KAYA

SUBSIDIARY FINANCIALS

Index of Subsidiary Financials as on March 31, 2017	
Sr. No.	**Name of Subsidiary**
1.	KME Holdings Pte. Ltd.
2.	Kaya Middle East FZE
3.	Kaya Middle East DMCC
4.	Iris Medical Centre LLC
5.	Minal Medical Centre LLC
6.	Minal Specialised Clinic Dermatology LLC
7.	Kaya Al Beda JV

Note: The Financial Accounts in respect of each subsidiary of the Company are presented as per clause (a) of fourth proviso to Section 136(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with General Circular No. 11/2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated July 21, 2015

KME HOLDINGS PTE LTD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st Mar 2017

	SGD As at 31st Mar 17	INR As at 31st Mar 17
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
Share capital	8,842,410.06	408,147,964
Reserves and surplus	(1,069,807.54)	(49,380,176)
	7,772,602.52	358,767,787
Unsecured Loan		
Loan from Subsidiary	1,008,297	46,540,969
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade payable	6,711.48	309,788
	6,711.48	309,788
TOTAL	**8,787,610.92**	**405,618,545**
ASSETS		
Non-current investments	8,780,096.69	405,271,703
Current Assets	-	-
Cash & Bank Balances	7,514.23	346,842
TOTAL	**8,787,610.92**	**405,618,545**

Profit & Loss Account for the period ended March 31, 2017

Profit & Loss Account	**SGD**	**INR**
	As at 31st Mar 17	**As at 31st Mar 17**
Professionl Fees	6,358	301,801
Other Misc. Income	-	-
Current Year Losses Trf to Reserves	**6,358**	**301,801**

Date: 3rd May, 2017

For KME Holdings Pte Limited

Rajiv

Authorised Signatory

KAYA Middle East FZE

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2017

KAYA Middle East FZE

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Kaya Middle East FZE

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kaya Middle East FZE (the "Company") as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Kaya Middle East FZE (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Kaya Middle East FZE (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Sharjah Emiri Decree No. 6 of 1995 concerning the formation of Free Zone Establishments in the Hamriyah Free Zone requires the net assets of the company to be above 75% of the share capital of the company. The net assets of the company as at 31 March 2017 were AED 34,882,571 (2016: AED 25,070,222) and were below 75% of the share capital of the company.

Except for the matter described in preceding paragraph, we report that the financial statements of the company comply with the applicable provisions of the Implementing Rules and Regulations issued pursuant to Sharjah Emiri Decree No. 6 of 1995, concerning the formation of Free Zone Establishments in the Hamriyah Free Zone.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
11 July 2017

Douglas O'Mahony
Registered Auditor Number 834
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

KAYA Middle East FZE

Statement of financial position

	Note	As at 31 March 2017 AED	2016 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	14,892,047	11,826,117
Intangible assets	6	1,982,270	2,066,815
		16,874,317	13,892,932
Current assets			
Inventories	7	8,735,262	8,822,309
Trade and other receivables	8	14,964,856	11,188,687
Due from related parties	14	36,862,213	11,972,096
Cash and bank balances	9	6,273,667	14,241,120
		66,835,998	46,224,212
Total assets		83,710,315	60,117,144
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	10	55,050,000	55,050,000
Accumulated losses		(20,522,192)	(30,182,315)
Share based payment reserve		354,763	202,537
Net equity		34,882,571	25,070,222
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	11	4,252,312	3,629,890
Bank borrowing	13	10,744,033	-
		14,996,345	3,629,890
Current liabilities			
Bank borrowing	13	5,997,017	-
Trade and other payables	12	26,285,084	30,573,479
Due to related parties	14	1,549,298	843,553
		33,831,399	31,417,032
Total liabilities		48,827,744	35,046,922
Total equity and liabilities		83,710,315	60,117,144

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 July 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

KAYA Middle East FZE

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017 AED	2016 AED
Revenue		111,312,731	102,618,367
Direct costs	15	(66,017,236)	(58,962,263)
Gross profit		45,295,495	43,656,104
Other operating income		261,836	34,683
Expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	16	(6,366,015)	(5,972,931)
Administrative and general expenses	17	(29,531,193)	(27,209,132)
Profit for the year		9,660,123	10,508,724
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,660,123	10,508,724

The notes on pages 8 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

KAYA Middle East FZE

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital AED	Accumulated losses AED	Share based payment reserve AED	Total AED
At 1 April 2015	55,050,000	(40,691,039)	50,634	14,409,595
Movement in share based payment reserve	-	-	151,903	151,903
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,508,724	-	10,508,724
At 31 March 2016	55,050,000	(30,182,315)	202,537	25,070,222
Movement in share based payment reserve	-	-	152,226	152,226
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	9,660,123	-	9,660,123
At 31 March 2017	55,050,000	(20,522,192)	354,763	34,882,571

The notes on pages 8 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

KAYA Middle East FZE

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		9,660,123	10,508,724
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	3,980,307	3,652,694
Amortisation	6	84,545	21,136
Reversal of provision for slow moving and expired inventory	7	(584,338)	(122,380)
Share based payment expense		152,226	151,903
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	11	1,110,613	860,632
Profit on sale on disposal of assets		(32,549)	-
Operating cash flows before payment of employees' end of service benefits and changes in working capital		14,370,927	15,072,709
Payment of employees' end of service benefits	11	(488,191)	(306,850)
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories before provision for slow moving and expired inventory	7	671,385	(2,566,743)
Trade and other receivables	8	(3,776,169)	(4,207,118)
Trade and other payables	12	(4,288,395)	5,509,948
Due to related parties	14	705,745	664,501
Due from related parties	14	(24,890,117)	(8,969,868)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(17,694,815)	5,196,579
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(7,164,784)	(4,597,777)
Purchase of intangible assets	6	-	(591,639)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		151,096	11,864
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,013,688)	(5,177,552)
Cash flows from Financing activities			
Bank borrowing	13	16,741,050	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	21	16,741,050	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		(7,967,453)	19,027
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		14,191,120	14,172,093
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9	6,223,667	14,191,120

The notes on pages 8 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

KAYA Middle East FZE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 General information

KAYA Middle East FZE ("the company") was incorporated in Sharjah Hamriyah Free Zone on 25 December 2005 as a Free Zone Company with limited liability pursuant to Emirate Decree No 6 of 1995 of H. H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan Bin Mohammed Al-Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah. The principal place of business is P.O. Box 41756, Sharjah, UAE.

The company is engaged in the business of providing products and services in the area of skin care treatment and aesthetics and import, export, trading in skin care machinery, consumables and products and providing related services.

These financial statements include assets, liabilities and the result of operations of skin care clinics operating in the United Arab Emirates, Sultanate of Oman and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the local sponsorship arrangements.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of "KME Holdings Pte Limited" ("parent company"), a company registered in Singapore. The ultimate parent company is "Kaya Limited", a company registered in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to entities reporting under IFRS. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Sharjah Emiri Decree No. 6 of 1995 concerning the formation of Free Zone Establishments in the Hamriyah Free Zone requires the net assets of the company to be above 75% of the share capital of the company. The net assets of the company as at 31 March 2017 were AED 34,882,571 (2016: AED 25,070,222) and were below 75% of the share capital of the company. The parent company has confirmed its intention to provide support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the company

Certain new amendments have been issued and are effective from period beginning 1 April 2016, and have no impact on the company's financial statements:

- IAS 1 (amendment), 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective from 1 January 2016);
- IAS 16 (amendment), 'Property, plant and equipment' (effective from 1 January 2016);
- IAS 38 (amendment), 'Intangible assets' (effective from 1 January 2016); and
- IAS 19 (amendment), 'Employee benefits' (effective from 1 January 2016)

There are no other IFRSs, amendments or IFRIC interpretations that are effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning after 1 April 2016 or later periods but have not been early adopted by the company. Management is currently assessing the following standards and amendments which are likely to have an impact on the company's financial statements:

- IAS 12 (amendment), 'Income taxes' (effective from 1 January 2017);
- IAS 7 (amendment), 'Statement of cash flow' (effective from 1 January 2017);
- IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' (effective from 1 January 2018);
- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective from 1 January 2018); and
- IFRS 16, 'Leases' (effective from 1 January 2019);

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the company.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED") which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into AED using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The historical cost of equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the assets' cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Furniture and fixtures	3 – 7
Machinery and equipment	2 – 7
Office equipment	2 – 7
Motor vehicles	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 4).

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated. This will be depreciated as per company policy from the date the relevant assets are ready for use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Separately acquired software licences are shown at historical cost less accumulated amortisation. Licences acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Computer software	7

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised within profit and loss in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of clinics and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets of the clinics acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the CGU containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation/amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories comprise spare parts and consumables. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets

2.8.1 Classification

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. Where permitted, financial assets are reclassified between categories if there is a change in management's intent regarding the future use of the financial asset.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' (excluding advances and prepayments), due from related parties and cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position (Note 8, 14 and 9).

2.8.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method.

2.8.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8.4 Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets

2.8.4 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances in current and deposit accounts with original maturity of less than or equal to three months.

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12 Provision for employee benefits

A provision is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statement of financial position date. A provision is also made, using actuarial techniques, for the full amount of end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the UAE Labour Law for their periods of service up to the statement of financial position date. The provision relating to annual leave and leave passage is disclosed as a current liability, while that relating to employees' end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Share based payments

Incentives in the form of share-based compensation benefits are provided to executives under share option and performance share schemes approved by ultimate parent company Kaya Limited.

Options and share awards are fair valued by qualified advisors at their grant dates in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 2: Share-based payments, using a Black-Scholes model. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with the corresponding increase in equity, on a straight-line basis over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (vesting date).

The fair value calculation of options granted excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each statement of financial position date, Kaya Limited revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate.

2.14 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of discounts and returns. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered products to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the company has provided the services to the customer.

2.17 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

KAYA Middle East FZE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risks

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly on its transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

The company does not have a significant foreign currency risk exposure since the majority of the transactions are denominated in AED, Omani Rial, Saudi Riyal or US Dollars and AED, Omani Rial, Saudi Riyal are currently pegged with the US Dollar.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The company is not exposed to risk of changes in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument that will fluctuate because of changes in market prices as it does not hold any investments. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the company's financial position and cash flows. The company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing liabilities of bank borrowing. The company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis.

At 31 March 2017, if interest rates on bank borrowings had been 1% higher or lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been lower or higher by AED 167,411 (2016: Nil).

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counter party will cause a financial loss to the company by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk mainly arises from bank balances, trade and other receivables (excluding advances and prepayments) and due from related parties.

Credit risk arises from bank balances as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Bank balances are with reputable banks. Significant bank balances are with the banks having the following credit ratings as per Moody's Investor Services.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

		As at 31 March	
		2017	2016
		AED	AED
Bank	**Credit rating**		
A	Baa2	516,075	5,537,816
B	A1	127,363	4,558,081
C	Aa2	5,168,342	3,736,551
		5,811,780	13,832,448

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. In addition the company also relies on the parent company for its liquidity needs.

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Carrying amount AED	**Contractual amount** AED	**Less than 1 year** AED	**More than 1 year** AED
At 31 March 2017				
Bank borrowing	16,741,050	17,565,602	5,997,017	10,744,033
Trade and other payables	26,285,084	26,285,084	26,285,084	-
Due to related parties	1,549,298	1,549,298	1,549,298	-
	44,575,432	45,399,984	33,831,399	10,744,033

	Carrying amount AED	**Contractual amount** AED	**Less than 1 year** AED	**More than 1 year** AED
At 31 March 2016				
Trade and other payables	30,573,479	30,573,479	30,573,479	-
Due to related parties	843,553	843,553	843,553	-
	31,417,032	31,417,032	31,417,032	-

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The parent company has confirmed its intention to continue to provide the financial support to the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements to enable the company both to meet its obligations as they fall due and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of its operations.

3.3 Fair value estimation

At 31 March 2017 and 2016, the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the company approximated their carrying values as reflected in these financial statements.

4 Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

(a) Provision of slow moving and expired inventory

The provision reflects estimates of slow moving and expired inventory. The charge is based on the ageing of the inventory items, technological obsolescence, present conditions of items and the historical experience of business. Changes to the estimated provisions may be required if the demand for slow moving items increases or decreases or a firm commitment from a customer has been received.

4 Critical accounting estimates (continued)

(b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Impairment of non-financial assets is a key area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate.

In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of the impairment reviews. The key assumptions on which management has based its cash flow projections when determining the recoverable amount of the assets are as follows:

- Management's projections have been prepared on the basis of strategic plans, knowledge of the market, and management's views on achievable growth in market share over the long term period of four to seven years.
- The discount rates applied to cash flows are based on the company's weighted average cost of capital with a risk premium reflecting the relative risks in the markets in which the businesses operate. The weighted average cost of capital is 10%.
- Year on year growth rate assumptions are based on a conservative view of the long-term rate of growth. The year on year growth rate of revenue is 7% in the first and second year, 3% in the third and fourth year and then 2% thereafter.
- Average useful life of the leasehold improvements in clinics is 7 years.
- If the weighted average cost of capital is lowered by 1% / revenue growth is lowered by 2% in first four years, individually with all other assumptions are held constant there will not be a material impact on impairment of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. When value-in-use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The key assumptions on which management has based its cash flow projections when determining the recoverable amount of the goodwill are as follows:

- The discount rates applied to cash flows are based on the company's weighted average cost of capital with a risk premium reflecting the relative risks in the markets in which the businesses operate. The weighted average cost of capital is 10%.
- Year on year growth rate assumptions are based on a long-term rate of growth. The year on year growth rate of revenue is 15% in the first year, 8% in second year, 7.5% in the third and fourth year and then 5% thereafter.
- Average useful life of the leasehold improvements in clinics is 7 years.
- If the weighted average cost of capital is lowered by 1% / revenue growth is lowered by 2% in first four years, individually with all other assumptions are held constant there will not be a material impact on impairment of goodwill.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and Fixtures AED	Machinery and equipment AED	Office equipment AED	Motor vehicles AED	Capital work in progress AED	Total AED
Cost						
At 31 March 2016	15,971,258	24,065,722	1,015,668	196,403	501,159	41,750,210
Additions	2,646,901	3,786,923	494,575	31,389	204,996	7,164,784
Disposals	-	(349,855)	(6,180)	(24,475)	-	(380,510)
Transfers	74,094	48,700	170,209	31,586	(324,589)	-
At 31 March 2017	18,692,253	27,551,490	1,674,272	234,903	381,566	48,534,484
Accumulated depreciation						
At 31 March 2016	14,691,385	14,503,260	660,978	68,470	-	29,924,093
Charge for the year	792,143	2,877,143	264,874	46,147	-	3,980,307
Disposals	-	(231,308)	(6,180)	(24,475)	-	(261,963)
At 31 March 2017	15,483,528	17,149,095	919,672	90,142	-	33,642,437
Net book value:						
At 31 March 2017	3,208,725	10,402,395	754,600	144,761	381,566	14,892,047
At 31 March 2016	1,279,873	9,562,462	354,690	127,933	501,159	11,826,117

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Allocation of depreciation expense

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Direct costs (Note 15)	3,833,824	3,544,826
Administrative and general expenses (Note 17)	146,483	107,868
Total	3,980,307	3,652,694

6 Intangible assets

	Goodwill AED	Computer software AED	Total AED
Cost			
At 31 March 2016 and 2017	1,496,312	591,639	2,087,951
Accumulated depreciation			
At 31 March 2016	-	21,136	21,136
Charge for the year		84,545	84,545
At 31 March 2017	-	105,681	105,681
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2016	1,496,312	485,958	1,982,270
At 31 March 2017	1,496,312	570,503	2,066,815

7 Inventories

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Consumables	8,739,755	9,389,362
Less: provision for slow moving and expired inventories	(4,493)	(588,831)
	8,735,262	8,800,531
Goods in transit	-	21,778
	8,735,262	8,822,309

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in 'direct costs' amounted to AED 17,174,496 (2016: AED 15,974,092) Note 15.

Movement in the provision for inventories is as follows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Opening provision	588,831	711,211
Reversal of provision	(584,338)	(122,380)
	4,493	588,831

8 Trade and other receivables

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Trade receivables	517,960	406,933
Advances	7,414,388	4,452,158
Prepayments	4,879,012	4,160,123
Deposits	2,153,496	2,169,473
	14,964,856	11,188,687

As at 31 March 2017, trade receivables of AED 517,960 (2016: AED 406,933) are fully performing.

Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable mentioned above. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are mainly denominated in AED.

9 Cash and bank balances

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash on hand	461,888	408,672
Bank balances in current accounts	5,761,779	13,782,448
Restricted cash margin	50,000	50,000
Cash and bank balances	6,273,667	14,241,120

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash and bank balances	6,273,667	14,241,120
Less: restricted cash margin	(50,000)	(50,000)
	6,223,667	14,191,120

The restricted cash margin are held by companies banker for letter of credit issued on behalf of the company in normal course of business and included in Note 20.

10 Share capital

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Issued and paid up:		
367 shares of AED 150,000 each (2016: 367 shares of AED 150,000 each)	55,050,000	55,050,000

11 Provisions for the employees' end of service benefits

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Opening balance	3,629,890	3,076,108
Provision for the year (Note 18)	1,110,613	860,632
Paid during the year	(488,191)	(306,850)
Closing balance	4,252,312	3,629,890

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19 (revised), management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations at 31 March 2017, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE labour laws. Under this method, an assessment has been made of an employee's expected service life with the company and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average increment/promotion costs of 2% (2016: 5%). The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 2.52% (2016: 3.18%).

12 Trade and other payables

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Trade payables	9,876,604	8,758,326
Accruals	6,229,653	6,900,379
Advances received from customers	10,178,827	14,914,774
	26,285,084	30,573,479

13 Bank borrowing

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Bank borrowing		
- Current	5,997,017	-
- Non-current	10,744,033	-
	16,741,050	-

Bank borrowing carries interest @ LIBOR plus 2.75%. These loans are repayable in twelve quarterly instalments of USD 0.44 million along with interest commencing from 29 November 2016. The bank borrowing is secured by:

- Assignment of credit card receivables;
- Pledge and assignment over bank accounts and acknowledgement of assignment from Kaya Middle East FZE;
- Corporate guarantees by Kaya Limited; and
- Mortgage over office located in Mazaya building.

13 Bank borrowing (continued)

The above mentioned borrowing is subject to the following financial related covenants which are specified in loan agreement.

- To maintain total debt to net worth at or below 1.25;
- To maintain debt coverage ratio at or below 2; and
- To maintain debt service coverage ratio not to fall below 1.25.

14 Related parties

Related parties include the shareholder, the ultimate parent company, key management personnel, associates, directors and businesses which are controlled directly or indirectly by the shareholder, the ultimate parent company or directors or over which they exercise significant management influence (hereinafter referred to as "affiliates"). At the reporting date significant balances with related parties were as follows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Due to related parties	1,549,298	843,553
Due from related parties	36,862,213	11,972,096

Significant transactions entered into at mutually agreed terms with related parties during the period were as follows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Advance to affiliate	2,936,000	9,036,096
Purchases of goods and services from affiliates	463,378	499,450
Key management personnel compensation		
Salaries and benefits	2,593,428	2,543,856
End of service benefits	18,438	16,046
	2,611,866	2,559,902
Recharge of expenses to parent company	722,677	834,472

15 Direct costs

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Staff costs (Note 17)	34,377,180	30,319,625
Consumables and stores consumed (Note 7)	17,174,496	15,974,092
Operating lease expenses	9,070,192	7,379,228
Depreciation (Note 5)	3,833,824	3,544,826
Repair and maintenance costs	2,078,254	1,811,812
Freight	67,628	55,060
Reversal for slow moving and expired inventory (Note 7)	(584,338)	(122,380)
	66,017,236	58,962,263

16 Selling and marketing expenses

This includes the advertising expenses incurred on the different marketing schemes of the company.

17 Administrative and general expenses

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Staff costs (Note 18)	13,845,670	12,543,970
Legal and professional charges	5,573,839	5,423,672
Travelling expenses	2,118,852	2,581,687
Bank charges	1,769,413	1,420,229
License fee	1,006,499	873,915
Rent	286,293	327,400
Laundry charges	376,537	312,435
Training and seminar expenses	646,568	651,966
Depreciation (Note 5)	146,483	107,868
Postages and courier	1,167,498	36,411
Amortisation	84,545	21,136
Other costs	2,508,996	2,908,443
	29,531,193	27,209,132

18 Staff costs

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Salaries and benefits	47,112,238	42,002,963
End of service benefits (Note 11)	1,110,613	860,632
	48,222,851	42,863,595
Staff costs are allocated as below:		
Direct costs (Note 15)	34,377,180	30,319,625
General and administrative expenses (Note 17)	13,845,670	12,543,970
	48,222,850	42,863,595

19 Financial instruments

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Loans and receivables	
	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advances)	2,671,456	2,576,406
Due from related parties	36,862,213	11,972,096
Cash and bank balances	6,273,667	14,241,120
	45,807,336	28,789,622

	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	
	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (excluding advances from customers)	16,106,257	15,658,705
Due to related parties	1,549,298	843,553
	17,655,555	16,502,258

20 Operating lease commitments

The company has entered into non-cancellable operating leases for rentals. The total of the future lease payments is as follows:

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Not later than one year	8,504,930	6,926,541
Between one and five years	11,853,232	10,225,111
	20,358,161	17,151,652

21 Guarantees

At 31 March 2017, the company had contingent liabilities in respect of outstanding letter of credits amounting to AED 50,000 (2016: AED 50,000).

KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2017

KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Separate financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Table of contents

BAKER TILLY
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of **Kaya Middle East DMCC (the "Company")** which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the related separate statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of matters discussed in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph below, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Qualified Opinion

i. As at the date of the statement of financial position, the Company held investment in subsidiaries AED 26,618,936 (2016: AED 4,118,936) (note 7). However, the Company did not prepare consolidated financial statements as required by IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, which is not in accordance with IFRS. The Company's investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost.

ii. The investment in joint venture (note 8) was carried at cost, which is not in accordance with the requirements of IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Boards for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the UAE and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a opinion on these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (the "Federal Law"), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

BAKER TILLY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

BAKER TILLY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC (continued)

Other Matter

The separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 were audited by another auditor, who expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements on June 30, 2016. The qualification was due to the Company's non-consolidation of the transactions and balances of its subsidiary company.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Company Regulations 2003 (as amended) (the "DMCC Company Regulations"), we confirm that we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit and proper books of account have been maintained by the Company. Further, we are not aware of any contravention during the year of the provisions of the DMCC Company Regulations or of the Federal Law as may be applicable to Free Zone Companies or the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company which might have materially affected the financial position of the Company or the results of its operations for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Baker Tilly MKM

Baker Tilly MKM
Chartered Accountants

P.O. Box: 115915
DUBAI - U.A.E.
BAKER TILLY MKM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
بيكر تلي ام كي ام محاسبون قانونيون

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Mago JB Singh
FCA, CPA, CMA, CFC, CIBA, CRMA, M.Sc. (Ind. Eng.), MBA
Partner, ELA Number 493

April 25, 2017

KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Separate statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 AED	2016 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	4,180,376	4,347,828
Investment in subsidiaries	7	26,618,936	4,118,936
Investment in joint venture	8	309,221	-
		31,108,533	8,466,764
Current assets			
Due from related parties	9	2,062,979	112,910
Receivables		69,493	33,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	47,050	49,650
		2,179,522	195,560
Total assets		33,288,055	8,662,324
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2	50,000	50,000
Accumulated losses		(1,078,480)	(835,048)
		(1,028,480)	(785,048)
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	9	34,217,434	9,209,069
Accrued expenses		99,101	238,303
Total liabilities		34,316,535	9,447,372
Total equity and liabilities		33,288,055	8,662,324

The accompanying notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

The separate financial statements were authorised for issue on April 24, 2017 by:

Anand

Mr Anand Venkataraman
Manager

كايا ميدل إيست م.د.م.س
DUBAI - U.A.E.
KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC

BAKER TILLY MKM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O.Box : 115015
Dubai - U.A.E.

KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Separate statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 AED	Period from May 9, 2015 to March 31, 2016 AED
Revenue (dividends)	11	670,878	-
Other income (management fees)		227,486	29,659
General and administrative expenses	12	(1,141,796)	(864,707)
(Loss) for the year/period		(243,432)	(835,048)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year/period		(243,432)	(835,048)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

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KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Separate statement of cash flows
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 AED	Period from May 9, 2015 to March 31, 2016 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year/period		(243,432)	(835,048)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	261,103	124,810
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		17,671	(710,238)
(Increase) in due from related parties		(1,950,069)	(112,910)
(Increase) in receivables		(36,493)	(33,000)
Increase in due to related parties		2,105,493	9,209,069
(Decrease)/increase in accrued expenses		(139,202)	238,303
Net cash generated from operating activities		(2,600)	8,591,224
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(93,651)	(4,472,638)
Net movements in investments in subsidiary		(22,500,000)	(4,118,936)
Net movements in investments in joint venture		(309,221)	-
Net investing-activity movements in due to related parties		22,902,872	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	(8,591,574)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Paid up capital	9	-	50,000
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	50,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,600)	49,650
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10	49,650	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	47,050	49,650

The accompanying notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

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KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC

KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Separate statement of changes in equity
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Share capital AED	Accumulated losses AED	Total AED
As at April 1, 2015	50,000	-	50,000
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period	-	(835,048)	(835,048)
As at March 31, 2016	50,000	(835,048)	(785,048)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(243,432)	(243,432)
As at March 31, 2017	50,000	(1,078,480)	(1,028,480)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

كايا ميدل ايست م.د.م.س
DUBAI - U.A.E.
KAYA MIDDLE EAST DMCC

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

a) KAYA Middle East DMCC (the "Company") was incorporated in Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority ("DMCCA") on May 9, 2015 as a Free Zone Company and operates under License No. 119566 issued by DMCCA, Dubai, United Arab Emirates ("U.A.E.").

b) The Company is engaged in the business of investing in commercial enterprises and management.

c) The registered address of the Company is at Unit No. 1107, Mazaya Business Avenue BB1, Jumeirah Lake Towers, Dubai, U.A.E.

d) The control and management of the Company is vested with Mr. Anand Venkataraman (Indian National), the Manager.

2. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Company was AED 50,000, comprising 50 shares of AED 1,000 each and was held by Kaya Limited (the "Parent Company"), a company registered in India and the ultimate holding Company of the Group as at March 31, 2017.

3. GOING CONCERN

As at March 31, 2017, the Company incurred had net current liabilities and net asset deficiency of AED 32,194,164 (2016: AED 9,251,812) and AED 664,263 (2016: AED 785,048), respectively. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is contingent on the continued support of the Parent Company who has confirmed its intention to continue to provide financial support to the Company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these separate financial statements. Accordingly, these separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

a) Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), and U.A.E law.

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements, solely for the benefit of the management of the Company. Consolidated financial statements are to be prepared and will include investments set out in note 7.

b) Accounting convention

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accruals basis.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), as all major transactions are effected in that currency.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the following new standards and amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or before April 1, 2016, except as indicated otherwise:

New and amended standards and interpretations

- Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits
- Amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- Amendments to IAS 41 Agriculture

Standards and amendments in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRS are not mandatorily effective for the year ended March 31, 2017. However, they are available for early application. Paragraph 30 of IAS 8 requires the Company to consider and disclose the potential impact of new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based payment (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (January 1, 2019)
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property (January 1, 2018)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards will be adopted by the Company to the extent applicable, from their effective dates. Management is currently assessing the impact that IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 could have on the Company. Otherwise, the adoption of these standards and amendments is not expected to have any material impact on the separate financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Property and equipment (continued)

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of and bringing the asset to its working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When a part of an asset is replaced and the cost of the replacement asset is capitalised, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful life (years)
Building improvements	30
Furniture and fixtures	7

Depreciation is charged from the date an asset is available for use up to the date the asset is disposed of.

e) Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value.

f) Investment in joint venture

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

The Company determines joint control by taking into account similar considerations necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The investment in joint venture is accounted for at cost less provision for any impairment loss.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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, in which case, the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially unfavourable.

i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount less provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, and balances and deposits with banks with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of the deposit.

k) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset, or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in making payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

l) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

m) Related party balances and transactions

The Company enters into transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as defined by IFRS. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and on terms that correspond to those on normal transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise companies and entities under joint/common ownership and/or common management and control, their partners and key management personnel.

The management believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the supplier or not.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

q) Revenue

The Company recognises revenue (dividends from subsidiaries) when its right to receive the dividend is established.

r) Other income

Other income pertains to management fees from related parties and is recognised when the amount is receivable.

s) Expenses

Expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

t) Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into AED using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into AED using the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Gains and losses from foreign exchange transactions are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are as follows:

I. Useful lives of property and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment (note 3e) on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the related depreciation charge.

II. Determination of control over an investee company

Control is presumed to exist when an investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Company has established that it has the ability to control its subsidiary by virtue of its majority interest in the subsidiary.

III. Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture

The entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset, when there is a possible indication of such. A provision against the investment is recognised when the total recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the investment.

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6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

6.1 Cost

	Balance as at 1.4.2016 AED	Additions AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Building improvements	3,098,903	-	-	3,098,903
Furniture and fixtures	1,373,735	93,651	-	1,467,386
	4,472,638	93,651	-	4,566,289

6.2 Accumulated depreciation

	Balance as at 1.4.2016 AED	Charge for the year AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Building improvements	43,040	103,297	-	146,337
Furniture and fixtures	81,770	157,806	-	239,576
	124,810	261,103	-	385,913

6.3 Net book value

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Building improvements	2,952,566	3,055,863
Furniture and fixtures	1,227,810	1,291,965
	4,180,376	4,347,828

7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Minal Medical Centre ("MMC") (7.1)	11,250,000	-
Minal Specialised Clinic Dermatology ("MSCD") (7.1)	11,250,000	-
Iris Medical Centre LLC ("IMCL") (7.2)	4,118,936	4,118,936
	26,618,936	4,118,936

7.1 Investment in MMC and MSCD, entities incorporated in Dubai and Sharjah, U.A.E, initially represent 24% equity ownership in each entity, however, the beneficial interest of the 51% equity ownership held by other shareholders are assigned to the Company. Effectively, the Company owns 75% beneficial interest of the equity of these entities.

The summarised financial information of MMC and MSCD were as follows:

	2016	
	MMC AED	MSCD AED
Total current assets	1,097,659	1,090,014
Total non-current assets	654,732	437,650
Total current liabilities	(501,680)	(229,442)
Total non-current liabilities	(123,810)	(189,414)
Equity	1,126,901	1,108,808

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7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

	From December 7, 2016 to March 31, 2017	
	MMC	MSCD
	AED	AED
Revenues	2,115,719	1,571,401
Cost of revenues	(372,656)	(196,600)
Others	(981,509)	(992,786)
Net profit	761,554	382,015

7.2 The investment in IMCL, a limited liability company incorporated in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E, initially represents 34% of the equity ownership, however, the beneficial interest of the 51% equity ownership held by another shareholder is assigned to the Company. Effectively, the Company owns 85% beneficial interest of the equity in the subsidiary. IMCL is licensed to perform dental, plastic surgery, dermatology and venerology clinics services.

The summarised financial information of IMCL is as follows:

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Total current assets	1,230,487	873,173
Total non-current assets	1,338,491	1,688,755
Total current liabilities	(559,076)	(796,481)
Total non-current liabilities	(27,278)	(19,649)
Equity	1,982,624	1,745,798

	2017	2016*
	AED	AED
Revenues	4,205,132	1,371,001
Cost of revenues	(2,687,489)	(931,357)
Others	(1,056,871)	(215,698)
Net profit	460,772	223,946

*The comparative figures are for the period from December 7, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

8 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Al Beda Medical Services K.S.C.C	309,221	-

The investment in joint venture represents a 49% shareholdings in Kaya Skin Clinic, (the "Joint Venture"), a joint venture partnered in Kuwait.

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9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

As at the statement of financial position reporting date, balances with related parties were as follows:

9.1 Due from related parties

	Relationship	2017 AED	2016 AED
Al Beda Medical Services K.S.C.C	Joint venture	1,877,403	112,910
IMCL	Subsidiary	126,925	-
MMC	Subsidiary	30,704	-
MSCD	Subsidiary	27,947	-
		2,062,979	112,910

9.2 Due to related parties

	Relationship	2017 AED	2016 AED
Kaya Middle East FZE	Affiliate	33,926,213	9,036,096
Iris Medical Centre L.L.C	Subsidiary	-	172,973
Kaya Limited	Parent company	291,221	-
		34,217,434	9,209,069

9.3 Transactions with related parties during the year/period were as follows:

Nature of Transaction	2017 AED	2016 AED
Dividend revenue	670,878	-
Other income (management fees)	227,486	29,659
Guarantee fees (expense) allocated	(225,000)	-
Interest expense allocated	(212,425)	-

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash at banks	47,050	49,650

11 REVENUE (DIVIDENDS)

Dividends were received from the following subsidiaries:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
MMC	264,822	-
MSCD	215,702	-
IMCL	190,354	-
	670,878	-

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12 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Depreciation (note 6)	261,103	124,810
Guarantee fees allocated (note 9)	225,000	-
Interest expense allocated (note 9)	212,425	-
Professional and other legal fees	406,007	606,554
Others	37,261	133,343
	1,141,796	864,707

13 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The comparative figures have been re-arranged to be consistent with the current year presentation, the effects of which are not material. Further, the comparative figures of the statement of comprehensive income include transactions during the period from May 9, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (approximately 11 months), hence, are not comparable with the current year figures.

14 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Capital and operating expenditure commitments

The Company did not have any capital or operating expenditure commitments as at the date of statement of financial position.

14.2 Contingent Liabilities

The Company did not have any contingent liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position.

15 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the separate financial statements.

16 RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as it had no interest-bearing financial assets or financial liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial position.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss and is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position. The Company was exposed to credit risk on its bank balances, related party balances and receivables as follows:

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16 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash at banks (note 10)	47,050	49,650
Receivables	69,493	33,000
Due from related parties (note 9)	2,062,979	112,910
	2,179,522	195,560

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks only.

Due from related parties relates to transactions arising in the normal course of business with minimal risk.

Receivables carry minimum credit risk as amount is not material to the Company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from shareholder are available, if required.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at March 31, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

	Less than 6 months AED	6 to 12 months AED	Total AED
2017			
Due to related parties (note 9)	-	34,217,434	34,217,434
Accrued expenses	99,101	-	-
	99,101	34,217,434	34,217,434
2016			
Due to related parties (note 9)	-	9,209,069	9,209,069
Accrued expenses	238,303	-	238,303
	238,303	9,209,069	9,447,372

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that an adverse movement in currency exchange rates can affect the financial performance of the Company and can arise on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. As most of the Company's transactions are carried out in AED, the Company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

IRIS MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2017

Iris Medical Centre L.L.C
Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IRIS MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Iris Medical Centre L.L.C (the "Company")** which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Boards for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UAE and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (the "Federal Law"), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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BAKER TILLY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IRIS MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the period from December 7, 2016 to March 31, 2017 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on August 31, 2016.

BT

BAKER TILLY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IRIS MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Federal Law, we report that:

1. we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purpose of our audit;

2. the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Federal Law, and the Memorandum of Association ("MOA") of the Company;

3. the Company has maintained proper books of account; and

4. based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended March 31, 2017, any of the applicable provisions of the Federal Law, or of its MOA, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2017.

Baker Tilly MKM

Baker Tilly MKM
Chartered Accountants

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

بيكر تلي ام كي ام محاسبون قانونيون
P.O. Box: 115915
DUBAI - U.A.E.
BAKER TILLY MKM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mago JB Singh
FCA, CPA, CMA, CFC, CIBA, CRMA, M.Sc. (Ind. Eng.), MBA
Partner, ELA Number 493

April 25, 2017

Iris Medical Centre L.L.C
Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 AED	2016 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	1,338,491	1,688,755
Current assets			
Inventories	7	359,308	263,455
Due from related parties	8	-	172,973
Receivables	9	795,387	323,241
Cash and cash equivalents	10	75,792	113,504
		1,230,487	873,173
Total assets		2,568,978	2,561,928
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2	150,000	150,000
Statutory reserve		75,000	75,000
Retained earnings		1,757,624	1,520,798
Total equity		1,982,624	1,745,798
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	11	27,278	19,649
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	8	126,925	-
Trade and other payables	12	432,151	796,481
		559,076	796,481
Total liabilities		586,354	816,130
Total equity and liabilities		2,568,978	2,561,928

The accompanying notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on April 24, 2017 by:

Anand

Mr. Anand Venkataraman
Manager

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O.Box : 115915
Dubai - U.A.E.

Iris Medical Centre L.L.C
Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Revenues	13	4,205,132	1,371,001
Cost of revenues	14	(2,687,489)	(931,357)
Gross profit		1,517,643	439,644
General and administrative expenses	15	(1,056,871)	(215,698)
Profit for the year/period		460,772	223,946
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		460,772	223,946

The accompanying notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Iris Medical Centre L.L.C
Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		460,772	223,946
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	377,509	141,169
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	11	7,629	3,574
Operating income before working capital changes		845,910	368,689
(Increase) in inventories		(95,853)	(263,455)
Decrease/(increase) in due from related parties		172,973	(172,973)
(Increase) in receivables		(472,146)	(224,141)
Increase in due to related parties		126,925	-
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(364,330)	197,811
Net cash generated from operating activities		213,479	(94,069)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(27,245)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(27,245)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid during the year	8	(223,946)	-
Net cash (used) in financing activities		(223,946)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(37,712)	(94,069)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	10	113,504	207,573
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	10	75,792	113,504

The accompanying notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Iris Medical Centre L.L.C
Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

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

	Share capital AED	Statutory reserve AED	Retained earnings AED	Total AED
As at December 12, 2015	150,000	75,000	1,296,852	1,521,852
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	223,946	223,946
As at March 31, 2016	150,000	75,000	1,520,798	1,745,798
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	460,772	460,772
Dividends paid during the year	-	-	(223,946)	(223,946)
As at March 31, 2017	**150,000**	**75,000**	**1,757,624**	**1,982,624**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

a) Iris Medical Centre L.L.C (the "Company") was established on May 15, 2014 as a Limited Liability Company (L.L.C.) with Department of Economic Development, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E, and operates under License No. 1787886.

On December 7, 2015, the majority shares of the Company was acquired by Kaya Middle East DMCC, hence, the comparative figures covered transactions for the period from December 7, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

b) The Company is licensed to perform dental, plastic surgery, dermatology and venerology clinics services.

c) The registered address of the Company is at Villa Sheikh Mohammed Bin Khalid Al Nahyan, Corniche, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.

d) The control and management of the Company is vested with Mr. Yasser Ekram Moustafa Elassuity (Eqyptian), the Managing Partner and Shareholder.

2. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Company is AED 150,000, comprising 100 shares of AED 1,500 each, held by the shareholders at the reporting date follows:

Name of the Shareholder	Country of incorporation/ nationality	No. of Shares	Amount in AED	%
Kaya Middle East DMCC	U.A.E	34	51,000	34
Mr. Abdulla Khalil Mohamed Samea Al Motawa	U.A.E National	51	76,500	51
Mr. Yasser Ekram Moustafa Elassuity	Egyptian	15	22,500	15
		100	150,000	100

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), and U.A.E law.

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accruals basis.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), as all major transactions are effected in that currency.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the following new standards and amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or before April 1, 2016, except as indicated otherwise:

New and amended standards

• Amendments to IFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
• Amendments to IFRS 7	Financial Instruments - Disclosures
• Amendments to IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
• Amendments to IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
• Amendments to IFRS 12	Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities
• IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts
• Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
• Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment
• Amendments to IAS 19	Employee Benefits
• Amendments to IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements
• Amendments to IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
• Amendments to IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting
• Amendments to IAS 38	Intangible Assets
• Amendments to IAS 41	Agriculture
• Amendments to IFRS 12	Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities (January 1, 2017)
• Amendments to IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (January 1, 2017)
• Amendments to IAS 12	Income Taxes (January 1, 2017)

Standards and amendments in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRS are not mandatorily effective for the year ended March 31, 2017. However, they are available for early application. Paragraph 30 of IAS 8 requires the Company to consider and disclose the potential impact of new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

• Amendments to IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (1 January 2018)
• Amendments to IFRS 2	Share-based payment (January 1, 2018)
• Amendments to IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2018)
• Amendments to IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (January 1, 2018)
• IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (January 1, 2018)
• IFRS 16	Leases (January 1, 2019)
• Amendments to IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (January 1, 2018)
• Amendments to IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (January 1, 2018)
• Amendments to IAS 40	Investment Property (January 1, 2018)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards will be adopted by the Company to the extent applicable, from their effective dates. Management is currently assessing the impact that IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 could have on the Company. Otherwise, the adoption of these standards and amendments is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of and bringing the asset to its working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. When a part is replaced, and the new part capitalised, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful life (years)
Medical equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5

Depreciation is charged from the date an asset is available for use up to the date the asset is disposed of.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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, in which case, the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on disposal.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of inventories on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence if there is any change in usage and pattern and physical form of inventories.

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially unfavourable.

i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount less provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, and balances and deposits with banks with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of the deposit.

k) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset, or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in making payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

l) Related party balances and transactions

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IFRS. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common/joint ownership and/or common management and control, their partners and key management personnel.

The management believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

m) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n) Statutory reserve

As required by U.A.E. Company Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve subject to a maximum of 50% of paid up capital. Having attained this limit, transfers have ceased. This reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o) Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the employees' end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the UAE Labour Law for their periods of service up to the reporting date. The provision for the employees' end of service benefits is calculated based on their basic remuneration.

p) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the supplier or not.

q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

r) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

s) 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the seller has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership. Revenue from services is recognised when the related service is rendered. Deferred revenues are recognised on the percentage of services not yet availed as at the date of the statement of financial position.

t) Expenses

Cost of revenues includes salaries and benefits, consumables and cost of inventories directly attributable to the generation of revenue. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

I. Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment (note 3e) on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the related depreciation charge.

II. Provision for slow-moving inventories

A provision against slow-moving inventories is recognised after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

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6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

6.1 Cost

	Balance as at 1.4.2016 AED	Additions AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	1,165,096	4,685	-	1,169,781
Furniture and fixtures	554,129	22,560	-	576,689
Office equipment	110,699	-	-	110,699
	1,829,924	27,245	-	1,857,169

6.2 Accumulated depreciation

	Balance as at 1.4.2016 AED	Charge for the year AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	89,744	240,444	-	330,188
Furniture and fixtures	43,279	114,497	-	157,776
Office equipment	8,146	22,568	-	30,714
	141,169	377,509	-	518,678

6.3 Net book value

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Medical equipment	839,593	1,075,352
Furniture and fixtures	418,913	510,850
Office equipment	79,985	102,553
	1,338,491	1,688,755

6.4 Depreciation was allocated as follows:

	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Cost of revenues	240,444	89,824
General and adminstrative expenses	137,065	51,345
	377,509	141,169

7 INVENTORIES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Consumables and goods for sale	359,308	263,455

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

As at the statement of financial position reporting date, related parties balances were as follows:

8.1 Due from related parties

	Relationship	2017 AED	2016 AED
Kaya Middle East DMCC	Parent company	-	172,973

8.2 Due to related parties

Kaya Middle East DMCC	Parent company	126,925	-

Balances with related parties are interest-free and with no set terms of repayment.

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

8.3 Transactions with related parties during the year/period were as follows:

Nature of Transaction	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Salaries and benefits	960,000	291,077
Dividends	223,946	-

9 RECEIVABLES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Prepayments	415,361	215,844
Deposits	142,500	35,000
Advances and other receivables	237,526	72,397
	795,387	323,241

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Cash on hand	13,589	8,000
Cash in bank	62,203	105,504
	75,792	113,504

11 EMPLOYEES' END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS

	2017 AED	2016 AED
As at the beginning of the year/period	19,649	16,075
Provision for the year/period	7,629	3,574
As at the end of the year/period	27,278	19,649

12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Trade payables	212,784	133,914
Deferred revenues	181,783	126,335
Accruals and other payables	37,584	536,232
	432,151	796,481

13 REVENUES

	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Services income	4,051,642	1,328,479
Sale of goods	153,490	42,522
	4,205,132	1,371,001

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14 COST OF REVENUES

	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Salaries and benefits	1,831,977	591,230
Cost of goods consumed	615,068	250,303
Depreciation	240,444	89,824
	2,687,489	931,357

15 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2017 (12 months) AED	2016 (4 months) AED
Professional and other legal fees	293,627	18,865
Rent	227,813	56,250
Repairs and maintenance	161,940	14,313
Depreciation (note 6)	137,065	51,345
Bank charges	77,170	15,708
Others	159,256	59,217
	1,056,871	215,698

16 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The comparative figures have been re-arranged to be consistent with the current year presentation, the effects of which are not material. Further, the comparative figures of the statement of comprehensive income include transactions for the period from December 7, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (4 months), hence, are not comparable with the current year figures.

17 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

17.1 Capital and operating expenditure commitments

The Company did not have any capital or operating expenditure commitments as at the date of statement of financial position.

17.2 Contingent Liabilities

The Company did not have any contingent liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position.

18 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

19 RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as it had no interest-bearing financial assets or financial liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial position.

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19 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss and is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position. The Company was exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables as follows:

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Cash at banks (note 10)	62,203	105,504
Receivables, excluding prepayments (note 9)	164,390	35,000
	226,593	140,504

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks only.

Receivables are considered recoverable as these are due from low-risk parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from shareholder are available, if required.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at December 31, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

2016	Less than 6 months AED	6 to 12 months AED	Total AED
Trade and other payables, excluding deferred revenues (note 12)	250,368	-	250,368

2015	Less than 6 months AED	6 to 12 months AED	Total AED
Trade and other payables, excluding deferred revenues (note 12)	670,146	-	670,146

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that an adverse movement in currency exchange rates can affect the financial performance of the Company and can arise on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

As most of the Establishment's transactions are carried out in AED, the Company was not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

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MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MARCH 31, 2017

MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Financial statements for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Opinion

We have audited the non-statutory financial statements of **Minal Medical Centre L.L.C (the "Company"), Dubai, United Arab Emirates** which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-statutory financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Boards for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-statutory financial statements in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the non-statutory financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management for the Non-statutory Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the non-statutory financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (the "Federal Law"), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-statutory Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these non-statutory financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-statutory Financial Statements (continued)

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 5evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the non-statutory financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The non-statutory financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of consolidation at the ultimate parent company level. Hence, these financial statements may not be appropriate to use for other purposes.

Baker Tilly MKM

Baker Tilly MKM
Chartered Accountants

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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Mago JB Singh
FCA, CPA, CMA, CFC, CIBA, CRMA, M.Sc. (Ind. Eng.), MBA
Partner, ELA Number 493

April 25, 2017

MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position

As at March 31, 2017

ASSETS	Note	Mar-31 2017 AED	Dec-5 2016 AED
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	5	654,732	739,580
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	115,899	129,735
Trade and other receivables	7	499,684	472,292
Cash and cash equivalents	8	596,202	129,870
		1,211,785	731,897
Total Assets		1,866,517	1,471,477
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Capital	2	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		926,901	519,719
		1,126,901	719,719
Non-current Liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	9	123,810	124,245
Current Liabilities			
Due to related parties	10	142,246	79,870
Trade and other payables	11	473,560	547,643
		615,806	627,513
Total Liabilities		739,616	751,758
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,866,517	1,471,477

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue on April 24, 2017 by:

Mr. Debashish Neogi Dilip Kumar

Manager

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MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Note	Period from Dec-6 to Mar 31, 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec 5, 2016 AED
Revenues		2,115,719	5,291,279
Cost of revenue	12	(372,656)	(1,242,976)
Gross profit		1,743,063	4,048,303
Other income		330	19,968
Administrative expenses	13	(981,839)	(2,536,356)
Profit for the period		761,554	1,531,915
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		761,554	1,531,915

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Note	Period from Dec-6 to Mar 31, 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec 5, 2016 AED
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the period		761,554	1,531,915
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	84,848	264,098
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	9	11,023	45,350
Operating profit before working capital changes		857,425	1,841,363
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		13,836	(26,946)
(Increase)/decrease in due from related parties		-	341,637
Decrease in trade and other receivables		(27,392)	1,712,115
Increase/(decrease) in due to related parties		62,376	(26,197)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(74,083)	235,061
Cash generated from operations		832,162	4,077,033
Employees' end of service benefits paid	9	(11,458)	(7,826)
Net cash generated from operating activities		820,704	4,069,207
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	5	-	(450,188)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	(450,188)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Dividends paid during the period		(354,372)	(6,925,158)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(354,372)	(6,925,158)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		466,332	(3,306,139)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	8	129,870	3,436,009
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	596,202	129,870

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

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Statement of changes in equity

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Capital AED	Retained Earnings AED	Total AED
As at January 1, 2016	200,000	5,912,962	6,112,962
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,531,915	1,531,915
Dividends paid during the period	-	(6,925,158)	(6,925,158)
As at December 31, 2016	200,000	519,719	719,719
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	761,554	761,554
Dividends paid during the period	-	(354,372)	(354,372)
As at March 31, 2017	200,000	926,901	1,126,901

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

a) Minal Medical Centre L.L.C (the "Company") was initially registered as a Civil Company under Professional License Number 643459 issued by the Department of Economic Development, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.).

b) On December 7, 2016, the Company was converted to a Limited Liability Company, carrying on the same business activities as previously, by its new shareholders under License Number 643459 issued by Department of Economic Development, Dubai, U.A.E. Simultaneously, the existing shareholders agreed to transfer certain percentage of their interest to new shareholders and revised shareholdings are set out in note number 2.

c) The principal activity of the Company is to provide clinical and dermatological services.

d) The registered office of the Company is located at P.O. Box No. 213563, Dubai, U.A.E.

e) The control and management of the Company is vested with Mr. Debashish Neogi Dilip Kumar (Indian National), the Manager.

2. CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company is AED 300,000, divided into 300 shares of AED 1,000 each, of which the issued and paid up portion was AED 200,000 as at March 31, 2017, and was held by the shareholders as follows:

Name of the Shareholder	Nationality / Place of operations	Shareholdings AED	%
Mr. Ahmed Khalil Mohamad Samea Al Mutawa	Emirati	102,000	51
Ms. Minal Patwardhan Andrade	Indian	50,000	25
Kaya Middle East DMCC	U.A.E	48,000	24
Total		**200,000**	**100**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and U.A.E law.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accruals basis.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is United Emirates Dirham ("AED"), as all major transactions are effected in that currency.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial period, except for the following new standards and amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning after December 6, 2016, except as indicated otherwise:

New and amended standards and interpretations

- Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits
- Amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- Amendments to IAS 41 Agriculture

The adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRS's are not mandatorily effective for the period ended March 31, 2017. However, they are available for early application. Paragraph 30 of IAS 8 requires the Company to consider and disclose the potential impact of new and revised IFRS's that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (1 January 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based payment (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (January 1, 2019)
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property (January 1, 2018)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards and interpretations will be adopted by the Company from their effective dates. Management is currently assessing the impact that IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 could have on the Company. Otherwise, the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective (continued)

As at the date of signing the audit report, a number of improvements and amendments have been issued but not yet effective. Management is assessing the impact of these improvements and amendments on the Company.

d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and bringing the asset to its working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When a part of an asset is replaced and the cost of the replacement asset is capitalised, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight line method and based on estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	Years
Medical equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5

Depreciation is charged from the date an asset is available for use up to the date the asset is disposed of.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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, in which case, the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on sale and disposal.

A provision against slow-moving inventories is recognized after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially unfavourable.

h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks, and money at call and short notice that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

j) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in making payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

k) Related party balances and transactions

The Company enters into transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as defined by IFRS. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and on terms that correspond to those on normal transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise companies and entities under joint/common ownership and/or common management and control, their partners and key management personnel.

l) Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the employees' end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with U.A.E Labour Law for their periods of service up to the reporting date. The provision for the employees' end of service benefits is calculated based on their basic remuneration.

m) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the suppliers or not.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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 reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

o) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

p) 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. Accordingly, revenue from services is recognized as the service is performed and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Other income is recognized when received or due, whichever is earlier.

Advances from customers being monies received before services are provided, are included in current liabilities.

q) Expenses

Cost of revenue includes all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue, including costs of medical supplies, salaries and benefits of revenue-generating employees, depreciation and other direct expenses. All other expenses are classified as administrative expenses.

r) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rate of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows:

I. Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment (note 3e) on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the related depreciation charge.

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5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 Cost

	Balance as at 6.12.2016 AED	Additions during the period AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	1,780,776	-	-	1,780,776
Furniture and fixtures	107,093	-	-	107,093
Office equipment	79,839	-	-	79,839
Vehicles	88,400	-	-	88,400
	2,056,108	-	-	2,056,108

5.2 Depreciation

	Balance as at 6.12.2016 AED	Charge for the period AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	1,167,438	73,033	-	1,240,471
Furniture and fixtures	82,194	2,670	-	84,864
Office equipment	40,930	3,251	-	44,181
Vehicles	25,966	5,894	-	31,860
	1,316,528	84,848	-	1,401,376

5.3 Net book values

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Medical equipment	540,305	613,338
Furniture and fixtures	22,229	24,899
Office equipment	35,658	38,909
Vehicles	56,540	62,434
	654,732	739,580

5.4 At the date of the statement of financial position, the total costs of fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to AED 784,453 (2016: AED 780,055).

5.5 Allocation of depreciation expense

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Allocated from related parties (note 7)	-	348,747
Cost of revenue (note 12)	73,033	618,980
Administrative expenses (note 13)	11,815	35,912
	84,848	1,003,639

6 INVENTORIES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Medical supplies	115,899	129,735

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7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Trade receivables (8.1, 8.2)	-	168,938
Deposits	94,000	84,000
Prepayments	46,367	219,054
Advances to suppliers and employees	359,317	300
	499,684	472,292

7.1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 90 days credit terms (refer to note 16 for credit risk analysis).

7.2 As at the reporting date, the ageing analysis of unimpaired trade receivables was as follows:

		Neither	Past due but not impaired		
		past due	91-180	181 - 365	> 365
	Total	nor impaired	days	days	days
	AED	AED	AED	AED	AED
December 5, 2016	168,938	125,468	23,078	20,392	-

The Company's credit period is 90 days after which date trade receivables are considered to be past due.

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Cash at bank	585,389	124,870
Cash in hand	10,813	5,000
	596,202	129,870

9 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the period	124,245	86,721
Provision for the period	11,023	45,350
Paid during the period	(11,458)	(7,826)
Balance at the end of the period	123,810	124,245

10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company provides funds to/receives funds from related parties as and when required to meet cash flow requirements.

At the date of the statement of financial position, balances with related parties were as follows:

10.1 Due to related parties

		2017	2016
		AED	AED
Minal Specialised Clinic Dermatology L.L.C	Common ownership	100,000	-
Kaya Middle East DMCC	Parent company	30,704	-
Ms. Minal Patwardhan Andrade	Shareholder	11,542	79,870
		142,246	79,870

MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C P.O.Box: 213563 DUBAI - U.A.E.

10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

10.2 Significant transactions with related parties during the period were as follows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Dividends paid	354,372	6,925,158
Salaries paid by related parties on behalf of the Company	-	(496,210)
Depreciation allocated by related parties to the Company	-	(352,598)
Other expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of the Company	-	(259,386)
Net funds transfers for working capital	-	205,502
Common costs allocated by the Company to related parties	-	537,524

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Trade payables	333,175	100,238
Accrued expenses	139,818	103,239
Advances	567	344,166
	473,560	547,643

12 COST OF REVENUE

	Period from Dec-6 to Mar-31 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec-5 2016 AED
Inventories at the beginning of the period (note 6)	129,735	129,735
Add: purchases and other direct expenses	285,787	502,904
Less: inventories at the end of the period (note 6)	(115,899)	(129,735)
	299,623	502,904
Depreciation (note 5.5)	73,033	578,118
Other direct expenses	-	161,954
	372,656	1,242,976

13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Period from Dec-6 to Mar 31, 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec 5, 2016 AED
Salaries and benefits	608,436	1,646,524
Rent	189,790	294,481
Legal, visa and professional fees	65,916	128,104
Repairs and maintenance	51,461	242,734
Insurance	26,791	22,061
Communications expenses	11,853	27,988
Depreciation (note 5.5)	11,815	35,912
Utilities	7,237	35,191
Miscellaneous	8,540	103,361
	981,839	2,536,356

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Dubai - U.A.E.

14 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The comparative figures have been re-arranged for better presentation, wherever considered necessary. Comparative amounts may not be comparable as two different period results were presented in these financial statements.

15 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

15.1 Capital and operating expenditure commitments

The Company did not have any capital or operating commitments as at the date of statement of financial position.

15.2 Contingent Liabilities

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Labour guarantees	42,000	42,000

16 RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as it had no interest-bearing assets or liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position, and is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company was exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables as follows:

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Cash at bank (note 8)	585,389	124,870
Trade receivables (note 7)	-	168,938
	585,389	293,808

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks only.

Credit risks related to receivables are limited as most of the customers are covered by insurance policies. Non-recoverability of receivables only arises when the insurance companies reject claims from the Company, which the Company manages by obtaining pre-approval for certain services before they are provided to customers. Additionally, a number of customers are on a cash basis only.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet short term financial demands. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from related parties are available, if required.

The Company's terms of contract require amounts to be paid within 90 days for services covered by insurance policies, and the same day for services provided to walk-in customers who are on a cash basis only.

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MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C

16 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Payables are normally settled within 60 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at the reporting date, based on contractual payment dates.

	Less than 6 months AED	6 to 12 months AED	Total AED
March 31, 2017			
Trade and other payables (except advances from customers (note 11)	472,993	-	472,993
Due to related parties (note 7)	142,246	-	142,246
	615,239	-	615,239
December 5, 2016			
Trade and other payables (except advances from customers (note 11)	203,477	-	203,477
Due to related parties (note 7)	79,870	-	79,870
	283,347	-	283,347

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is a financial risk that exists when a financial transaction is denominated in a currency other than that of the functional currency of the Company.

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in AED, therefore there was no material exposure to foreign currency risk.

17 EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

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MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2017

MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Financial statements for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

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BAKER TILLY
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

Opinion

We have audited the non-statutory financial statements of **Minal Specialised Clinic Dermatology L.L.C (the "Company"), Dubai, United Arab Emirates** which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-statutory financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Boards for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-statutory financial statements in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the non-statutory financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management for the Non-statutory Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the non-statutory financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (the "Federal Law"), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-statutory Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these non-statutory financial statements.

BAKER TILLY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-statutory Financial Statements (continued)

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the non-statutory financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The non-statutory financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of consolidation at the ultimate parent company level. Hence, these financial statements may not be appropriate to use for other purposes.

Baker Tilly MKM

Baker Tilly MKM
Chartered Accountants

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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BAKER TILLY MKM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mago JB Singh
FCA, CPA, CMA, CFC, CIBA, CRMA, M.Sc. (Ind. Eng.), MBA
Partner, ELA Number 493

April 25, 2017

MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2017

	Note	Mar-31 2017 AED	Dec-5 2016 AED
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	5	437,650	497,520
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	84,997	58,892
Due from related parties	7	100,000	30,014
Trade and other receivables	8	609,373	781,376
Cash and cash equivalents	9	295,644	19,986
		1,090,014	890,268
Total Assets		1,527,664	1,387,788
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Capital	2	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		1,008,808	911,672
		1,108,808	1,011,672
Non-current Liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	10	189,414	180,591
Current Liabilities			
Due to related parties		27,947	-
Trade and other payables	11	201,495	195,525
		229,442	195,525
Total Liabilities		418,856	376,116
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,527,664	1,387,788

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue on April 24, 2017 by:

Mr. Debashish Neogi Dilip Kumar
Manager

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MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY LLC

MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Note	Period from Dec-6 to Mar 31, 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec 5, 2016 AED
Revenues		1,571,401	4,774,802
Cost of revenue	12	(196,600)	(910,252)
Gross profit		1,374,801	3,864,550
Other income		362	7,540
Administrative expenses	13	(993,148)	(2,136,763)
Selling and marketing costs		-	(9,967)
Profit for the period		382,015	1,725,360
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		382,015	1,725,360

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Note	Period from Dec-6 to Mar 31, 2017 AED	Period from Jan-1 to Dec 5, 2016 AED
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the period		382,015	1,725,360
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	59,870	796,746
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	10	8,823	77,886
Operating profit before working capital changes		450,708	2,599,992
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(26,105)	158,000
(Increase) in due from related parties		(69,986)	(42,955)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		172,003	262,039
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		5,970	(84,302)
Increase/(decrease) in due to related parties		27,947	(341,637)
Cash generated from operations		560,537	2,551,137
Employees' end of service benefits paid	10	-	(150,810)
Net cash generated from operating activities		560,537	2,400,327
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	5	-	(312,870)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	(312,870)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Dividends paid during the period		(284,879)	(2,683,577)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(284,879)	(2,683,577)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		275,658	(596,120)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	9	19,986	616,106
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9	295,644	19,986

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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MINAL SPECIALISED CLINIC DERMATOLOGY L.L.C

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in equity

For the period from December 6, 2016 to March 31, 2017

	Capital AED	Retained Earnings AED	Total AED
As at January 1, 2016	100,000	1,869,889	1,969,889
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,725,360	1,725,360
Dividends paid during the year	-	(2,683,577)	(2,683,577)
As at December 5, 2016	100,000	911,672	1,011,672
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	382,015	382,015
Dividends paid during the period	-	(284,879)	(284,879)
As at March 31, 2017	100,000	1,008,808	1,108,808

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

MINAL MEDICAL CENTRE L.L.C. P.O.Box: 213863 DUBAI - U.A.E.

BAKER TILLY MKM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS P.O.Box: 113915 Dubai - U.A.E.

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

a) Minal Specialised Clinic Dermatology L.L.C (the "Company") was initially registered as a Civil Company under Professional License Number 218904 on May 19, 1997 issued by the Department of Economic Development, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.).

On December 7, 2016, the Company was converted to a Limited Liability Company, carrying on the same business activities as previously, by its new shareholders under License Number 218904 issued by Economic Development Department, Sharjah, U.A.E. Simultaneously, the existing shareholders agreed to transfer certain percentage of their interest to new shareholders and revised shareholdings are set out in note number 2.

b) The principal activity of the Company is to provide clinical and dermatological services.

c) The registered office of the Company is located at P.O. Box No. 24680, Sharjah, U.A.E.

d) The control and management of the Company is vested with Mr. Debashish Neogi (Indian National), the Manager.

2. CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company is AED 300,000, divided into 300 shares of AED 1,000 each, of which the issued and paid up portion was AED 100,000 as at March 31, 2017, and was held by the shareholders as follows:

Name of the Shareholder	Nationality / Place of operations	Shareholdings AED	%
Dr. Ahmed Khalil Mohamad Samea Al Mutawa	Emirati	51,000	51
Ms. Minal Patwardhan Andrade	Indian	25,000	25
Kaya Middle East DMCC	U.A.E.	24,000	24
Total		**100,000**	**100**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and U.A.E law.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accruals basis.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is United Emirates Dirham ("AED"), as all major transactions are effected in that currency.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial period, except for the following new standards and amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning after December 6, 2016, except as indicated otherwise:

New and amended standards and interpretations

- Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits
- Amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- Amendments to IAS 41 Agriculture

The adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRS's are not mandatorily effective for the period ended March 31, 2017. However, they are available for early application. Paragraph 30 of IAS 8 requires the Company to consider and disclose the potential impact of new and revised IFRS's that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (1 January 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based payment (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (January 1, 2019)
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property (January 1, 2018)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards and interpretations will be adopted by the Company from their effective dates. Management is currently assessing the impact that IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 could have on the Company. Otherwise, the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and bringing the asset to its working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When a part of an asset is replaced and the cost of the replacement asset is capitalised, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight line method and based on estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	Years
Medical equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5

Depreciation is charged from the date an asset is available for use up to the date the asset is disposed of.

Depreciation is charged either to cost of revenue or administrative expenses. The Company is charged depreciation by related parties in respect of usage of such related parties' property and equipment by the Company.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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, in which case, the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on sale and disposal.

A provision against slow moving inventories is recognized after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially unfavourable.

i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks, and money at call and short notice that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents and offset against any positive cash and cash equivalent balances.

k) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in making payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

l) Related party balances and transactions

The Company enters into transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as defined by IFRS. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and on terms that correspond to those on normal transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise companies and entities under joint/common ownership and/or common management and control, their partners and key management personnel.

m) Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the employees' end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with U.A.E Labour Law for their periods of service up to the reporting date. The provision for the employees' end of service benefits is calculated based on their basic remuneration.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the suppliers or not.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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 reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

q) 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. Accordingly, revenue from services is recognized as the service is performed and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Other income is recognized when received or due, whichever is earlier.

Advances from customers being monies received before services are provided, are included in current liabilities.

r) Expenses

Cost of revenue includes all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue, including costs of medical supplies, salaries and benefits of revenue-generating employees, depreciation and other direct expenses. All other expenses are classified as administrative expenses.

s) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rate of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows:

I. Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment (note 3 (e)) on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the related depreciation charge.

II. Provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories

A provision against slow-moving and obsolete inventories is recognized after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

III. Provision for doubtful receivables

A provision against overdue receivable balances is recognized after considering the pattern of receipts from, and the future financial outlook of, the concerned receivable party. It is reviewed by management on a regular basis.

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5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 Cost

	Balance as at 6.12.2016 AED	Additions during the period AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	4,366,308	-	-	4,366,308
Furniture and fixtures	375,382	-	-	375,382
Office equipment	189,389	-	-	189,389
Vehicles	104,357	-	-	104,357
	5,035,436	-	-	5,035,436

5.2 Depreciation

	Balance as at 6.12.2016 AED	Charge for the period AED	Disposals AED	Balance as at 31.3.2017 AED
Medical equipment	3,999,957	43,586	-	4,043,543
Furniture and fixtures	332,212	5,696	-	337,908
Office equipment	148,904	3,631	-	152,535
Vehicles	56,843	6,957	-	63,800
	4,537,916	59,870	-	4,597,786

5.3 Net book values

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Medical equipment	322,765	366,351
Furniture and fixtures	37,474	43,170
Office equipment	36,854	40,485
Vehicles	40,557	47,514
	437,650	497,520

5.4 At the date of the statement of financial position, total costs of fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to AED 4,138,267 (2016: AED 4,132,892).

5.5 Allocation of depreciation expense

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Allocated to related parties (note 7)	-	352,598
Cost of revenue (note 12)	43,586	401,922
Administrative expenses (note 13)	16,284	42,226
	59,870	796,746

6 INVENTORIES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Medical supplies	84,997	58,892

7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company provides funds to related parties as and when required to meet cash flow requirements.

7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

At the date of the statement of financial position, balances with related parties were as follows:

7.1 Due from related parties	Relationship	2017 AED	2016 AED
Minal Medical Centre	Common ownership	100,000	-
Ms. Minal Patwardhan Andrade	Shareholder	-	30,014
		100,000	30,014
7.2 Due to related parties			
Kaya Middle East DMCC	Parent company	27,947	-

7.3 Balances with related parties are interest-free and with no set terms of repayment or security.

7.4 Significant transactions with related parties during the period were as follows:

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Dividends paid	284,879	-
Salaries paid by related parties on behalf of the Company	-	496,210
Depreciation allocated by related parties to the Company	-	352,598
Other expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of the Company	-	259,386
Net funds transfers for working capital	-	(205,502)
Common costs allocated by the Company to related parties	-	(537,524)

8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 AED	2016 AED
Trade receivables (8.1, 8.2)	12,855	83,662
Prepayments	499,347	587,414
Advances to employees and suppliers	46,171	54,300
Deposits	51,000	56,000
	609,373	781,376

8.1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 90 days credit terms (refer to note 16 for credit risk analysis).

8.2 As at the reporting date, the ageing analysis of unimpaired trade receivables was as follows:

	Total AED	Neither past due nor impaired AED	Past due but not impaired 91-180 days AED	181 - 365 days AED	> 365 days AED
March 31, 2017	12,855	12,855	-	-	-
December 5, 2016	83,662	64,331	18,772	559	-

The Company's credit period is 90 days after which date trade receivables are considered to be past due. Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. The Company has not received any collateral.

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9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Cash at bank	300,984	14,986
Cash in hand	7,166	5,000
	308,150	19,986
Bank overdrafts	(12,506)	-
	295,644	19,986

10 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the period	180,591	253,515
Provision for the period	8,823	77,886
Paid during the period	-	(150,810)
Balance at the end of the period	189,414	180,591

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Trade payables	43,867	9,548
Accrued expenses	157,628	77,489
Advances from customers	-	108,488
	201,495	195,525

12 COST OF REVENUE

	Period from Dec-6 to Mar-31 2017	Period from Jan-1 to Dec-5 2016
	AED	AED
Inventories at the beginning of the period	58,892	216,892
Add: purchases	178,787	248,434
Less: inventories at the end of the period	(84,997)	(58,892)
	152,682	406,434
Add: direct expenses		
Depreciation (note 5.5)	43,586	401,922
Other direct expenses	332	101,896
	196,600	910,252

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13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Period from Dec-6 to Mar-31 2017	Period from Jan-1 to Dec-5 2016
	AED	AED
Salaries and benefits	823,587	1,476,709
Legal, visa and professional fees	53,945	85,827
Rent	46,387	139,573
Repairs and maintenance	25,256	208,255
Depreciation (note 5.5)	16,283	42,226
Communications expenses	7,162	62,048
Insurance	7,054	22,298
Utilities	5,606	19,746
Discounts on insurance claims	-	39,618
Miscellaneous	7,868	40,463
	993,148	2,136,763

14 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The comparative figures have been re-arranged for better presentation, wherever considered necessary. Comparative amounts may not be comparable as two different period results were presented in these financial statements.

15 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

15.1 Capital and operating expenditure commitments

The Company did not have any capital or operating commitments as at the date of statement of financial position.

15.2 Contingent Liabilities

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Labour guarantees	47,000	39,000

16 RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as it had no interest-bearing assets or liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position, and is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

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16 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Company was exposed to credit risk on its bank balances, related party balances and receivables as follows:

	2017	2016
	AED	AED
Cash at bank (note 9)	300,984	14,986
Due from related parties (note 7)	100,000	30,014
Trade receivables (note 8)	12,855	83,662
	413,839	128,662

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks only.

Credit risks related to receivables are limited as most of the customers are covered by insurance policies. Non-recoverability of receivables only arises when the insurance companies reject claims from the Company, which the Company manages by obtaining pre-approval for certain services before they are provided to customers. Additionally, a number of customers are on a cash basis only.

Related party balances carry minimal credit risk since these were due to the group under the common control of ultimate parent.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet short term financial demands. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from related parties are available, if required.

The Company's terms of contract require amounts to be paid within 90 days for services covered by insurance policies, and the same day for services provided to walk-in customers who are on a cash basis only.

Payables are normally settled within 60 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at the reporting date, based on contractual payment dates.

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
March 31, 2017	AED	AED	AED
Trade and other payables (except advances from customers (note 11)	201,495	-	201,495
December 5, 2016			
Trade and other payables (except advances from customers (note 11)	87,037	-	87,037

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is a financial risk that exists when a financial transaction is denominated in a currency other than that of the functional currency of the Company.

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in AED, therefore there was no material exposure to foreign currency risk.

17 EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

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KAYA-BEDA JV

Financial Statements and the Independent Auditor's Report
For the period from January 27th, 2016 to 31 March 31, 2017
(For Management Purposes Only)

KAYA-BEDA

Kuwait

Financial statements and the Independent Auditor's Report
For the period From January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation)
To March 31, 2017
For Management Purpose Only

Contents

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PARTNERS OF KAYA-BEDA JV

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Kaya-Beda Joint Venture (the "JV")**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period from January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period from January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the JV in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 in the financial statements which indicates that the JV's accumulated losses of KD 108,129 as of 31 March 2017 which represent 102% of the JV capital, this condition, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the JV or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the JV's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PARTNERS OF KAYA-BEDA JV (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;

- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Mohammed Hamed Al Sultan
License No. 100 A
Al Sultan and Partners
Member of Baker Tilly International

BAKER TILLY KUWAIT

State of Kuwait on 22 Apr 2017

KAYA-BEDA JV

Kuwait

Statement of financial position

As at March 31, 2017

ASSETS	Note	2017 KWD
Non-current Assests		
Property and equipment	6	142,032
Current Assets		
Inventories		18,649
Receivables		3,339
Cash and cash equivalents	7	19,120
		41,108
Total Assets		183,140
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital	2	105,604
Accumulated losses		(108,129)
Total Equity		(2,525)
Non-current Liabilities		
Employees' end of service benefits	8	2,242
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	9	183,423
Total Liabilities		185,665
Total Equity and Liabilities		183,140

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue on April 19, 2017 by:

Souvik B Mazumdar

Head Finance & IT

KAYA-BEDA JV

Kuwait

Statement of comprehensive income

For the period from January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017

	Note	Period From January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017 KWD
Revenues	10	133,918
Cost of revenues	11	(46,109)
Gross profit		87,809
Other income		120
General and administrative expenses	12	(182,259)
Selling and marketing expenses		(13,799)
(Loss) for the period		(108,129)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period		(108,129)

KAYA-BEDA JV

Kuwait

Statement of changes in equity

For the period from January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017

	Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	KWD	KWD	KWD
Paid in capital	105,604	-	105,604
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period	-	(108,129)	(108,129)
As at March 31, 2017	105,604	(108,129)	(2,525)

KAYA-BEDA JV

Kuwait

Statement of cash flows

For the period from January 27, 2016 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2017

	Note	2017 KWD
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
(Loss) for the period		(108,129)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	6	21,407
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	8	2,242
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		(84,480)
(Increase) in inventories		(18,649)
(Increase) in receivables		(3,339)
Increase in trade and other payables		183,423
Net cash generated from operating activities		76,955
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(160,474)
Increase in capital work in progress	6	(2,965)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(163,439)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Paid in capital	2	105,604
Net cash generated from financing activities		105,604
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		19,120
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7	19,120

The notes on pages from 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

1. Incorporation And Activities

The Joint Venture agreement is entered in 27 January 2016 between the following parties:
- Al BEDA Medical Services KSCC. "BMSC" (the interest in JV is 51%)
- KAYA Middle East DMCC. "KME" (the interest in JV is 49%)

The parties agreed that they shall make capital contribution for the JV in ration OF 50:50, and they shall each make initial contributions to the JC in the ratio of 50:50.

The activity of the JV is establishing, managing and operating a Skin Clinic within premises of the main clinic under the Kaya Skin Clinic.

The parties agreed that the Skin clinic shall be managed by KME (Administration and Technical), and the financial management shall be managed by both parties on behalf of the JV.

2. Capital

The authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Company was KD 105,604 divided equally between parties.

3. Going Concern

As of March 31, 2017, the Company reported accumulated losses of KWD 108,129 and net amount liability of KWD 22,475. These conditions may indicate the possible existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The management has reasonable expectations that the Company will become profitable and cash positive in the near future and that it will be able to fund all firm commitments through the financial backing of its venturers, although the amount and timing of this future funding cannot be ascertained. These financial statements are prepared on a going concern assumption, which assumes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), and Kuwait Law.

A summary of the significant accounting policies is set out below:

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accruals basis.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is Kuwaiti Dinar ("KWD"), as all major transactions are effected in that currency.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Accounting policies

Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRS are not mandatorily effective for the period ended March 31, 2017. However, they are available for early application. Paragraph 30 of IAS 8 requires the Company to consider and disclose the potential impact of new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based payment (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (January 1, 2019)
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (January 1, 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property (January 1, 2018)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards will be adopted by the Company to the extent applicable, from their effective dates. Management is currently assessing the impact that IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 could have on the Company. Otherwise, the adoption of these standards and amendments is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and bringing the asset to its working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When a part of an asset is replaced and the cost of the replacement asset is capitalised, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight line method and based on estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	Years
Medical equipment	5
Office equipment	7
Computer equipment	5

Depreciation is charged from the date an asset is available for use up to the date the asset is disposed of.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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, in which case, the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on sale and disposal.

A provision against slow-moving inventories is recognized after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially unfavourable.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks, and money at call and short notice that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. For statement of cash flow purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts, as these are also used in the management of short-term commitments.

j) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in making payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

l) Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the employees' end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with Kuwait Labour Law for their periods of service up to the reporting date. The provision for the employees' end of service benefits is calculated based on their basic remuneration.

m) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the supplier or not.

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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 reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

o) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

p) 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. Accordingly, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are dispatched and significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer, net of returns and trade discounts.

Revenue from services is recognized as the related service is performed, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Other income is recognised when received or due, whichever is earlier.

q) Expenses

Cost of revenues includes all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue, including purchase costs, freight charges and other direct costs. All other expenses are classified as either, general and administrative or selling and marketing expenses, as appropriate.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

r) Taxes

The Company is subject to corporate income tax in the state of Kuwait.

s) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into KWD at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into KWD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates And Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows:

I. Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment (note 4 (e)) on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the related depreciation charge.

II. Provision for slow-moving, obsolete inventories

A provision against slow-moving, obsolete inventories is recognized after considering their physical condition and expected future usage. It is reviewed by the management on a regular basis.

6 Property and Equipment

6.1 Cost

	Balance as at 27.1.2016	Additions during the period	Disposals	Balance as at 31.3.2017
	KWD	KWD	KWD	KWD
Medical equipment	-	124,018	-	124,018
Office equipment	-	34,835	-	34,835
Computer equipment	-	1,621	-	1,621
	-	160,474	-	160,474
Capital work in progress	-	2,965	-	2,965
	-	163,439	-	163,439

6.2 Depreciation

	Balance as at 27.1.2016	Charge for the period	Disposals	Balance as at 31.3.2017
	KWD	KWD	KWD	KWD
Medical equipment	-	20,410	-	20,410
Office equipment	-	415	-	415
Computer equipment	-	582	-	582
	-	21,407	-	21,407

6.3 Net book values

	2017
	KWD
Medical equipment	103,608
Office equipment	34,420
Computer equipment	1,039
Capital work in progress	2,965
	142,032

6.4 Allocation of depreciation

	2017
	KWD
Cost of revenues (note 11)	20,410
General and administrative expenses (note 12)	997
	21,407

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017
	KWD
Cash in hand	341
Cash at banks	164,825
	165,166
Bank overdrafts	(146,046)
	19,120

8 Employees' end of Service Benefits

	2017
	KWD
Provision for and balance at the end of the period	2,242

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2017
	KWD
Trade payables	174,114
Others	9,309
	183,423

10 Revenues

	Period from January 27, 2016 (Date of Incorporation) to March 31, 2017
	KWD
Service income	127,424
Sale of goods	6,494
	133,918

11 Cost Of Revenues

	Period from January 27, 2016 (Date of Incorporation) to March 31, 2017
	KWD
Consumables and other direct expenses	25,699
Depreciation (note 6)	20,410
	46,109

12 General And Adminstrative Expenses

	Period from January 27, 2016 (Date of Incorporation) to March 31, 2017
	KWD
Salaries and benefits	79,285
Rent	42,198
Professional fees and licenses	29,208
Depreciation (note 6)	997
Miscellaneous	30,571
	182,259

13 Comparative Information

No comparative figures have been presented in these financial statements as this is the first period of operations.

14 Commitments And Contingencies

14.1 Capital and operating expenditure commitments

The Company did not have any capital or operating expenditure commitments as at the date of the statement of financial position.

14.2 Contingent Liabilities

The Company did not have any contingent liabilities as at the date of statement of financial position.

15 Risk Management

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as it had no interest-bearing assets or liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position, and is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company was exposed to credit risk on its receivables as follows:

	2017
	KWD
Cash at banks (note 7)	164,825
Receivables	3,339
	168,164

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet short term financial demands. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from the venturers are

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at the reporting date, based on contractual payment dates.

	Total
	KWD
Trade and other payables (note 9)	183,423

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is a financial risk that exists when a financial transaction is denominated in a currency other than that of the functional currency of the Company.

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in KWD, therefore, there was no material exposure to foreign currency risk.

16 Events after The Date of Statement Of Financial Position

There have been no material events occurring after the date of the statement of financial position that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.