevant ESOP plan of MFSL. During the year ended March 31, 2018, 221,333 (March 31, 2017 - 57,208) nos of stock options were allotted to the aforesaid option holders by the Company. The 2016 Plan provides for grant of stock options aggregating not more than 5% of number of issued equity shares of the Company to eligible employees of the Company. The 2016 Plan is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee constituted by the Board of Directors.

The 2016 Plan gives an option to the employee to purchase the share at a price determined by Nomination and Remuneration committee (NRC) subject to minimum par value of shares (Rs. 10/-). The Company has valued Employee Stock Option outstanding as at year end presuming all the employees will exercise their option in favor of cash settlement or equity settlement based on trend. No options were granted/vested/exercised during the year.

30.4 PHANTOM STOCK POLICY (CASH SETTLED)

During the year, Nomination & Remuneration Committee has approved the Phantom stock policy (PSP) where during the year, company has granted 172,761 units to its employees that entitle them to a cash payment after exercise of option on its vesting date. The amount of cash payment is determined based on the increase in the share price of the company between grant date and the time of exercise.

NRC has approved conversion of unvested phantom stock option of its employees into ESOP w.e.f April 1, 2018 where unvested Phantom stock options (cash settled) i.e. 144,333 units will get converted into Employee stock option (equity settled) and employees will be entitled for 193,570 employee stock options under Employee Stock Option Plan - 2016. Total ESOP grant value is determined based on estimated benefit value for unvested PSPs as originally anticipated at time of PSP grant, plus a top up benefit to compensate for delayed vesting. However, the liability recognised under this PSP plan of Rs. 23.12 lakhs doesn't have any material impact on conversion of plan.

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Opening Balance	-	-
Expensed during the period/year	23.12	-
Closing Balance	23.12	-

30.5 PROVIDENT FUND

The Company is participating in a provident fund trust "Max Financial Services Limited Employees Provident Trust Fund" which is a common fund for Max India Limited and its affiliates, which is managed by Max Financial Services Limited. The provident fund trust requires that interest shortfall shall be met by the employer, accordingly it has been considered as a defined benefit plan as per Ind AS-19.

The interest rate payable to the members of the Trust shall not be lower than the statutory rate of interest declared by the Central government under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, and shortfall, if any, shall be made good by the Company.

The Actuarial Society of India has issued the final guidance for measurement of provident fund liabilities. The actuary has accordingly provided a valuation for "Max Financial Services Limited Employees Provident Trust Fund" which is a common fund for Max Financial Services Limited and its affiliates based on assumptions provided below.

The details of fund and plan asset position as at March 31, 2018 as per the actuarial valuation of active members are as follows:

₹ in lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Plan assets at year end at fair value	93.63	60.74
Present value of defined benefit obligation at period/year end	92.33	59.83
Surplus as per actuarial certificate	1.30	0.91
Shortfall recognized in balance sheet	-	-
Active members as at period/year end (Nos)	10	8

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic approach:

₹ in lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount rate	7.18%	7.51%
Yield on existing funds	8.94%	8.79%
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.55%	8.65%

Contribution to Defined benefit Plan, recognized as expense for the year is as under:

₹ in lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund (PF)	22.99	20.65
	22.99	**20.65**

31. SEGMENT INFORMATION

As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, thus there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS 108 - " Operating Segment'. The management considers that having investments in various subsidiaries and providing shared services to group companies constitutes single business segment, since the risk and reward from these services are not different from one another. The Company has 3 major customers contributing to 10% or more of total amount of revenue.

Non - current operating assets

The company has non- current operating assets within India. Hence, separate figures for domestic as well as overseas market are not required to be furnished.

32. A. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

₹ in lakhs

Category	Carrying value			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
1) Financial asset at amortized cost						
Non-Current						
Investments (refer note 5 (B))	4,794.72	3,250.69	-	4,794.72	3,250.69	-
Loans (refer note 6 (i))	37.15	33.27	550.06	37.15	33.27	550.06
Current						
Loans (refer note 9 (iii))	6,106.96	1,164.84	149.38	6,106.96	1,164.84	149.38
Other financial assets (refer note 9 (v))	59.82	105.99	47.29	59.82	105.99	47.29
2) Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Non-Current						
Borrowings (refer note 12)	2.63	5.63	-	2.63	5.63	-
Current						
Borrowings (refer note 16 (i))	-	5,600.00	-	-	5,600.00	-
Other financial liabilities (refer note 16 (iii))	26.52	13.06	-	26.52	13.06	-
3) Financial asset carried at fair value through statement of profit & loss						
Current investments (refer note 9 (i))	4,613.00	12,293.39	-	4,613.00	12,293.39	-

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

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

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

The Company has investment in quoted mutual funds being valued at quoted market price in active markets. The fair value of non - current investment, loans taken, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The valuation requires management to use observable inputs in the model, of which the significant observable inputs is the market rate of interest of 11%. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant observable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

32. B. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

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

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

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

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

(i) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as on March 31, 2018

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	**Carrying value March 31, 2018**	**Fair value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Non-Current				
Investments (refer note 5 (B))	4,794.72	-	4,794.72	-
Loans (refer note 6(i))	37.15	-	37.15	-
Current				
Loans (refer note 9 (iii))	6,106.96	-	6,106.96	-
Other financial assets (refer note 9 (v))	59.82	-	59.82	-
Current investments (refer note 9 (i))	4,613.00	4,613.00	-	-

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

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	**Carrying value March 31, 2017**	**Fair value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Non-Current				
Investments (refer note 5 (B))	3,250.69	-	3,250.69	-
Loans (refer note 6(i))	33.27	-	33.27	-
Current				
Loans (refer note 9 (iii))	1,164.84	-	1,164.84	-
Other financial assets (refer note 9 (v))	105.99	-	105.99	-
Current investments (refer note 9 (i))	12,293.39	12,293.39	-	-

(iii) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as on April 1, 2016

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	**Carrying value April 1, 2016**	**Fair value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Non-Current				
Loans (refer note 6(i))	550.06	-	550.06	-
Current				
Loans (refer note 9 (iii))	149.38	-	149.38	-
Other financial assets (refer note 9 (v))	47.29	-	47.29	-

(iv) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as on March 31, 2018

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Carrying value March 31, 2018	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-Current				
Borrowings (refer note 12)	2.63	-	2.63	-
Current				
Other financial liabilities (refer note 16 (iii))	26.52	-	26.52	-

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

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Carrying value March 31, 2017	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-Current				
Borrowings (refer note 12)	5.63	-	5.63	-
Current				
Borrowings (refer note 16 (i))	5,600.00	-	5,600.00	-
Other financial liabilities (refer note 16 (iii))	13.06	-	13.06	-

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Corporate Finance department, evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the various stakeholders. The Company is exposed to capital risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups and Committees.

a) Liquidity risk

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

The table below represents the maturity profile of Company's financial liabilities at the end of April 1, 2016, March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 based on contractual undiscounted payments :-

₹ in lakhs

April 1, 2016	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	229.09	-	-	229.09
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2017				
Interest bearing borrowings	5,603.15	5.63	-	5,608.78
Trade payable	262.87	-	-	262.87
Other financial liabilities	9.91	-	-	9.91
March 31, 2018				
Interest bearing borrowings	6.08	2.63	-	8.71
Trade payable	507.62	-	-	507.62
Other financial liabilities	20.44	-	-	20.44

Reconciliation of Interest bearing borrowings

₹ in lakhs

	Schedule no	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Non-Current borrowings	12	2.63	5.63	-
(ii) Short-term borrowings	16(i)	-	5,600.00	-
(iii) Current Maturities of Long term debt	16(iii)	6.08	3.15	-
		8.71	**5,608.78**	-

Reconciliation of other financial liability

₹ in lakhs

	Schedule no	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Other financial liabilities	16(iii)	26.52	13.06	-
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	16(iii)	(6.08)	(3.15)	-
		20.44	**9.91**	-

b) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial assets.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management team assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored . An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on group\category basis. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data and available facts as on date of evaluation. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its receivables are from its related parties, therefore it is not exposed to any risk.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

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

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in note 5,6 and 9.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2018 & March 31, 2017.

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

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

Unhedged foreign currency exposures recognized by the Company are as under:

₹ in lakhs

Currency	March 31, 2018 Foreign currency	March 31, 2018 Indian rupees	Currency	Increase/ decrease in rate	Impact on profit before tax (Decrease in rate)	Impact on profit before tax (Increase in rate)
Trade payables	1.02	66.58	USD	1%	0.67	(0.67)
Trade payables	0.10	8.81	GBP	1%	0.09	(0.09)

The Company don't have any material foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2017 and as at April 01, 2016

34. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not	
Subsidiary companies	Max Speciality Films Limited Max Estates Limited Max I. Limited (w.e.f June 23rd, 2016) Max Learning Limited (w.e.f August 23rd, 2016)
Step down subsidiary	Wise Zone Builders Private Limited (w.e.f April 29. 2017)
Names of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year/period	
Key management personnel	Mr. Sahil Vachani (Managing Director) Mr. Analjit Singh (Director) Mr. Nitin Kumar Kansal (Chief Financial Officer) w.e.f August 9, 2016 Mr. Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran (Company Secretary) w.e.f January 15, 2018 Mr. Alok Goel (Company Secretary) upto October 3, 2017 Mr. Mohit Talwar Mr. K.N Murthy Mr. D.K Mittal Ms. Sujata Keshavan w.e.f. March 17, 2017 Mr. Ashok Kacker w.e.f. January 15, 2016 Ms. Sujatha Ratnam upto June 28, 2017 Mr. S.K Bijlani upto March 8, 2017 Mr. N.C Singhal upto August 10, 2016
Relatives of Key Management personnel	Mr. Veer Singh (Son of Mr. Analjit Singh - Director)

Entities controlled or jointly controlled by person or entities where person has significantly influence	Max Ventures Private Limited Piveta Estates Private Limited Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited New Delhi House Services Limited Vana Enterprises Limited Four Season Foundation Lake View Enterprises Max Life Insurance Company Limited Max Healthcare Institute Limited Siva Enterprises Private Limited Pharmax Corporation Limited Max India Limited Riga Foods LLP Max Financial Services Limited Max UK Limited
Employee benefit Trust	Max Financial Services Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust

34 (a) **Details of transactions and balance outstandings with related parties**

₹ in lakhs

S. No	Nature of transaction	Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
1	**Reimbursement of expenses (Received from)**	Max Speciality Films Limited	7.07	17.44
		Max Estates Limited	8.77	25.09
		Max Learning Limited	10.70	98.40
		Max I Limited	8.56	1.97
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	11.26	2.79
		Four Season Foundation	0.03	12.60
		Max Ventures Private Limited	3.34	13.56
		Max Financial Services Limited	2.50	-
		Wise Zone Builders Private Limited	1.15	-
		Max India Limited	0.14	-
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	0.08	0.75
		Total	**53.60**	**172.60**
2	**Reimbursement of expenses (Paid to)**	Max Financial Services Limited	16.49	15.70
		Max India Limited	0.14	-
		New Delhi House Services Limited	29.21	21.73
		Max Healthcare Institute Limited	0.08	0.08
		Max Life Insurance Company Limited	2.33	1.30
		Riga Foods LLP	0.76	-
		Max I Limited	-	5.00
		Vana Enterprises Limited	0.27	-
		Total	**49.28**	**43.81**
3	**Shared Services rendered (to)**	Max Speciality Films Limited	716.77	706.27
		Max Estates Limited	317.62	227.96
		Max Learning Limited	65.89	32.83
		Max I. Limited	7.51	-
		Max Ventures Private Limited	55.51	53.37
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	7.27	10.40
		Four Season Foundation	2.19	47.85
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	-	2.72
		Max Financial Services Limited	1.59	-
		Max India Limited	1.77	-
		Total	**1,176.12**	**1,081.39**

₹ in lakhs

S. No	Nature of transaction	Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
4	**Shared services charges (paid to)**	Max Estates Limited	24.33	5.98
		Max Financial Services Limited	143.19	135.63
		Total	**167.52**	**141.61**
5	**Interest received (from)**	Max Speciality Films Limited	-	63.52
		Max Estates Limited	308.24	37.66
		Max Learning Limited	40.54	0.66
		Max I. Limited	8.87	-
		Total	**357.65**	**101.84**
6	**Unwinding of interest on zero coupon non-convertible debentures**	Max I. Limited	505.88	191.45
		Total	**505.88**	**191.45**
7	**Rent expense**	Max Ventures Private Limited	-	28.05
		Total	**-**	**28.05**
8	**Travelling and conveyance**	Max Ventures Private Limited	1.22	2.10
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	1.88	1.38
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	3.86	15.42
		Total	**6.96**	**18.90**
9	**Legal and professional**	Max UK Limited	5.86	5.59
		Total	**5.86**	**5.59**
10	**Purchase of Tangible Assets**	Max Ventures Private Limited	-	3.90
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	5.54	2.48
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	24.34	-
		Total	**29.88**	**6.38**
11	**Contribution to Provident Fund Trust**	Max Financial services Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	45.98	41.29
		Total	**45.98**	**41.29**
12	**Key managerial remuneration - Short term employment benefits**	Sahil Vachani	214.98	224.45
		Alok Goel	46.21	56.46
		Nitin Kumar Kansal	68.30	36.33
		Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran	10.92	-
		Total	**340.41**	**317.24**
13	**Key managerial remuneration - Post employment benefits***	Sahil Vachani	6.07	5.52
		Alok Goel	2.10	3.50
		Nitin Kumar Kansal	4.21	2.43
		Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran	0.48	-
		Total	**12.86**	**11.45**
14	**Sitting Fees to Directors**	Analjit Singh	3.00	6.00
		Mohit Talwar	31.00	25.00
		K.N Murthy	20.00	19.00
		D.K Mittal	22.00	24.00
		Sujata Keshavan	4.00	1.00
		Ashok Kacker	26.00	26.00
		Sujatha Ratnam	1.00	7.00
		S.K Bijlani	-	3.00
		N.C Singhal	-	4.00

₹ in lakhs

S. No	Nature of transaction	Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2018	for the year ended March 31, 2017
		Total	**107.00**	**115.00**
15	**Loan given**	Max Estates Limited	4,593.72	1,442.23
		Max Learning Limited	688.00	105.00
		Max I. Limited	421.00	-
		Total	**5,702.72**	**1,547.23**
16	**Loan taken**	Analjit Singh	-	6,100.00
		Total	**-**	**6,100.00**
17	**Loan repaid**	Analjit Singh	5,600.00	500.00
		Total	**5,600.00**	**500.00**
18	**Repayment of loan given**	Max Estates Limited	-	545.18
		Max Learning Limited	-	60.00
		Max I. Limited	104.00	-
		Max Speciality Films Limited	-	550.06
		Total	**104.00**	**1,155.24**
19	**Investment made (net of redemption)**	Max Estates Limited	9,000.00	800.00
		Max Learning Limited	-	205.00
		Max I Limited	1,504.23	2,100.76
		Max I Limited - Debentures	2,701.46	3,250.69
		Wise Zone Builders Private Limited-Guarantee	95.45	-
		Total	**13,301.14**	**6,356.45**
20	**Consideration received for Convertible Warrants**	Siva Enterprises Private Limited	2,017.60	672.53
		Total	**2,017.60**	**672.53**
21	**Guarantee Fees**	Wise Zone Builders Private Limited-Guarantee	21.06	-
		Total	**21.06**	**-**
22	**Provision of doubtful debts**	Max Learning Limited	89.46	-
		Total	**89.46**	**-**
23	**Provision for doubtful loan and interest receivable**	Max Learning Limited	769.96	-
		Total	**769.96**	**-**
24	**Purchase of stake in subsidiary**	Pharmax Corporation Limited	352.80	-
		Total	**352.80**	**-**

* The remuneration to the key managerial personenl does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

34 (b) **Balances outstanding at year end**

₹ in lakhs

S. No	Nature of transaction	Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
1	**Statutory dues payable**	Max Financial services Limited	3.76	3.38	3.01
		Employees' Provident Fund Trust			
		Total	**3.76**	**3.38**	**3.01**
2	**Interest Accrued on ICD's**	Max Speciality Films Limited	-	158.55	101.38
		Max Estates Limited	293.18	15.76	-
		Max Learning Limited	36.96	0.48	-
		Max I. Limited	6.01	-	-
		Total	**336.15**	**174.79**	**101.38**
	Provision made against above	Max Learning Limited	36.96	-	-
		Total	**36.96**	**-**	**-**
3	**Trade Receivables**	Max Speciality Films Limited	278.87	91.28	328.28
		Max Estates Limited	63.76	42.43	-
		Max Learning Limited	89.46	20.52	-
		Max I. Limited	4.04	-	-
		Max Ventures Private Limited	62.45	-	-
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	1.73	1.93	-
		Four Season Foundation	0.81	18.44	-
		Max India Limited	1.92		
		Max Financial Services Limited	1.69		
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	-	2.95	-
		Total	**504.73**	**177.55**	**328.28**
4	**Provision of doubtful debts**	Max Learning Limited	89.46	-	-
		Total	**89.46**	**-**	**-**
5	**Other Receivables**	Max Speciality Films Limited	7.21	29.78	47.29
		Max Estates Limited	12.33	3.65	-
		Max Learning Limited	17.47	12.68	-
		Max I. Limited	1.71	1.97	-
		Max Ventures Private Limited	9.82	6.31	-
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	9.65	1.26	-
		Four Season Foundation	0.03	12.60	-
		Max India Limited	0.17	0.25	-
		Wise Zone Builders Private Limited	1.26	-	-
		New Delhi House Services Limited	0.09	-	-
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	0.08	0.75	-
		Total	**59.82**	**69.25**	**47.29**
6	**Inter Corporate Deposit Receivable**	Max Speciality Films Limited	-	-	550.06
		Max Estates Limited	5,490.77	897.05	-
		Max Learning Limited	733.00	45.00	-
		Max I. Limited	317.00	-	-
		Total	**6,540.77**	**942.05**	**550.06**
7	**Provision made against above**	Max Learning Limited	733.00	-	-
		Total	**733.00**	**-**	**-**
8	**Investment in Debentures**	Max Estates Limited	9,000.00	-	-
		Max I Limited - Deemed Equity	3,002.62	2,095.76	
		Max I. Limited	4,794.72	3,250.69	-
		Total	**16,797.34**	**5,346.45**	**-**

₹ in lakhs

S. No	Nature of transaction	Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
9	**Loan outstanding**	Analjit Singh	-	5,600.00	-
		Total	**-**	**5,600.00**	**-**
10	**Security Deposit (Receivable)**	Veer Singh	-	30.00	30.00
		Lake View Enterprises	-	18.00	18.00
		Total	**-**	**48.00**	**48.00**
11	**Trade payables and Capital Creditors**	Max Financial Services Limited	81.23	38.33	96.13
		Max India Limited	-	-	58.52
		Max Estates Limited	26.28	6.28	-
		Max Speciality Films Limited	-	2.80	-
		Max I. Limited	-	4.50	-
		Max Ventures Private Limited	-	-	7.03
		Piveta Estates Private Limited	6.82	2.83	0.45
		Siva Realty Ventures Private Limited	13.19	6.92	3.27
		Max UK Limited	8.81	5.59	5.42
		Riga Foods LLP	0.75	-	-
		Max Healthcare Institute Limited	0.02	-	-
		New Delhi House Services Limited	3.39	2.34	-
		Total	**140.49**	**69.59**	**170.82**

a) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

b) The Company has given corporate guarantee for Wise Zone Builders Private Limited, step down subsidiary amounting to Rs. 40,000 lakhs (March 31, 2017: Nil, April 1, 2016 : Nil). Refer note 28

c) The income/expense from sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

d) For the year ended 31 March 2018, the Group has recorded provision for receivables relating to amounts owed by one of its subsidiary company Rs. 859.42 lakhs (31 March 2017: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2016: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

35. DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

(a) Particulars of Loans given:

₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Loanee	Opening Balance as on March 31, 2017	Loan given	Repayment of loan given	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2018	Purpose
1	Max Estates Limited	897.05	4,593.72	-	5,490.77	Operational Cash Flow requirement
2	Max Learning Limited	45.00	688.00	-	733.00	Operational Cash Flow requirement
3	Max I. Limited	-	421.00	104.00	317.00	Operational Cash Flow requirement
		942.05	**5,702.72**	**104.00**	**6,540.77**	
	Provision made against above				(733.00)	
					5,807.77	

(b) Particulars of Guarantee given:

₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the financial institutions / banks/ NBFC	Opening Balance	Guarantee given	Guarantee discharged	Outstanding balance	Purpose
1	IDFC Bank Limited	-	25,000.00		25,000.00	Corporate gurantee has been given for loan taken for business purpose by Wise zone builders private limited, step down subsidiary
2	Axis Bank Limited	-	15,000.00		15,000.00	Corporate gurantee has been given for loan taken for business purpose by Wise zone builders private limited, step down subsidiary
		-	**40,000.00**	**-**	**40,000.00**	

(c) Particulars of Investments made in equity and debentures:

₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Investee	Opening Balance as on April 1, 2017	Investment made	Investment redeemed	Closing Balance as on March31, 2018	Purpose
	Investment in Equity					
1	Max Speciality Films Limited (refer note 40)	16,704.95	352.80	7,039.92	10,017.83	Strategic investment
2	Max Estates Limited	800.00	9,000.00	-	9,800.00	Strategic investment
3	Max Learning Limited	205.00	-	-	205.00	Strategic investment
4	Max I. Limited	2,100.76	1,504.23	597.37	3,007.62	Strategic investment
5	Wise Zone Builders Private Limited	-	95.45	-	95.45	
	Investment in Debentures					
6	Max I. Limited	3,250.69	2,701.46	1,157.43	4,794.72	Strategic investment
		23,061.40	**13,653.94**	**8,794.72**	**27,920.62**	

(d) Particulars of Loans given: ₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Loanee	Opening Balance as on April 1, 2016	Loan given	Repayment of loan given	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2017	Purpose
1	Max Speciality Films Limited	550.06	-	550.06	-	Operational Cash Flow requirement
2	Max Estates Limited	-	1,442.23	545.18	897.05	Operational Cash Flow requirement
3	Max Learning Limited	-	105.00	60.00	45.00	Operational Cash Flow requirement
		550.06	**1,547.23**	**1,155.24**	**942.05**	

(e) Particulars of Investments made in equity: ₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Investee	Opening Balance as on April 1, 2016	Investment made	Investment redeemed	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2017	Purpose
	Investment in subsidiaries					
1	Max Speciality Films Limited	16,704.95	-	-	16,704.95	Strategic investment
2	Max Estates Limited	-	800.00	-	800.00	Strategic investment
3	Max Learning Limited	-	205.00	-	205.00	Strategic investment
4	Max I. Limited	-	2,100.76	-	2,100.76	Strategic investment
	Investment in Debentures					
5	Max I. Limited	-	3,250.69	-	3,250.69	Strategic investment
		16,704.95	**6,356.45**	**-**	**23,061.40**	

(f) Particulars of Loans given: ₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Loanee	Opening Balance as on January, 20 2015	Loan given	Repayment of loan given	Closing Balance as on April 1, 2016	Purpose
1	Max Speciality Films Limited	-	550.06	-	550.06	Operational Cash Flow requirement
		-	**550.06**	**-**	**550.06**	

(g)Particulars of Investments made in equity: ₹ in lakhs

Sr. No	Name of the Investee	Opening Balance as on January 20, 2015	Investment made	Investment redeemed	Closing Balance as on April 1, 2016	Purpose
	Investment in subsidiaries					
1	Max Speciality Films Limited	-	16,704.95	-	16,704.95	Strategic investment
		-	**16,704.95**	**-**	**16,704.95**	

36A. RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF EQUITY AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED UNDER IGAAP TO IND AS AS AT APRIL 01, 2016

₹ in lakhs

	Balance sheet as at April 01, 2016		
	IGAAP	**Ind AS adjustment**	**Ind AS**
ASSESTS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14.41	-	14.41
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	16,704.95	-	16,704.95
(ii) Loans	550.06	-	550.06
Deferred tax assets	2.43	-	2.43
Non-Current tax assets	21.17	-	21.17
	17,293.02	**-**	**17,293.02**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	328.28	-	328.28
(ii) Loans	149.38	-	149.38
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,126.37	-	1,126.37
(iv) Other financial assets	47.29	-	47.29
Other current assets	23.08	-	23.08
	1,674.40	**-**	**1,674.40**
TOTAL ASSETS	**18,967.42**	**-**	**18,967.42**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5,339.68	-	5,339.68
Other equity	13,354.52	-	13,354.52
Total Equity	**18,694.20**	**-**	**18,694.20**
Non-current liabilities			
Long term provisions	2.96	-	2.96
	2.96	**-**	**2.96**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	229.09	-	229.09
Short term provisions	8.58	-	8.58
Other current liabilities	32.59	-	32.59
	270.26	**-**	**270.26**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**273.22**	**-**	**273.22**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**18,967.42**	**-**	**18,967.42**

36B. RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF EQUITY AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED UNDER IGAAP TO IND AS AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Footnotes	Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017		
		IGAAP	Adjustment	Ind AS
ASSESTS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		39.12	-	39.12
Intangible assets		4.09	-	4.09
Financial assets			-	
(i) Investments	6	22,869.95	191.45	23,061.40
(ii) Loans	1	77.76	(44.49)	33.27
(iii) Other bank balances		0.25	-	0.25
Non-current tax assets	8	138.52	-	138.52
		23,129.69	**146.96**	**23,276.65**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	12,199.30	94.09	12,293.39
(ii) Trade receivables		177.55	-	177.55
(iii) Loans		1,164.84	-	1,164.84
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents		51.33	-	51.33
(v) Other financial assets		105.99	-	105.99
Other current assets	1	29.24	42.92	72.16
		13,728.25	**137.01**	**13,865.26**
TOTAL ASSETS		**36,857.94**	**283.97**	**37,141.91**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		6,897.79	-	6,897.79
Other equity	10	23,292.12	274.71	23,566.83
Money received against share warrants		672.53	-	672.53
Total Equity		**30,862.44**	**274.71**	**31,137.15**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		5.63	-	5.63
Long term provisions		11.82	-	11.82
Other non-current liabilities	7	10.26	(10.26)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	8	-	19.52	19.52
		27.71	**9.26**	**36.97**
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		5,600.00	-	5,600.00
(ii) Trade payables		262.87	-	262.87
(iii) Other current financial liabilities		13.06	-	13.06
Other current liabilities		64.59	-	64.59
Short term provisions		27.27	-	27.27
		5,967.79	**-**	**5,967.79**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,995.50**	**9.26**	**6,004.76**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**36,857.94**	**283.97**	**37,141.91**

36C. RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED UNDER IGAA TO IND AS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Footnotes	for the year ended March 31, 2017		
		IGAAP	**Adjustment**	**Ind AS**
INCOME				
Revenue from operations	5,6	1,196.90	285.54	1,482.44
Other income	1	3.94	3.02	6.96
Total income		**1,200.84**	**288.56**	**1,489.40**
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense	2	620.14	1.32	621.46
Finance costs		208.61	-	208.61
Depreciation and amortization expense		5.22	-	5.22
Other expenses	1,7,9	989.75	(70.60)	919.15
Total expense		**1,823.72**	**(69.28)**	**1,754.44**
Loss before tax		(622.88)	357.84	(265.04)
Tax expenses	8	2.43	19.06	21.49
Loss for the year		(625.31)	338.78	(286.53)
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	3	-	1.32	1.32
Income tax effect		-	(0.46)	(0.46)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	0.86	0.86
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(625.31)**	**339.64**	**(285.67)**

37. FOOTNOTES TO THE RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AS AT MARCH 31, 2017, MARCH 31, 2016 AND PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

1) Security deposits

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

2) Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

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

3) Other comprehensive Income

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

4) Statement of cash flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to IND AS has no material impact on the statement of cash flows

5) Mutual Fund investments

Under Indian GAAP, All current investments including mutual funds are measured at lower of cost or market value. As per IND AS 109, Investments in mutual funds are required to be recognized at their fair value, for which changes in fair value being recognized in profit & loss.

6) Zero Coupon non-convertible debentures

In the financial statements prepared under previous GAAP, the carrying value of zero coupon non convertible debentures was recognised at the principal amount payable by the borrower. Under IND AS, interest free non convertible debentures being a financial asset is required to be recognised intially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between such fair value and the carrying value is recognised as investment in equity disclosed under investments

7) Straight lining of lease escalation

Indian GAAP mandated straight lining of lease escalation in case of non cancellable leases. IND AS 17 does not mandate straight lining of lease escalation, it they are in line with the expected general inflation compensating the lessor for expected inflationary cost. Accordingly, the Company has reversed Lease equalisation reserve created in books

8) Deferred tax

IND AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. In addition, the various transitional and restatement adjustments lead to temporary differences.

9) Share issue expenses

Under the Indian GAAP, share issues expense is to be charged to the statement of profit and loss. Under IND AS, share issue expenses will deducted from the securities premium account

10) Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at March 31, 2017 has been adjusted consequent to the IND AS transition adjustments mentioned herewith

38. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS (EXCEPTION AND EXEMPTION AVAILED)

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2018, have been prepared in accordance with IND AS notified under the Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with IND AS for the year ended March 31, 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2016, the Company's date of transition to IND AS. This note explains the IND- AS mandatory exceptions and exemptions by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017 and balance sheet as at March 31,2016.

Exemption Applied

I) IND-AS optional exemption

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

Deemed cost

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

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

Share based payment transactions

IND AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect not to apply principles of IND AS 102 to liabilities arising from share based payment transactions that were settled before the date of transition.

The Company has elected not to apply IND AS 102- "Share based payment" on stock options that vested before date of transition.

Investments in subsidiaries

IND AS 101 permits the first time adopter to measure investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in accordance with IND AS 27 at one of the following:

a) cost determined in accordance with IND AS 27 or
b) Deemed cost:
   (i) fair value at date of transition
   (ii) previous GAAP carrying amount at that date.

The Company has elected to consider previous GAAP carrying amount of its investments in subsidiaries on the date of transition to IND AS as its deemed cost for the purpose of determining cost in accordance with principles of IND AS 27- "Separate financial statements".

Business Combinations

The Company has used the exemption under IND AS 101 at the date of transition to Ind- AS i.e. carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, that are required to be recognized under Ind - AS, is their deemed cost at the date of acquisition. After the date of acquisition, measurement is in accordance with the respective IND AS. The Company recognizes all assets and liabilities assumed in a past business combination.

II) IND AS mandatory exceptions

Estimates

An entity estimates in accordance with IND AS at the date of transition to IND AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. IND AS estimates at April 1, 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

39. a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has issued 15,523,870 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at security premium of Rs. 68/- per share determined in accordance with SEBI (issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009, as amended ("ICDR Regulations); to New York Life International Holdings Limited (the "Investor") for the consideration of Rs. 12,108.62 Lakhs on preferential basis.

b) Further, during the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company received Rs.672.53 Lakhs (25% of total value of consideration) against the issue of 3,448,894 share warrants ("Warrants") to Siva Enterprises Private Limited, forming part of the Promoter Group at a price of Rs.78 per share determined in accordance with ICDR regulations. The Company has received Rs.2,017.60 Lakhs against the balance 75% outstanding of total value on conversion of share warrants ("Warrants") into equity shares.

c) Given below are the details of utilisation of proceeds through preferential issue

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Unutilised amount at the beginning of the year	12,036.15	-
Proceeds received during the period/year	2,017.60	12,781.15
Less: amount utilised during the period/year		
- Repayment of Loan	5,600.00	500.00
- Loan given to subsidiary companies	3,713.00	245.00
- Investments in debentures issued by subsidiary companies	4,387.95	-
- Investment in equity shares of subsidiary company	352.80	-
Unutilised amount at the end of the year	**-**	**12,036.15**

Details of short-term investments made from unutilized portion of Preferential issue raised during the period/year

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Investment in Debt based Mutual funds	-	12,036.15

40. a) On April 03, 2017, the Company has purchased 338,350 equity shares of Max Speciality Films Limited face value of Rs.10/- each from Pharmax Corporation Limited at a premium of Rs.94.27 per share aggregating to a total consideration of Rs.352.80 Lakhs.

b) On April 06, 2017, the Company divested 35.84% (on fully diluted basis of equity shares as at March 31, 2017) stake in Max Speciality Films Limited (MSF) by transferring 13,945,659 equity shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs.94.27 per share to Toppan Printing Co. Ltd. (Toppan) for a consideration of Rs.14,541.14 Lakhs. Further, MSF also issued and allotted 5,118,407 equity shares (representing 13.16% on fully diluted basis of equity shares as at March 31, 2017) of face value of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs. 94.27 per share to Toppan, for an aggregate consideration of Rs.5,336.96 Lakhs on a private placement basis, free of all liens or other encumbrances or rights of third parties. Post share issuance by MSF, Toppan holding is 49% and the Company holding is 51% in MSF. This has resulted into gain of Rs.7,500.32 Lakhs.

41. During the current year, the Board of the Company has approved raising of funds by way of offer and issue of equity shares to the existing members of the Company on rights basis (Rights Issue), at such price and right entitlement ratio as may be decided by the Board, for an amount aggregating up to Rs. 45,000 lakhs, subject to necessary approvals and consent as may be necessary / required for compliance of applicable laws, including the provisions of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009, as amended, the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and the Companies Act, 2013,as amended and Company has filed the Draft letter of offer with SEBI and stock exchanges.

42. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, securities premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintain an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% to 40%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Borrowings	2.63	5,605.63	-
Other financial liabilities	26.52	13.06	-
Trade payables	507.62	262.87	229.09
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	56.98	51.33	1,126.37
Net Debt	479.79	5,830.23	(897.28)
Equity	39,204.85	31,137.15	18,694.20
Total Equity	**39,204.85**	**31,137.15**	**18,694.20**
Total Capital and net debt	**39,684.64**	**36,967.38**	**17,796.92**
Gearing ratio	1%	16%	-5%

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

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

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370

Place : Gurugram
Date: 17th May , 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Max Ventures and Industries Limited (Formerly Capricorn Ventures Limited)

Dinesh Kumar Mittal
(Director)
DIN: 00040000

Sahil Vachani
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00761695

Nitin Kumar Kansal
(Chief Financial Officer)

Gopalakrishnan Ramachandran
(Company Secretary)

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17th May , 2018