STANDALONE FINANCIALS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Godrej Agrovet Limited

Report on the standalone Ind AS financial statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Godrej Agrovet Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow statement for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's responsibility for the standalone Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder.

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

In preparing the standalone Ind AS 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.

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

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

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

We are also responsible to 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Basis for qualified opinion

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company had paid remuneration to its Managing Director which is in excess of the limits given under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹ 8,661.10 Lakh. Pending approval from the Central Government, impact thereof on the standalone Ind AS financial statements is not currently ascertainable. Refer Note 57 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

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

Emphasis of matters

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements:

i. Note 54 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements wherein the Honorable High Court of the Judicature at Bombay had approved a Scheme of Arrangement whereby the assets and liabilities of the transferor companies (Godrej Oil Palm Limited, Godrej Gokarna Oil Palm Limited and Cauvery Palm Oil Limited) have been taken over and recorded at their book values as on 1 April 2011. Amortisation amounting to ₹ 425.12 Lakh for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, on Intangible Assets taken over as per the Scheme is charged against the balance in the General Reserve Account of the Company. Had this amount been charged to the standalone Ind AS statement of profit and loss, the profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 would have been lower by ₹ 276.77 Lakh and ₹ 277.99 Lakh respectively.

ii. Note 53 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements wherein the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Bombay had approved a Scheme of Arrangement whereby the assets and liabilities of the transferor company (Goldmuhor Agrochem & Feeds Limited) have been taken over and recorded at their book values as on 01 October 2013. An amount of ₹ 2,000 Lakh has been transferred from the General Reserve Account and used to increase the Reserve for Employee Compensation Expenses, of which ₹ 1,986 Lakh has been utilised in the year ended 31 March 2017. Had the Scheme not prescribed this treatment, the profit for the year ended 31 March 2017 would have been lower by ₹ 1,986 Lakh.

iii. Note 55 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements wherein the Honorable High Court of the Judicature at Bombay had approved a Scheme for the Reduction of Capital (Securities Premium Account). As per the Scheme an amount of ₹ 11,004 Lakh has been transferred from the Securities Premium account and used to create the reserve for Employee Compensation expenses, of which ₹ 389.81 Lakh has been utilised in the year ended 31 March 2017. Had the Scheme not prescribed this treatment, the profit for the year ended 31 March 2017 would have been lower by ₹ 389.81 Lakh.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017, prepared in accordance with Ind AS, included in these standalone Ind AS financials statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor who had audited the financial statements for the relevant period. The report of the predecessor auditor on the comparative financial information dated 12 May 2017, had expressed a qualified opinion (qualification as more fully explained in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph and which continues to apply to the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018).

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

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

    (c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules thereunder;

    (e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

    (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; and

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

        i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 47 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

        ii. the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 26 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

        iv. the disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018. However amounts as appearing in the audited Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed. Refer note 62 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 101248W/W-100022

Koosai Lehery
Partner
Membership No: 112399

Mumbai
14 May 2018

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018

(Referred to in our report of even date)

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets, by which all fixed assets are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with the above programme, the Company has verified certain fixed assets during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of assets verified during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us including registered title deeds, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except as mentioned in the table below. Further in respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is lessee in the agreement, except as mentioned in the table below:

Sr. No	Total No. of cases	Type of Assets	Gross block as at March 31, 2018	Net block as at March 31, 2018	Remarks
1	5	Free Hold Land	23.96	23.96	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds
2	1	Free Hold Land	45.89	45.89	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
3	2	Lease Hold Land	812.62	797.40	Company has received the allotment letter from GIDC. Company is in process of registration
4	1	Factory Building	124.20	114.67	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
5	1	Factory Building	21.87	15.34	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
6	1	Office Building	53.58	51.61	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
7	1	Office Building	32.77	30.83	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
8	1	Office Building	232.82	225.72	Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds

(ii) The inventory, except for goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been dealt with in books of account.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted unsecured loans to two companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to other body corporate, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the unsecured loans has been granted to companies listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act is not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) The unsecured loans granted to the companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act is repayable on demand. The borrower has been regular in the payment of interest.

(c) The unsecured loans granted to the companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act is repayable on demand and there is no amount overdue for more than ninety days in respect of such loans.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of grant of loans, making investments, providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the records.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Service tax, Sales tax, Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Service tax, Sales tax, Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Sales tax, Value added tax and Goods and service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. According to the information and explanations given to us, the following dues of Income-tax, Service tax, Duty of excise and Duty of customs have not been deposited as on 31 March 2018 by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	**Nature of the Dues**	**Amount (₹ in Lakh)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	1,070.48	April 2008 – March 2011	CESTAT/ Assessing officer
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	529.34	April 2011- December 2015	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	50.08	January 2014 – December 2015	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	761.10	November 2006 – October 2014	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	208.94	May 2009 – June 2017	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	208.81	March 2003 – May 2006	Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	73.15	March 2003 – May 2006	Bombay High Court
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty (including interest)	42.36	April 2011 – March 2012	Joint Commissioner of Customs Group -I,Chennai
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty (including interest)	47.75	April 2012 – March 2013	CESTAT
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax (including interest)	606.89	AY 2013-14 AY 2014-15 AY 2015-16	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)

(viii) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to bank, government, financial institutions or debenture holders.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has raised moneys by way of initial public offer and has utilised the proceeds arising out of the same during the year for the purposes for which they were raised. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company had paid remuneration to its Managing Director during the year ended 31 March 2017 which is in excess of the limits given under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹ 8,661 Lakh. Company has applied to the Central Government for approval of this excess payment which is currently pending.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made preferential allotment of fully paid equity shares during the year and has complied with the requirements of Section 42 of the Act. According to the information and explanation given to us, the amounts raised through preferential allotment of fully paid equity shares have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 101248W/W-100022

Koosai Lehery
Partner
Membership No: 112399

Mumbai
14 May 2018

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018

(Referred to in our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements of Godrej Agrovet Limited ("the Company") as at 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 101248W/W-100022

Koosai Lehery
Partner
Membership No: 112399

Mumbai
14 May 2018

Standalone Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
(I) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	68,352.20	68,807.81
(b) Capital work-in-progress		11,380.74	3,009.07
(c) Intangible assets	3	654.10	1,159.82
(d) Intangible assets under development		47.73	23.42
(e) Biological assets other than bearer plants	4	426.17	466.98
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments			
Investments in subsidiary, associate and joint venture	5 (a)	53,243.16	50,598.40
Other investments	5 (b)	0.45	0.41
(ii) Trade receivables	6	-	-
(iii) Loans	7	902.66	1,090.01
(iv) Others	8	146.76	174.93
(g) Deferred tax assets		551.39	509.30
(h) Other tax assets (net)		-	1,037.47
(i) Other non-current assets	9	2,689.55	1,808.68
Total Non-current assets		**1,38,394.91**	**1,28,686.30**
(II) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	55,119.42	57,304.35
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	4.32	-
(ii) Trade receivables	12	50,110.08	40,744.54
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,157.23	3,737.19
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	79.46	708.97
(v) Loans	15	2,410.56	3,166.35
(vi) Others	16	2,101.74	1,316.41
(c) Other current assets	17	8,804.57	4,220.51
Total current assets		**1,19,787.38**	**1,11,198.32**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,58,182.29**	**2,39,884.62**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(I) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	19,202.87	18,513.09
(b) Other equity	19	1,09,685.48	71,748.49
Total equity		**1,28,888.35**	**90,261.58**
(II) Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	535.29	670.66
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	-	0.06
(b) Provisions	22	336.29	309.62
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		7,232.59	7,294.43
(d) Other non-current liabilities	23	1,224.16	1,325.29
Total non-current liabilities		**9,328.33**	**9,600.06**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	20,949.02	47,531.38
(ii) Trade payables	25	75,733.20	74,628.53
(iii) Other financial liabilities	26	14,627.93	12,169.27
(b) Other current liabilities	27	4,150.95	3,203.91
(c) Provisions	28	3,042.36	2,489.89
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)		1,462.15	-
Total current liabilities		**1,19,965.61**	**1,40,022.98**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,58,182.29**	**2,39,884.62**

The notes 1 to 64 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101248W/W-100022

KOOSAI LEHERY
Partner
Membership Number: 112399
Mumbai, May 14, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Agrovet Limited
CIN:L15410MH1991PLC135359

N. B. GODREJ
Chairman
DIN: 00066195

B.S.YADAV
Managing Director
DIN: 00294803

S. VARADARAJ
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. ACS 11787

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
I.	Revenue from operations	29	3,69,172.72	3,61,785.06
II.	Other income	30	2,762.67	5,238.97
III.	**TOTAL INCOME**		**3,71,935.39**	**3,67,024.03**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	31	2,61,758.02	2,63,488.82
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	32	17,081.35	18,360.49
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock under cultivation, work in progress and stock-in-trade	33	858.61	581.32
	Excise duty		1,686.51	-
	Employee benefits expense	34	19,516.00	16,469.95
	Finance costs	35	3,187.53	6,803.58
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	36	5,330.78	4,883.70
	Other expenses	37	34,384.09	30,369.24
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**3,43,802.89**	**3,40,957.10**
V.	**Profit before exceptional items and tax**		28,132.50	26,066.93
VI.	Exceptional items (refer note 54 (ii))		-	2,000.00
VII.	**Profit before tax**		**28,132.50**	**28,066.93**
VIII.	**Tax expense:**		**9,045.92**	**7,269.98**
	1. Current tax		8,911.07	5,684.42
	2. Deferred tax		134.85	1,585.56
IX.	**Profit for the year**		**19,086.58**	**20,796.95**
X.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		(323.88)	(278.00)
	Income tax related to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		112.09	96.21
			(211.79)	**(181.79)**
	(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedge		(321.14)	321.14
	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		111.14	(111.14)
			(210.00)	210.00
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**(421.79)**	**28.21**
XI.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**		**18,664.79**	**20,825.16**
XII.	**Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up)**			
	Basic (₹)	38	9.99	10.24
	Diluted (₹)		9.99	9.80

The notes 1 to 64 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101248W/W-100022

KOOSAI LEHERY
Partner
Membership Number: 112399
Mumbai, May 14, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Agrovet Limited
CIN:L15410MH1991PLC135359

N. B. GODREJ
Chairman
DIN: 00066195

B.S.YADAV
Managing Director
DIN: 00294803

S. VARADARAJ
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. ACS 11787

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities :**		
	Net profit before taxes	**28,132.50**	**28,066.93**
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation	5,330.78	4,883.70
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	115.00	(133.23)
	Profit on sale of investments (net)	-	(2,937.59)
	Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss	-	44.97
	Dividend income	(400.26)	(0.04)
	Grant amortisation	(134.50)	(81.05)
	Interest income	(324.03)	(1,030.92)
	Finance cost	3,187.53	6,803.57
	Allowances for doubtful debts and advances	534.57	325.48
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(127.72)	(94.79)
	Exceptional income	-	(2,000.00)
	Inventory lost due to fire	262.90	-
	Bad debts written off	820.35	630.13
		9,264.62	**6,410.23**
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**37,397.12**	**34,477.16**
	Adjustments for:		
	Inventories	1,922.04	(5,020.34)
	Biological assets other than bearer plants	40.81	419.83
	Trade receivables	(10,720.53)	(5,182.56)
	Non-current financial assets- loans	187.35	(111.48)
	Non-current financial assets- others	28.17	(14.25)
	Other non-current assets	37.74	(189.18)
	Current financial assets- loans	1,641.49	12,243.52
	Current financial assets- others	(475.95)	4,441.48
	Other current assets	(4,584.06)	(1,065.32)
	Trade payables	1,232.38	51,243.47
	Long term provisions	(297.21)	126.11
	Non-current financial liabilities- others	-	(653.65)
	Other non-current liabilities	33.31	250.03
	Short term provisions	552.47	554.26
	Current financial liabilities- others	2,458.66	(5,107.73)
	Other current liabilities	947.05	(626.60)
		(6,996.28)	**51,307.59**
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**30,400.84**	**85,784.75**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds received)	**(6,278.65)**	**(5,661.80)**
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**24,122.19**	**80,122.95**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities :**		
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,352.15)	(7,432.95)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	128.01	922.11
	Intercorporate deposits given	(885.70)	-

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
	Purchase of investments	(2,649.12)	(2,589.93)
	Proceeds from sale of investments	-	3,105.74
	Interest received	323.02	1,030.92
	Dividend received	400.26	0.04
	NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(17,035.68)**	**(4,964.07)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities :**		
	Proceeds from exercise of ESOP shares	-	58.68
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(3,56,511.51)	(5,15,765.89)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	3,29,929.15	4,49,197.46
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(134.77)	(377.38)
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	670.66
	Finance cost	(3,187.53)	(7,151.70)
	Dividend paid	(8,330.89)	-
	Dividend tax paid	(1,696.00)	-
	Redemption of preference shares	(0.60)	-
	Proceed from issue of share	31,691.60	-
	Share issue expenses charged directly to reserves	(1,425.95)	-
	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(9,666.50)**	**(73,368.17)**
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,579.99)**	**1,790.71**
	Cash and cash equivalents (Opening balance)	**3,737.19**	**1,946.48**
	Cash and cash equivalents (Closing balance)	**1,157.20**	**3,737.19**

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting standard 7 Cash Flow Statement notified u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’) read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as ammended and the relevant provisions of the Act.

2 Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.

3 The borrowings are availed for a short term duration of 3 days to 180 days to manage the cash flow requirements optimally. The amounts are repaid/replaced during the financial year based on cash availability.

As per our report of even date

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VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
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Standalone Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2018

(a) Equity share capital

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	18,513.09	9,256.54
Changes in equity share capital during the year (refer note 18)	689.78	9,256.55
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**19,202.87**	**18,513.09**

(b) Other equity

(₹ in lakh)

	Retained earnings	General reserve	Reserve for employee compensation expense	Debenture redemption reserve	Employee share option outstanding	Share premium account	Treasury share reserve	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	**58,439.94**	**108.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,989.89**	**-**	**210.00**	**71,748.49**
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year (net of income tax)	19,086.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,086.58
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	(211.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210.00)	(421.79)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**18,874.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(210.00)**	**18,664.79**
Transactions with the owners of the Company, recorded directly in equity									
Contributions and distributions									
Dividends	(8,330.89)	-	-		-	-	-	-	(8,330.89)
Dividend distribution tax	(1,696.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,696.00)
Others									
Amortisation of Intangibles (net of income tax) as per oil palm companies merger scheme approved by Bombay High Court (Refer Note No. 54)	-	(276.77)	-	-	-		-	-	(276.77)
Transfer from retained earnings to general reserve	(2,000.00)	2,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares during the year	-	-	-	-	-	31,001.81	-	-	31,001.81
Utilised towards share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(1,425.95)	-	-	(1,425.95)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**65,287.84**	**1,831.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,565.75**	**-**	**-**	**1,09,685.48**
Balance at April 1, 2016	**45,206.33**	**372.55**	**2,389.81**	**1,875.00**	**10,614.18**	**-**	**(58.68)**	**-**	**60,399.19**
Profit for the year (net of income tax)	20,796.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,796.95
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	(181.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181.79)
Exchange difference arising on cash flow hedge reserve net of income tax (refer note 41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210.00	210.00
Total comprehensive income for the year	**20,615.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210.0**	**20,825.16**

(₹ in lakh)

	Retained earnings	General reserve	Reserve for employee compensation expense	Debenture redemption reserve	Employee share option outstanding	Share premium account	Treasury share reserve	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Total
Transactions with the owners of the Company, recorded directly in equity									
Others									
Bonus shares issued	(9,256.55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,256.55)
Transfer to share premium on ESOP shares subscribed by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	(12,989.89)	12,989.89			-
ESOP shares subscribed by beneficiaries		-	-	-	-	-	58.68	-	58.68
Transfer from debenture redemption reserve to retained earnings	1,875.00	-	-	(1,875.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from reserve for employee compensation expenses		14.10	(14.10)						-
Employee compensation expenses recognized during the year (refer note 53 and 55)	-	-	(2,375.71)	-	2,375.71	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Intangibles (net of income tax) as per oil palm companies merger scheme approved by Bombay High Court (Refer note 54)	-	(277.99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(277.99)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**58,439.94**	**108.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,989.89**	**-**	**210.00**	**71,748.49**

The notes 1 to 64 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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Mumbai, May 14, 2018

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VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. ACS 11787

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

1. General information

Godrej Agrovet Ltd. ("the Company") is a public limited company, which is domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of India with its registered office situated at 3rd Floor, Godrej One, Pirojshanagar, Vikhroli (East), Mumbai – 400 079. The Company, an erstwhile division of Godrej Soaps Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on November 25, 1991. The Company is a diversified agribusiness company and its principal activities include manufacturing and marketing of high quality animal feed, innovative agricultural inputs and palm oil & allied products. The Company is a public company limited by shares and is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 14, 2018.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities(including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- asset held for sale and biological Assets – measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation; and
- share-based payments

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

3. Key estimates and assumptions

While preparing financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management has made certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecasted and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgement, estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- **Determination of the estimated useful lives**

  Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II and in case of intangible assets, they are estimated by management based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

- **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations**

  The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation,actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

- **Recognition of deferred tax assets**

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

- **Recognition and measurement of other provisions**

  The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

- **Discounting of long-term financial assets / liabilities**

  All financial assets / liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities/ assets which are required to subsequently be measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

- **Fair valuation of employee share options**

  The fair valuation of the employee share options is based on the Black-Scholes model used for valuation of options. Key assumptions made with respect to expected volatility includes share price, expected dividends and discount rate, under this option pricing model.

- **Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease**

  At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

  At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate and in case of operating lease, it treats all payments under the arrangement as lease payments.

- **Rebates and sales incentives**

  Rebates are generally provided to distributors or customers as an incentive to sell the Company's products. Rebates are based on purchases made during the period by distributor / customer. The Company determines the estimates of rebate accruals primarily based on the contracts entered into with their distributors / customers and the information received for sales made by them.

- **Fair value of financial instruments**

  Derivatives are carried at fair value. Derivatives includes foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity futures. Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts are determined using the fair value reports provided by respective bankers.

- **Biological Assets**

  Management uses inputs relating to production and market prices in determining the fair value biological assets.

4. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

5. Standards issued but not yet effective

<u>Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers</u>

Ind AS 115, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue should be recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including Ind AS 18 *Revenue*, Ind AS 11 *Construction Contracts* and Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions. Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and will be applied accordingly.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact of the adoption of Ind AS 115 on accounting policies followed in its financial statements. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is not expected to be material.

Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company may plan to apply the standard retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Significant accounting policies

A. Revenue

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contracts and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods.

ii. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised only when the right to receive the same is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

iii. Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

B. Foreign currency

i. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income and expenses in the period in which they arise.

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

Exchange differences are generally recognised in profit or loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following item which are recognized in OCI:

- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

C. Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Company has a scheme of Performance Linked Variable Remuneration (PLVR) which rewards its employees based on either Economic Value Added (EVA) or Profit before tax (PBT). The PLVR amount is related to actual improvement made in either EVA or PBT over the previous year when compared with expected improvements.

Short-term benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensation absences, etc., are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund and Family pension maintained with Regional Provident Fund Office are expensed as the related service is provided.

iii. Defined benefit plans

The following post-employment benefit plans are covered under the defined benefit plans:

- Provident Fund Contributions other than those made to the Regional Provident Fund Office of the Government which are made to the Trust administered by the Company.

  The Company's contribution to the Provident Fund Trust as established by the Company, is also considered as a Defined Benefit Plan because, as per the rules of Company's Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, if the return on investment is less or for any other reason, then the deficiency shall be made good by the Company. The Company's net obligations in respect of such plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their services and the current and prior periods that benefit is discounted to determine its

Notes to the Financial Statements

present value and the fair value of the plan asset is deducted.

- **Gratuity Fund**

  The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

  Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other OCI. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

Liability toward Long-term Compensated Absences is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet. Actuarial gains / losses comprising of experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

v. Terminal Benefits:

All terminal benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

D. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in net profit in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in the OCI.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

E. Inventories

Inventories are carried in the balance sheet as follows:

(a) Raw materials, Packing materials, Stock in Trade and Stores & Spares: At lower of cost, on weighted average basis and net realisable value.

(b) Work-in-progress-Manufacturing: At lower of cost of materials, plus appropriate production overheads and net realisable value.

(c) Finished Goods-Manufacturing: At lower of cost of materials, plus appropriate production overheads and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Slow and non-moving material, obsolescence, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realizable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet. Materials and supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.

F. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation/ Amortizations

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, on Straight Line Method. Depreciation on additions / deductions is calculated on pro rata basis from/up to the month of additions/ deductions. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. In case of the following category of property, plant and equipment, the depreciation has been provided based on the technical specifications, external & internal assessment, requirement of refurbishments and past experience of the remaining useful life which is different from the useful life as specified in Schedule II to the Act:

(a) Plant and Machinery:- 20 Years

(b) Computer Hardware:

Depreciated over its estimated useful life of 4 years.

(c) Leasehold Land:

Amortized over the primary lease period.

(d) Leasehold improvements and equipments:

Amortised over the Primary lease period or 16 years, whichever is less

Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase/acquisition.

G. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes

Notes to the Financial Statements

a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

H. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

I. Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets viz. Technical Know-how fees, Grant of Licenses and Computer software, which are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except in the case of certain intangibles, as per the provisions of various schemes of amalgamation.

The intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives as given below:

- Grant of licenses : 10 years
- Computer Software : 6 years
- Technical Know-how of a capital nature : 6 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

J. Research and Development Expenditure

Research Expenditure:

Revenue expenditure on research &development is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which it is incurred.

Capital expenditure incurred during the period on research & development is accounted for as an addition to property, plant & equipment.

K. Share-based payments:

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

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

c. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

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

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

L. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity futures.

Financial instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Derivatives are currently recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

i. **Financial assets**

Classification

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

- Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income), where permissible.

- A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

  Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

  Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Initial recognition & measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not recorded at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Equity investments (other than investments in associates and joint venture)

- All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

- If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

- Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

b) Trade receivables - The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Trade receivables are tested for impairment on a specific basis after considering the sanctioned credit limits, security like letters of credit, security deposit collected etc. and expectations about future cash flows.

ii. Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, acceptances, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

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

M. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash

Notes to the Financial Statements

flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to counterparties for completion of assets.

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

N. Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

O. Leases

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

i. Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

ii. Lease assets

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

P. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amounts of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

Q. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Notes to the Financial Statements

R. Government Grants

Grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an asset, the cost of the asset is shown at gross value and grant thereon is treated as a deferred grant which is recognized as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period and in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Revenue grants are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for.

S. Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognized over the period of the contract by reference to the stage of completion.

Contract costs are recognized as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.
Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

Measurement of construction contract revenue and expense:

The Company uses the 'percentage-of-completion' method to determine the appropriate amount to recognize in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion.

T. Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit/(loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

U. Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any change therein recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakh)

PARTICULARS	Freehold Land (refer note 2.1)	Leasehold Land (refer note 2.1)	Buildings (refer note 2.1)	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office & Other Equipment	Tree Development Cost	Leasehold Improvements	Livestock used for R&D	Total
As at March 31, 2018											
Gross Block											
Cost at April 1, 2017	3,550.68	3,072.59	25,534.33	40,228.04	771.72	2,378.66	1,903.76	80.49	109.08	45.69	77,675.04
Additions	-	-	542.24	3,439.48	95.01	448.50	383.47	-	103.78	4.55	5,017.03
Disposals	-	-	(15.70)	(130.28)	(2.94)	(144.24)	(3.90)	(80.49)	-	(19.14)	(396.69)
As at March 31, 2018	3,550.68	3,072.59	26,060.87	43,537.24	863.79	2,682.92	2,283.33	-	212.86	31.10	82,295.38
Accumulated depreciation											
At April 1 , 2017	-	60.45	1,670.07	5,952.43	141.54	496.24	443.21	80.49	15.41	7.39	8,867.23
Charge for the year	-	34.71	913.32	3,557.53	87.14	323.96	277.32	-	32.08	3.57	5,229.63
Disposals	-	-	(1.01)	(27.84)	(0.90)	(39.20)	(1.64)	(80.49)	-	(2.60)	(153.68)
As at March 31, 2018	-	95.16	2,582.38	9,482.12	227.78	781.00	718.89	-	47.49	8.36	13,943.18
Net Block as at March 31, 2018	3,550.68	2,977.43	23,478.49	34,055.12	636.01	1,901.92	1,564.44	-	165.37	22.74	68,352.20
As at March 31, 2017											
Gross Block											
Cost as at April1, 2016	3,371.54	3,072.59	23,589.72	36,650.52	659.22	1,801.85	1,431.64	80.49	29.05	45.82	70,732.44
Additions	800.39	-	1,944.77	3,663.48	137.75	708.52	480.97	-	80.03	5.57	7,821.48
Disposals	(621.25)	-	(0.16)	(85.96)	(25.25)	(131.71)	(8.85)	-	-	(5.70)	(878.88)
As at March 31, 2017	3,550.68	3,072.59	25,534.33	40,228.04	771.72	2,378.66	1,903.76	80.49	109.08	45.69	77,675.04
Accumulated depreciation											
At April 1, 2016	-	25.41	767.32	2,849.98	68.56	237.21	199.61	40.25	5.37	3.68	4,197.39
Charge for the year	-	35.04	902.77	3,143.38	78.70	295.60	249.61	40.24	10.04	4.48	4,759.86
Disposals	-	-	(0.02)	(40.93)	(5.72)	(36.57)	(6.01)	-	-	(0.77)	(90.02)
As at March 31, 2017	-	60.45	1,670.07	5,952.43	141.54	496.24	443.21	80.49	15.41	7.39	8,867.23
Net Block as at March 31, 2017	3,550.68	3,012.14	23,864.26	34,275.61	630.18	1,882.42	1,460.55	-	93.67	38.30	68,807.81

Note No. 2.1: Legal formalities relating to the transfer of title of immovable assets situated at Chennai (acquired as a part of the take over of Agrovet business from Godrej Industries Limited), Dhule (as part of the merger of Goldmohur Foods & Feeds Ltd), Ariyalur & Varanavasi (as part of the merger of Cauvery Oil Palm Limited), at Duhej and Kolkata are being complied with. Stamp duty payable thereon is not presently determinable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3 Intangible assets

(₹ in lakh)

PARTICULARS	Computer Software	Grant of Licenses	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2017	631.32	1,700.46	2,331.78
Additions	20.55	-	20.55
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**651.87**	**1,700.46**	**2,352.33**
Accumulated amortisation			
At April 1, 2017	321.72	850.24	1,171.96
Charge for the year	101.15	425.12	526.27
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**422.87**	**1,275.36**	**1,698.23**
Net Block as at March 31, 2018	**229.00**	**425.10**	**654.10**
As at March 31, 2017			
Cost			
At April 1, 2016	568.30	1,700.46	2,268.76
Additions	63.02	-	63.02
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**631.32**	**1,700.46**	**2,331.78**
Accumulated amortisation			
At April 1, 2016	197.88	425.12	623.00
Charge for the year	123.84	425.12	548.96
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**321.72**	**850.24**	**1,171.96**
Net Block as at March 31, 2017	**309.60**	**850.22**	**1,159.82**

Note No. 3.1 To give effect to the Order of the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Bombay passed during 2011-12 regarding the scheme of Amalgamation of Godrej Gokarna Oil Palm Limited & Godrej Oil Palm Limited, the amortisation of Grant of Licenses are charged against the balance in the general reserve account. (refer note 54 i)

Note 4 Biological assets other than bearer plants

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Oil palm saplings	
	Qty.	Amount
Balance as April 1, 2017	6,12,172	466.98
Add:		
Purchases	5,88,559	260.10
Production/ Cost of development		103.22
Less:		
Sales / Disposals	(5,24,186)	(395.37)
Change in fair value less cost to sell:	-	(8.76)
Realised	-	(25.73)
Unrealised	-	16.97
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**6,76,545**	**426.17**

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2017

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Oil palm saplings	
	Qty.	Amount
Balance as April 1, 2016	12,05,458	886.81
Add:		
Purchases	60,000	12.44
Production/ Cost of development	-	42.19
Less:		
Sales/ Disposals	(6,53,286)	(465.83)
Change in fair value less cost to sell:	-	(8.63)
Realised	-	(16.28)
Unrealised	-	7.65
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**6,12,172**	**466.98**

The Company has trading operations in oil palm plantations whereby the Company purchases the saplings and sells the saplings once it has achieved the desired growth. During the year ended March 31, 2018 , the Company purchased 5,88,559 (Previous year: 60,000) number of saplings, out of which 5,88,559 (Previous year: 60,000) were still under cultivation.

B. Measurement of Fair value

i. Fair Value hierarchy

The fair value measurements for oil palm saplings has been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to valuation technique used.

ii. Level 3 Fair values

The following table shows a break down of the total gains /(losses) recognised in respect of Level 3 fair values-

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Gain/(loss) included in 'other operating revenue'	(8.76)	(8.63)
Change in fair value (realised)	(25.73)	(16.28)
Change in fair value (unrealised)	**16.97**	**7.65**

iii. Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Oil Palm Saplings - it comprises the stock under cultivation	Cost approach and percentage completion method	Estimated cost of completing the stock under cultivation ₹ 47.72 to ₹ 91.00 per sapling	The estimated fair valuation would increase/ (decrease) if - Estimated cost to complete was lower (higher)

C. Risk Management strategies related to agricultural activities

The company is exposed to the following risks relating to its plantations

i. Regulatory and environmental risks

The company is subject to laws and regulations in the country in which it operates. It has established various environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with the local environmental and other laws.

ii. Supply and demand risks

The company is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume of plants. When possible, the Company manages this risk by aligning its harvest volume to market supply and demand. Management performs regular industry trend analysis for projected harvest volumes and pricing.

Notes to the Financial Statements

iii. Climate and other risks

The company's plantations are exposed to the risk of damage from climatic changes, diseases, forest fires and other natural forces. The company has extensive processes in place aimed at monitoring and mitigating those risks, including regular plantation health surveys and industry pest and disease surveys.

A reasonably possible change of 10% in estimated cost of completing the stock under cultivation at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2018		Profit or (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2017	
	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
Variable cost	(0.80)	0.85	(0.70)	0.76
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(0.80)	0.85	(0.70)	0.76

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 5 Investments		
A. Investments in subsidiary, associate and joint venture		
Investment in Equity Instrument (Fully Paid)		
(a) Investment in equity of subsidiaries		
i Quoted		
Astec LifeSciences Limited.	25,489.49	23,406.45
1,12,17,885 (Previous year 1,08,37,139) Equity shares of ₹10/- each.		
(Acquired 3,80,746 Equity Shares during the current year)		
ii Unquoted		
i Godvet Agrochem Limited	995.00	995.00
99,50,000 (Previous year 99,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each.		
ii Creamline Dairy Products Limited.	16,207.21	16,207.21
58,79,008 (Previous year 58,79,008) equity shares of ₹10/- each.		
(b) Investment in equity of associates (Unquoted)		
i Al Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability Company, Abu Dhabi, UAE.	-	4.32
During the year classified as current investment (Previous year 24) Equity Shares of AED. 1,500/- each (refer note 52)		
ii Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited	434.16	-
3,07,915 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, acquired during the year.		
(c) Investment in equity of joint ventures (Unquoted)		
i Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	6,602.71	6,602.71
97,461 (Previous year 97,461) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each.		
ii ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	1,258.08	1,258.08
18,50,000 (Previous year 18,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each.		
iii Omnivore India Capital Trust	2,256.51	2,124.63
2,256.87 (Previous year 2,125) units of ₹ 1,00,000 each.		
Total (A)	**53,243.16**	**50,598.40**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current investments		
B. Investment in equity instruments at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss (Unquoted)		
(a) Investment in co-operative society	0.27	0.27
(b) Investment in other corporates	0.18	0.14
Total (B)	**0.45**	**0.41**
Total	**53,243.61**	**50,598.81**
Note No. 5.1 Other disclosures		
Aggregate amount of quoted investment	25,489.49	23,406.45
Market value of quoted investment	65,187.13	65,394.01
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	27,754.12	27,192.36
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Note No. 5.2

Name of subsidiary, associate and joint ventures	Place of business	% of holding	% of holding
1. Godvet Agrochem Limited	- Mumbai	100.00	100.00
2. Astec LifeSciences Limited	- Mumbai	57.45	55.54
3. Creamline Dairy Products Limited	- Hyderabad	51.91	51.91
4. ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	- Dhaka, Bangladesh	50.00	50.00
5. Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	- Mumbai	49.00	49.00
6. Al Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability	- Abu Dhabi, UAE.	24.00	24.00
7. Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited	- Mumbai	49.90	-

Investment in units of Omnivore India Capital Trust, a venture capital organization, is considered as a joint venture as the Company participates in the key activities jointly with the Investment Manager.

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 6 : Non-current trade receivables		
Unsecured and considered doubtful	1,308.80	777.80
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1,308.80)	(777.80)
Total	-	-
Note 7 : Non-current loans		
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
1 Security deposits		
i Considered good	845.64	1,038.82
ii Considered doubtful	22.61	22.61
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(22.61)	(22.61)
Net deposits	845.64	1,038.82
2 Loan to employees	57.02	51.19
Total	**902.66**	**1,090.01**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 8 : Other non-current financial assets			
1	Claims receivable	146.15	146.15
2	Bank deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	0.61	28.78
Total		**146.76**	**174.93**
Note 9 : Other non-current assets			
1	Capital advances	1,927.58	1,008.97
2	Balance with government authorities	575.07	355.43
3	Others		
	i) Considered good	186.90	444.28
	ii) Considered doubtful	23.38	19.81
	Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(23.38)	(19.81)
		186.90	**444.28**
Total		**2,689.55**	**1,808.68**
Note 10 : Inventories			
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)			
1	Raw materials	33,135.25	35,899.00
2	Raw materials in transit	134.46	-
3	Work in progress	1,027.35	815.97
4	Project in progress	6,835.77	6,071.91
5	Finished goods	6,682.99	6,507.60
6	Stock-in-trade	5,220.08	6,424.65
7	Stores and spares	2,083.52	1,585.22
Total		**55,119.42**	**57,304.35**
Note 11: Current investments			
Investment in equity of associates (Unquoted)			
i	Al Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability Company, Abu Dhabi, UAE.	4.32	-
	24 Equity Shares of AED. 1,500/- each. During the year classified as current investment (refer note 52)		
Total		**4.32**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		4.32	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-	-
Note 12 : Current trade receivables			
i	Secured and considered good (refer note 12.1)	6,666.47	7,544.62
ii	Unsecured and considered good	43,443.61	33,199.92
Total		**50,110.08**	**40,744.54**

Note No. 12.1: Secured by security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees held against them.

Note No. 12.2: Refer to note 24 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

			As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 13 : Cash and cash equivalents				
1	Cash on hand		58.44	62.48
2	Cheques, drafts on hand		0.13	299.01
3	Balances with banks:			
	(a)	Current accounts	1,094.56	3,298.47
	(b)	Saving bank account of company's ESOP Trust	4.10	77.23
Total			**1,157.23**	**3,737.19**
Note 14 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
	Fixed deposits - maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months (refer note 14.1)		79.46	708.97
Total			**79.46**	**708.97**
Note No. 14.1: Fixed deposits of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹77.02 lakh) are pledged with banks for guarantees issued				
Note 15 : Current loans				
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated				
1	Loans and advances to related parties (refer note.63)			
	(a)	Loan to ESOP Trust of holding company	-	1,633.76
	(b)	Intercorporate deposits	1,874.20	988.50
2	Loans and advances - others			
	(a)	Loans and advances to employees	74.81	53.66
	(b)	Security deposits	447.18	58.34
	(c)	Other loans and advances.	14.37	432.09
Total			**2,410.56**	**3,166.35**
Note 16 : Other current financial assets				
1	Interest on bank fixed deposit		9.30	3.54
2	Interest accrued on intercorporate deposits		-	6.72
3	Interest accrued on other deposits		2.03	2.08
4	Non-trade receivables		1,239.90	1,007.62
5	Others		850.51	296.45
Total			**2,101.74**	**1,316.41**
Note 17 : Other current assets				
1	Advances to suppliers		1,364.24	1,500.17
2	Balance with government authorities		4,023.40	254.53
3	Others (includes prepayments, inventory receivable on returns, etc.)		3,416.93	2,465.81
Total			**8,804.57**	**4,220.51**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 18 : Share capital		
1 Authorised :		
(a) 22,49,94,000 (Previous year 22,49,94,000) Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	22,499.40	22,499.40
(b) 6,000 (Previous year 6,000) Preference shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	0.60	0.60
Total	**22,500.00**	**22,500.00**
2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
19,20,28,739 (Previous year 18,51,30,876) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up.	19,202.87	18,513.09
Total	**19,202.87**	**18,513.09**

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	₹ In Lakh	No. of shares	₹ In Lakh
3 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :				
Equity shares :				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	18,51,30,876	18,513.09	9,25,65,438	9,256.54
Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-	9,25,65,438	9,256.55
Shares issued during the year	68,97,863	689.78	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**19,20,28,739**	**19,202.87**	**18,51,30,876**	**18,513.09**
Preference shares :				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,000	0.60	6,000	0.60
Redeemed during the year	(6,000)	(0.60)	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**6,000**	**0.60**

4 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares

a **Equity Shares:** The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each Share holder is eligible for one vote per share held. All Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive dividends in proportion to their shareholdings. The dividends proposed by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

b **Preference Shares:** The Company had Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each eligible Shareholder is entitled for 8% dividend on par value of shares. In the event of liquidation, Preference Shareholders have preferential right on the asset over Equity Shareholders. These Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares have been fully redeemed during the current year.

5 Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company is set out below:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
(a) Equity shares				
1 Godrej Industries Limited - Holding Company	11,13,57,225	57.99%	11,78,78,964	63.67%
2 V-Sciences Investments Pte Ltd	2,47,07,698	12.87%	3,70,07,698	19.99%

6 There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Shares issued for consideration other than cash:

i. Equity shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares	Year ended	No. of Bonus shares
	March 31 2017	9,25,65,438
	March 31 2016	-
	March 31 2015	7,93,41,804
	March 31 2014	-
	March 31 2013	-

8 Initial public offering

The Company had made an Initial public issue of 2,51,58,964 equity shares of face value ₹ 10 each fully paid up for cash at a price of ₹ 460/- per equity share (including a share premium of ₹ 450/- per share) aggregating ₹ 1,15,731.23 Lakh consisting of a fresh issue of 63,37,225 equity shares by the Company and an offer for sale of 65,21,739 equity shares and 1,23,00,000 equity shares by Godrej Industries Limited and V-Sciences Investments Pte Ltd. respectively aggregating to ₹ 1,15,731.23 Lakh. Aforementioned 63,37,225 equity shares were allotted on October 12th, 2017. The equity shares of the Company got listed on BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) on October 16th, 2017.

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 19 : Other equity		
1. Retained earnings	65,287.84	58,439.94
2. General reserve	1,831.89	108.66
3. Share premium account	42,565.75	12,989.89
4. Effective portion of cash flow hedges	-	210.00
Total equity	**1,09,685.48**	**71,748.49**

General reserve

General reserve is a free reserve which is created by transferring fund from retained earnings to meet future obligations and purposes.

Share premium account

Share premium account is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Effective portion of cash flow hedges

The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with foreign currency borrowings. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company used foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as cash flow hedges. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to statement of profit & loss when the hedged item affects the profit & loss.

Dividend	**(₹ in lakh)**
The following dividends were declared and paid by the company during the year:	Amount
Equity Dividend of 2016-17 paid @ ₹ 4.50 per share	8,330.89
Dividend distribution tax on the equity dividend paid	1,696.00
	10,026.89

The Board, in its meeting on May 14, 2018 has recommended a final dividend of ₹ 4.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2018 subject to the approval at the Annual General Meeting. The cash outflow on account of dividend would be ₹ 10,417.77 Lakh including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 1,776.48 lakh.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 20 : Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured		
1 6,000 8% Cumulative non-convertible redeemable preference shares of the par value of ₹10 each (refer note18.4.b)	-	0.60
2 Deferred payment liabilities (refer note 20.1)	308.87	411.82
3 Deferred sales tax loan (refer note 20.2)	226.42	258.24
Total	**535.29**	**670.66**

Note No.20.1: Deferred Loan against acquisition of Lease hold Land is availed at interest rate 14% under the scheme floated by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Loan repayment shall be performed on a half yearly basis 6 years from 1st July 2016 up to 1st Jan 2022. Total loan availed was ₹ 617.73 Lakh and outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2018 was ₹ 411.83 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 514.77 Lakh) with current maturity disclosed separately in note no. 26 at ₹ 102.96 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 102.96 Lakh).

Note No.20.2: Deferred Sales Tax Loan is availed interest free under the scheme floated by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Loan repayment shall be performed on an annual basis 14 years from the year of collection, commencing from March 2014 up to March 2021. Total loan availed was ₹ 466.74 Lakh and outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2018 was ₹ 311.33 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 293.39 Lakh) with current maturity disclosed separately in note 26 at ₹ 84.90 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 35.15 Lakh).

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 21 : Other non-current financial liabilities		
1 Preference dividend payable	-	0.05
2 Tax on preference dividend payable	-	0.01
Total	-	0.06
Note 22 : Non-current provisions		
Provision for employee benefits :		
- Provision for compensated absences	336.29	309.62
Total	336.29	309.62
Note 23 : Other non-current liabilities		
Deferred grant	1,224.16	1,325.29
Total	1,224.16	1,325.29
Note 24 : Current borrowings		
1 Secured		
(a) Cash credit from banks (refer note 24.1)	891.65	-
2 Unsecured		
(a) Term loans from banks (refer note 24.2)	15,004.73	17,067.07
(b) Commercial paper (refer note 24.3)	5,000.00	27,500.00
(c) Cash credit (refer note 24.1)	52.64	2,964.31
Total	20,949.02	47,531.38

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note No. 24.1 : Cash credit from banks are repayable on demand and carries interest at 1 Year MCLR + 35 to 50 bps (Previous year 1 Year MCLR + 35 to 50 bps). This cash credit from bank is secured against inventories and receivables.

Note No. 24.2 : Term loans are from multiple banks for the year ended March 31, 2018 and carries various interest rates of 5.95% to 9.35%, 1 year T Bill + 14 bps, 1 month Mibor + 85 bps and 3 Month T Bill (Previous year 5.96% to 13.60 %). These loans are repayable on different dates upto 3 months from the date of the financial statements.

Note No. 24.3 : Commercial paper carries interest rate of 6.15% to 7.25% (Previous year 5.95% to 8.85%)

(₹ in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 25 : Current -trade payables			
1	**Trade Payables**		
	a. Due to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note 25.1)	-	-
	b. Others	23,462.02	21,818.37
2	**Acceptances**	52,271.18	52,810.16
Total		**75,733.20**	**74,628.53**
A	Principal amount remaining unpaid	-	-
B	Interest due thereon	-	-
C	Interest paid by the company in term of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
D	Interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
E	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
F	Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	-	

Note No. 25.1: Micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available with the Company and the auditors have relied on the same. Accordingly, there is no undisputed amount overdue as on March 31, 2018, to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on account of principal or interest.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 26 : Other financial liabilities			
1	Current maturities of long-term debt		
	Unsecured loan		
	From others - Deferred sales tax loan (refer note 20.2)	84.90	35.15
	From others - Deferred payment liabilities (refer note 20.1)	102.96	102.96
2	Liabilities towards beneficiaries of company's ESOP Trust	6.10	694.83
3	Security deposit	5,527.53	5,477.39
4	Non-trade payables	3,571.39	1,458.96
5	Derivative liability	9.10	44.82
6	Others (includes accrual for expenses, customer incentives, bonus, etc.)	5,325.95	4,355.16
Total		**14,627.93**	**12,169.27**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Note 27 Other current liabilities			
1	Advances from customers	2,974.19	2,447.92
2	Statutory liabilities	1,072.87	649.20
3	Deferred grants	103.89	106.79
Total		**4,150.95**	**3,203.91**
Note 28 Current provisions			
1	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Provision for compensated absences	36.18	32.77
	- Provision for gratuity (refer note 39)	502.21	420.57
2	Provision for sales return (refer note. 28.1)	2,503.97	2,036.55
Total		**3,042.36**	**2,489.89**
Note. 28.1 Movement of provision for sales return			
Opening balance		2,036.55	1,212.34
Add: Provision created during the year		13,841.06	12,275.20
Less : Utilised during the year		13,373.64	11,450.99
Closing balance		2,503.97	2,036.55

Note. 28.2 : The Company makes a provision on estimated sales return based on historical experience. The Sales returns are generally expected within a year.

(₹ in lakh)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Note 29 Revenue from operations			
1	**Sale of products (refer note 60)**	3,65,805.50	3,59,204.57
2	**Other operating revenue**		
	Sale of scrap and empties	2,632.74	2,409.48
	Rebates/Incentives from government	743.24	179.64
	Fair value of biological assets (refer note 4)	(8.76)	(8.63)
		3,367.22	2,580.49
Total		**3,69,172.72**	**3,61,785.06**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Note 30 Other income			
1	Interest income		
	(a) Instruments measured at amortised cost		
	(i) Interest received on deposits	218.97	313.82
	(ii) Interest received on ESOP loan	-	717.10
	(iii) Interest received from income tax	105.06	-
2	Dividend income		
	(i) Dividend received from joint venture company	60.78	0.04
	(ii) Dividend received from subsidiary company	339.48	-
	(iii) Dividend from others	0.08	-
3	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	133.23
4	Profit on sale of investments (net)	-	2,937.59
5	Claims received	306.99	49.15
6	Liabilities no longer required written back	127.72	94.79
7	Recovery of bad debts written off	58.77	28.91
8	Royalty & technical knowhow	144.00	247.50
9	Other miscellaneous income	1,240.76	610.20
10	Grant amortization	134.50	106.64
11	VAT refund received	25.56	-
Total		**2,762.67**	**5,238.97**
Note 31 Cost of materials consumed			
a	Material at the commencement of the year	35,899.00	36,699.45
b	Add : Purchases	2,59,262.10	2,63,333.06
c	Less : Material sold	133.37	644.69
		2,95,027.73	**2,99,387.82**
d	Less: Material at the close of the year	33,269.71	35,899.00
Total		**2,61,758.02**	**2,63,488.82**
Note 32 Purchase of stock-in-trade			
Agri inputs		17,081.35	18,360.49
Total		**17,081.35**	**18,360.49**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Note 33 Changes In inventories of finished goods, work In progress, stock under cultivation and stock-in-trade			
1	**Stocks at the commencement of the year**		
	(a) Finished goods	6,507.60	7,453.81
	(b) Work In progress	815.97	655.25
	(c) Stock under cultivation	466.98	886.81
	(d) Stock-in-trade	6,424.65	5,800.65
	Total Stock at the commencement of the year	**14,215.20**	**14,796.52**
2	**Less : Stocks at the close of the year**		
	(a) Finished goods	6,682.99	6,507.60
	(b) Work in progress	1,027.35	815.97
	(c) Stock under cultivation	426.17	466.98
	(d) Stock-in-trade	5,220.08	6,424.65
	Total Stock at the close of the year	**13,356.59**	**14,215.20**
Change in the stock of finished goods, work in progress, stock under cultivation, stock in trade		**858.61**	**581.32**
Note 34 Employee benefits expense			
1	Salaries, wages, bonus and allowances	16,682.83	14,125.97
2	Contribution to provident, gratuity and other funds (refer note 39)	1,089.08	962.73
3	Expense on employee stock grant scheme (refer note 46)	220.00	190.00
4	Staff welfare expense	1,524.09	1,191.25
Total		**19,516.00**	**16,469.95**
Note 35 Finance costs			
1	Interest expense		
	i. Paid to banks on loans and cash credit	1,076.18	1,445.50
	ii. Others	1,985.10	5,120.54
2	Preference dividend and tax on preference dividend	(0.00)	0.07
3	Exchange differences regarded as a adjustment to borrowing cost	32.26	84.01
4	Other borrowing costs	93.99	153.46
Total		**3,187.53**	**6,803.58**
Note No.35.1: Finance costs are net of interest capitalised to Project in Progress ₹ 402.15 lakh (Previous year ₹ 294.15 lakh).			
Note 36 Depreciation and amortisation expenses			
1	Depreciation	5,229.63	4,759.86
2	Amortization	526.27	548.96
	Less : Transfer to general reserve (refer note 54 (i))	(425.12)	(425.12)
Total		**5,330.78**	**4,883.70**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Note 37 Other expenses			
1	Stores and spares consumed	1,903.48	1,625.87
2	Power and fuel	4,591.27	4,289.32
3	Processing charges	7,616.34	6,965.28
4	Rent	1,706.23	1,556.42
5	Rates and taxes	356.93	582.74
6	Repairs and maintenance		
	(a) Machinery	638.64	516.16
	(b) Buildings	113.49	97.42
	(c) Other assets	127.62	108.51
7	Insurance	211.28	173.02
8	Auditor's remuneration (refer note 37.1)	60.74	117.60
9	Freight	3,164.93	2,721.96
10	Advertisement, selling and distribution expenses	4,317.13	3,716.93
11	Bad debts/advances written off	820.35	630.13
12	Allowances for doubtful debts and advances	534.57	325.48
13	Loss on sale/write off of property, plant and equipment	115.00	-
14	Inventory lost due to fire	262.90	-
15	Research expenses	32.50	127.21
16	Net gain/loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	63.01	95.45
17	Corporate social responsibility	438.97	406.02
18	Miscellaneous expenses	7,308.71	6,313.72
Total		**34,384.09**	**30,369.24**
Note No. 37.1: Auditor's remuneration (including to previous auditors)			
(a)	Audit fees (including limited reviews)	59.00	54.98
(b)	Audit under other statutes	-	19.18
(c)	Taxation matters	-	30.83
(d)	Other matters	-	2.84
(e)	Reimbursement of expenses	1.74	9.77
Total		**60.74**	**117.60**
Other services (in connection with filing of redherring prospectus with SEBI) (refer note. 58)		71.73	-
		132.48	**117.60**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 38 Earnings per share

Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Basic and Diluted

	Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Basic		
	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	18,51,30,876	8,84,58,090
	Effect of bonus issue	-	8,84,58,090
	Revised number of shares at the beginning of the year	18,51,30,876	17,69,16,180
	Equity shares issued during the year	68,97,863	-
	Equity shares under ESOP scheme exercised during the year (refer note 38.1)	-	82,14,696
	Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	19,20,28,739	18,51,30,876
	Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	18,83,77,275	17,71,41,240
2	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Diluted		
	Number of potential equity shares at the beginning of the year	18,51,30,876	17,69,16,180
	Effect of potential equity shares (refer note 38.1)	-	82,14,696
	Revised number of potential equity shares at the beginning of the year	18,51,30,876	18,51,30,876
	Revised number of potential equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	19,20,28,739	18,51,30,876
	Weighted average number of potential equity shares for the year	18,83,77,275	18,51,30,876
3	**Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Basic/diluted)**		
	Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the owners of the Company	19,086.58	20,796.95
	Income/(Expense) recognized in reserves		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	(276.77)	(277.99)
	Employee compensation expenses	-	(2,375.71)
	Profit for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders	18,809.81	18,143.25
4	Basic Earnings per share (₹)	9.99	10.24
5	Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	9.99	9.80
6	Nominal Value of Shares (₹)	10	10

Note 38.1 The calculation of diluted earning per share is based on profit attributed to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding after adjustments for the effects of all dilutive potential equity share i.e. shares reserved for employee share based payments. These shares, have been fully issued upto 31st March, 2017 under Employee Stock Option Plan.

Note. 39 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment plans in India.

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company's contributions paid/payable to Regional Provident Fund at certain locations, Super Annuation Fund, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Employees Pension Schemes, 1995 and other funds, are determined under the relevant approved schemes and/or statutes and are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service. There are no further obligations other than the contributions payable to the approved trusts/appropriate authorities.

The Company recognised ₹ 737.03 lakh for the year ended March 31, 2018 (for Previous Year ₹ 682.46 lakh) towards provident fund contribution and ₹ 57.15 lakh for the year ended March 31, 2018 (Previous Year ₹ 57.07 lakh) towards super-annuation fund contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company manages the Provident Fund plan through a Provident Fund Trust for its employees which is permitted under The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and is actuarially valued. The plan envisages contribution by the employer and employees and guarantees interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund authority. The contribution by employer and employee, together with interest, are payable at the time of separation from service or retirement, whichever is earlier.

The Company has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors and the actual return earned by the Company has been higher in the past years. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the below provided assumptions there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	9,907.36
Provident fund corpus	9,625.48
Valuation assumptions under deterministic approach:	
Weighted average yield	8.61%
Weighted average YTM	8.60%
Guaranteed rate of interest	8.55%

In accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company has a defined benefit plan which provides for gratuity payments. The plan provides a lump sum gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement or termination of their employment. The amounts are based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company.

Liabilities in respect of the gratuity plan are determined by an actuarial valuation, based upon which the Company makes annual contributions to the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Schemes administered by the ICICI Prudential Life insurance, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Trustees administer the contributions made by the Company to the gratuity scheme.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation along with the fair valuation of the plan assets in relation to the gratuity scheme was carried out as at March 31, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation and the plan assets as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Defined benefit obligation	(2,239.61)	(1,822.78)
Fair value of plan assets	1,737.39	1,402.22
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	**(502.22)**	**(420.56)**

i. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

(₹ in Lakh)

	Defined Benefit Obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	1,822.78	1,407.57	1,402.22	1054.58	420.56	352.99
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	147.68	115.02	-	-	147.68	115.02
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost (income)	132.88	113.17	102.22	84.79	30.66	28.38
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss (gain):						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:	308.40	334.26	-	-	308.40	334.26
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	(90.93)	115.37	-	-	(90.93)	115.37
Experience adjustment	399.33	218.89	-	-	399.33	218.89
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	(15.49)	56.25	15.49	(56.25)
	2,411.74	**1,970.02**	**1,488.95**	**1,195.62**	**922.79**	**774.40**
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	420.57	353.84	(420.57)	(353.84)
Benefits paid	(172.13)	(147.24)	(172.13)	(147.24)	-	-
Closing balance	**2,239.61**	**1,822.78**	**1,737.39**	**1,402.22**	**502.22**	**420.56**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Represented by	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net defined benefit liability	502.22	420.56
	502.22	420.56
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Actuarial loss on obligation for the period	308.40	334.26
Return on plan assets	15.49	(56.25)
Net expense for the period recognised in OCI	323.89	278.01

ii. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Insurer managed fund (100%)	1,737.39	1,402.22
	1,737.39	**1,402.22**

iii. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount rate	7.78%	7.29%
Future salary growth	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover	For service 4 yrs & Below 15.00 % p.a. & For service 5 yrs and above 2.00 % p.a.	For service 4 yrs & Below 15.00 % p.a. & For service 5 yrs and above 2.00 % p.a.
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

iv. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(166.57)	192.96	(150.99)	176.41
Future salary growth (1% movement)	196.46	(172.18)	178.74	(155.41)
Rate of employee turnover (1% movement)	42.41	(48.11)	31.38	(35.91)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

v. Expected future cash flows

The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity were as follows

(₹ in lakh)

Expected future benefit payments	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1st Following year	291.70	155.70
2nd Following year	77.47	110.70
3rd Following year	191.41	104.93
4th Following year	136.07	154.53
5th Following year	181.12	130.34
Thereafter	1,078.96	741.40

Other long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences are payable to employees at the rate of daily salary for each day of accumulated leave on death or on resignation or upon retirement. The charge towards compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2018 based on actuarial valuation using the projected accrued benefit method is ₹ 117.23 Lakh (previous year ₹ 269.00 Lakh).

Termination Benefits: All termination benefits including voluntary retirement compensation are fully written off to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Incentive Plans: The Company has a scheme of Performance Linked Variable Remuneration (PLVR) which is fully written off to the Statement of Profit & Loss. The Scheme rewards its employees based on Economic Value Addition (EVA), which is related to actual improvement made in EVA over the previous year when compared with expected improvements.

Note 40: Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Note 40.1: Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(₹ in lakh)

March 31, 2018		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets									
I	**Non-current financial assets**								
1	Investments	0.45	-	-	0.45	-	-	0.45	0.45
2	Loans and advances	-	-	902.66	902.66	-	-	-	-
3	Others	-	-	146.77	146.77	-	-	-	-
II	**Current financial assets**								
1	Trade and other receivables	-	-	50,110.08	50,110.08	-	-	-	-
2	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,157.23	1,157.23	-	-	-	-
3	Other bank balances	-	-	79.46	79.46	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	2,410.56	2,410.56	-	-	-	-
5	Others	-	-	2,101.74	2,101.74	-	-	-	-
		0.45	**-**	**56,908.50**	**56,908.95**	**-**	**-**	**0.45**	**0.45**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

March 31, 2018		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities									
I	**Non-current financial liabilities**								
1	Borrowings	-	-	535.29	535.29	-	226.42	-	226.42
2	Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	**Current financial liabilities**								
1	Borrowings	-	-	20,949.02	20,949.02	-	-	-	-
2	Trade and other payables	-	-	75,733.20	75,733.20	-	-	-	-
3	Others	9.10	-	14,618.83	14,627.93	-	9.10	-	9.10
		9.10	**-**	**1,11,836.34**	**1,11,845.44**	**-**	**235.52**	**-**	**235.52**

(₹ in lakh)

March 31, 2017		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I	**Non-current financial assets**								
1	Investments	0.41	-	-	0.41	-	0.41	-	0.41
2	Loans and advances	-	-	1,090.01	1,090.01	-	-	-	-
3	Others	-	-	174.92	174.92	-	-	-	-
II	**Current financial assets**								
1	Trade and other receivables	-	-	40,744.54	40,744.54	-	-	-	-
2	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,737.19	3,737.19	-	-	-	-
3	Other bank balances	-	-	708.97	708.97	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	170.28	3,166.35	3,336.63	-	170.28	-	170.28
5	Others	-	-	1,316.41	1,316.41	-	-	-	-
		0.41	**170.28**	**50,938.39**	**51,109.08**	**-**	**170.69**	**-**	**170.69**
I	**Non-current financial liabilities**								
1	Borrowings	-	-	670.66	670.66	-	258.24	-	258.24
2	Others	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-
II	**Current financial liabilities**								
1	Borrowings	-	-	47,531.38	47,531.38	-	-	-	-
2	Trade and other payables	-	-	74,628.53	74,628.53	-	-	-	-
3	Others	44.82	-	12,124.45	12,169.27	-	44.82	-	44.82
		44.82	**-**	**1,34,955.08**	**1,34,999.90**	**-**	**303.06**	**-**	**303.06**

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as significant unobservable input used.

Type		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Forward contract for foreign exchange contracts	-	the fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.	NA	NA
Other financial instruments	-	the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.	NA	NA

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Currency risk;

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

Note 40.2: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans and advances.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade receivables and loans and advances.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and the geography in which it operates. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Further for domestic sales, the company segments the customers into Distributors and Others for credit monitoring.

The Company maintains security deposits for sales made to its distributors. For other trade receivables, the company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Company makes specific provisions against such trade receivables wherever required and monitors the same at periodic intervals.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables and loans and advances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by type of counterparty was as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

	Carrying amount	
	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2017**
Trade receivables	50,110.08	40,744.54
Exports		
Distributors	-	-
Other	19.97	372.41
Domestic		
Distributors	48,527.27	39,181.71
Other	1,562.84	1,190.42
Total of Trade receivables	**50,110.08**	**40,744.54**
Total of Other receivables	1,307.19	2,672.58

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Neither past due nor impaired	34,380.34	25,442.36
Past due 1–30 days	4,053.84	6,045.42
Past due 31–90 days	3,455.13	3,956.31
Past due 91–180 days	2,012.14	1,488.24
> 180 days	6,208.63	3,812.21
	50,110.08	**40,744.54**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the period was as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
For Trade receivables		
Balance as at April 1	777.80	424.52
Impairment loss recognised	1,326.10	948.77
Amounts written off	(795.10)	(595.49)
Balance as at March 31	**1,308.80**	**777.80**

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
For other receivables		
Balance as at April 1	22.61	2,091.06
Impairment loss recognised	25.25	(2,033.81)
Amounts written off	(25.25)	(34.64)
Balance as at March 31	**22.61**	**22.61**

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other Bank balances of ₹1,236.69 lakh at March 31, 2018 (Previous Year ₹ 4,446.16 lakh). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

Note 40.3: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.The company has access to funds from debt markets through loans from banks, commercial papers and other debt instruments.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

March 31, 2018	Contractual cash flows						More than 5 years
	Carrying amount	Total	0-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Non-current, non-derivative financial liabilities							
Deferred sales tax loan	226.42	256.72	-	-	123.20	133.52	-
Deferred payment liability	308.87	308.87	-	-	102.95	205.92	-
Current, non-derivative financial liabilities							
Cash credit from bank	944.30	944.30	944.30	-	-	-	-
Term loans from banks	15,004.73	15,004.73	15,004.73	-	-	-	-
Commercial papers	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	23,462.02	23,462.02	22,407.27	1,054.75	-	-	-
Acceptances	52,271.18	52,271.18	52,271.18	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	14,618.81	14,618.80	14,471.50	147.30	-	-	-
Derivative liability	9.10	9.10	-	9.10	-	-	-
Total	**1,11,845.43**	**1,11,875.72**	**1,10,098.98**	**1,211.15**	**226.15**	**339.44**	**-**

(₹ in lakh)

March 31, 2017	Contractual cash flows						More than 5 years
	Carrying amount	Total	0-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Non-current, non-derivative financial liabilities							
6,000 8% Cumulative non-convertible redeemable preference shares of the par value of ₹10 each	0.60	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.60
Deferred sales tax loan	258.24	341.63	-	-	84.91	256.72	-
Deferred payment liability	411.82	411.82	-	-	102.96	308.86	-
Other non-current financial liabilities-others	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
Current, non-derivative financial liabilities							
Cash credit from bank	2,964.31	2,964.31	2,964.31	-	-	-	-
Term loans from banks	17,067.07	17,067.07	17,067.07	-	-	-	-
Commercial papers	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	21,818.37	21,818.37	21,818.37	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	52,810.16	52,810.16	52,810.16	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	12,124.45	12,124.44	12,037.81	86.63	-	-	-
Derivative liability	44.82	44.82	-	44.82	-	-	-
Total	**1,34,999.89**	**1,35,083.28**	**1,34,197.72**	**131.45**	**187.87**	**565.58**	**0.66**

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 40.4 : Currency risk

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Our Board of Directors and its Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing our risk assessment and management policies. Our major market risks of foreign exchange, interest rate and counter-party risk are managed centrally by our Company treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management.

We have a written treasury policy, and reconciliations of our positions with our counter-parties are performed at regular intervals.

Interest rate risk is covered by entering into fixed-rate instruments to ensure variability in cash flows attributable to interest rate risk is minimised.

Currency risk

The functional currency of Company is primarily the local currency in which it operates. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are INR. The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of transactions in foreign currency. Foreign currency revenues and expenses are in the nature of export sales and import of purchases/services.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows. The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018 USD	March 31, 2017 USD
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	19.97	362.40
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**19.97**	**362.40**
Financial liabilities		
Foreign currency loan	-	(2,433.15)
Trade payables	(1,567.42)	(1,235.93)
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1,497.87	3,641.91
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**(69.55)**	**(27.17)**
Net exposure	**(49.58)**	**335.23**
Un-hedged foreign currency exposures		
Purchase	(69.55)	(27.17)
Sale	19.97	362.40

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against all other currencies at March 31, 2018 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Effect in ₹ lakh	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2018				
USD (1% movement)	(0.50)	0.50	(0.50)	0.50
	(0.50)	**0.50**	**(0.50)**	**0.50**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Effect in ₹ lakh	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2017				
USD (1% movement)	3.35	(3.35)	3.35	(3.35)
	3.35	**(3.35)**	**3.35**	**(3.35)**

Note: Sensitivity has been calculated using standard Deviation % of USD rate movement.

Note 40.5: Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial assets or borrowings because of fluctuations in the interest rates, if such assets/borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Nominal amount	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Loans and advances	57.02	51.19
Other financial assets	2,042.48	3,494.45
Total	**2,099.50**	**3,545.64**
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	6,813.60	36,579.49
Other financial liabilities	5,630.49	5,580.35
Total	**12,444.09**	**42,159.84**
Variable-rate instruments		
Current borrowings		
Term loans from banks	13,500.00	8,400.00
Cash credit / WC demand loans from banks	944.29	2,964.31
	14,444.29	**11,364.31**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any borrowings at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Effect in ₹ lakh	Profit or (loss) and Equity (net of tax) March 31, 2018		Profit or (loss) and Equity (net of tax) March 31, 2017	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Variable-rate instruments				
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(144.44)	144.44	(113.64)	113.64
	(144.44)	**144.44**	**(113.64)**	**113.64**

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 100 basis points interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarized above. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note. 41 Hedge accounting

The Company's risk management policy is to hedge its foreign currency exposure in accordance with the exposure limits advised from time to time. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk. Such contracts are generally designated as cash flow hedges.

The forward exchange contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future transaction value, therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1. Most of these contracts have a maturity of 18 months from the reporting date. The Company's policy is for the critical terms of the forward exchange contracts to align with the hedged item.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The Company assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be and has been effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

In these hedge relationships, changes in timing of the hedged transactions is the main source of hedge ineffectiveness.

During the year the outstanding borrowings and the relevant forward contracts have been settled and hence, the amount in "Other Comprehensive Income" pertaining to cash flow hedge reserve (net of deferred tax) has been reclassified to the Profit & Loss.

a. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position

March 31, 2017 (₹ in lakh)

Type of hedge	Nominal Value (in respective currencies)		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Average strike price/ rate	Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities						
Forward exchange forward contracts on outstanding borrowings	-	2,665.30	170.28	-	Current Asset-Others	May 1, 2017 to Sep 25, 2017	1:1	71.02	237.13	(237.13)
Forward exchange forward contracts on account of future interest payments	-	9.70	0.54	-						
		2,675.00	**170.82**							

a. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

March 31, 2018	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	NA	NA	NA	321.14	

March 31, 2017	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	(321.14)	NA	NA	NA	

b. The following table provides a reconciliation by risk category of components of equity and analysis of OCI items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting

Movements in cash flow hedging reserve	Amount
As at April 1, 2016	-
Add : Changes in fair value	(321.14)
Less : Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	-
Less: Deferred tax relating to the above	111.14
As at March 31, 2017	**(210.00)**
As at April 1, 2017	**(210.00)**
Add : Changes in fair value	-
Less : Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	321.14
Less: Deferred tax relating to the above	(111.14)
As at March 31, 2018	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 42. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Current income tax	8,911.07	5,684.42
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	65.31	1,585.56
Increase in tax rate	69.54	
Deferred tax expense	**134.85**	**1,585.56**
Tax expense for the year	**9,045.92**	**7,269.98**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2018			For the year ended March 31, 2017		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)	323.88	(112.09)	211.79	278.00	(96.21)	181.79
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	321.14	(111.14)	210.00	(321.14)	111.14	(210.00)
	645.02	**(223.23)**	**421.79**	**(43.14)**	**14.93**	**(28.21)**

(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	For the year ended March 31, 2018			For the year ended March 31, 2017		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
General Reserve						
Less: Amortisation of Intangibles as per oil palm companies merger scheme approved by Bombay High Court (Refer Note No. 54).	425.12	148.35	276.77	425.12	147.13	277.99
	425.12	**148.35**	**276.77**	**425.12**	**147.13**	**277.99**

(d) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Profit before tax	28,132.38	28,066.93
Company's domestic tax rate	34.61%	34.61%
Tax using the company’s domestic tax rate (current year 34.61% and previous year 34.61%)	9,736.05	9,713.40
Tax effect of:		
Expense not allowed for tax purposes	87.37	295.90
Additional allowance for tax purpose	(584.50)	(1,617.13)
Income not considered for tax purpose	(138.55)	(692.16)
Tax paid at lower rate for profit on sales of investment	-	(382.87)
Others	(54.45)	(47.16)
	9,045.92	**7,269.98**
Current tax	8,911.07	5,684.42
Deferred tax	134.85	1,585.56

The Company’s effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2018 is 32.15% and for year ended March 31, 2017 is 25.90%.

The effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2018 was higher primarily as a result of absence of income with lower tax rates as compared to previous year and lower additional allowances for tax purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note. 43. Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in lakh)

	Net balance April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(7,195.73)	(527.53)	-	127.64	(8,048.30)	452.67	(7,595.63)
Compensated absences	51.17	78.99	-	-	130.16	-	130.16
Investments	95.69	3.03	-	-	-	98.72	98.72
Biological assets	(11.02)	2.95	-	-	(8.07)	-	(8.07)
Doubtful debtors	283.79	189.62	-	-	473.42	-	473.42
Other items	(9.03)	118.09	111.14	-	220.20	-	220.20
Tax assets (liabilities)	**(6,785.13)**	**(134.85)**	**111.14**	**127.64**	**(7,232.59)**	**551.39**	**(6,681.20)**

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2017

(₹ in lakh)

	Net balance April 1, 2016	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Deferred tax liability (net)	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(6,564.55)	(750.69)	-	119.51	(7,609.34)	413.61	(7,195.73)
Compensated absences	72.07	(20.90)	-	-	51.17	-	51.17
Investments	129.99	(34.30)	-	-	-	95.69	95.69
Biological assets	(14.01)	2.99	-	-	(11.02)	-	(11.02)
Doubtful debtors	185.30	98.49	-	-	283.79	-	283.79
Brought forward capital losses	308.67	(308.67)	-	-	-		-
MAT credit entitlment	606.87	(606.87)	-	-		-	-
Other items	67.73	34.38	(111.14)	-	(9.03)	-	(9.03)
Tax assets (liabilities)	**(5,207.93)**	**(1,585.57)**	**(111.14)**	**119.51**	**(7,294.43)**	**509.30**	**(6,785.13)**

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

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

Given that the Company does not have any intention to dispose investments in subsidiaries in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

Note 44 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The primary objective of the Company's Capital management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in the economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total borrowings, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2018 was as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total borrowings	21,672.17	48,340.14
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	1,157.23	3,737.19
Adjusted net debt	**20,514.94**	**44,602.95**
Total equity	**1,28,888.35**	**90,261.58**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.16	0.49

Note 45: Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2018

Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation -

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director (MD) of the Company. The Company has identified the following segments as reporting segments based on the information reviewed by CODM:

1) Animal feed
2) Crop Protection
3) Vegetable Oil
4) Other Business Segment includes, Seed Business, Energy Generation through Windmill and Real Estate Business

(i) Information about primary business segments

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018						
	Animal Feed	Vegetable Oil	Crop Protection	Other Business	Unallocated	Elimination	Total
Revenue from operations	2,57,597.69	58,541.78	51,095.03	2,476.82	-	(538.60)	3,69,172.72
Result							
Segment result	15,594.33	11,225.66	14,248.23	(501.10)	-		40,567.12
Unallocated expenditure net of unallocated income					(9,971.46)		(9,971.46)
Interest expenses					(3,187.53)		(3,187.53)
Interest Income					324.03		324.03
Dividend income and profit on sale of investments (net)					400.34		400.34
Profit before taxation					(12,434.62)		28,132.50
Provision for taxation					9,045.92		9,045.92
Profit after taxation					**-**		**19,086.58**
Other information							
Segment assets	96,199.40	30,484.39	50,464.70	11,216.43	69,817.37		2,58,182.29
Segment liabilities	69,454.78	9,648.33	15,382.06	757.63	34,051.14		1,29,293.94
Capital expenditure	1,714.27	11,579.67	356.32	6.43	695.45		14,352.14
Depreciation and amortisation	2,966.98	1,475.44	318.72	140.88	428.76		5,330.78

(ii) The Segment revenue in each of the above business segments consists of sales (net of returns, sales tax, rebates etc.) and other operating revenue.

(iii) Segment Revenue, Results, Assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amounts allocated on a reasonable basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017						
	Animal Feed	Vegetable Oil	Crop Protection	Other Business	Unallocated	Elimination	Total
Revenue from operations	2,62,082.16	50,843.80	45,132.17	3,726.93	-	-	3,61,785.06
Result							
Segment result	16,637.33	10,268.53	11,696.58	(1,160.25)	-		37,442.19
Unallocated expenditure net of unallocated income					(8,540.23)		(8,540.23)
Interest expenses					(6,803.58)		(6,803.58)
Interest income					1,030.92		1,030.92
Dividend income and profit on sale of investments (net)					2,937.63		2,937.63
Profit before taxation and exceptional item					-		26,066.93
Exceptional item					2,000.00		2,000.00
Profit before taxation					-		28,066.93
Provision for taxation					7,269.98		7,269.98
Profit after taxation					**-**		**20,796.95**
Other information							-
Segment assets	94,766.14	19,102.05	42,255.50	6,488.45	77,272.48		2,39,884.62
Segment liabilities	71,989.40	1,730.73	13,784.07	2,192.29	59,926.55		1,49,623.04
Capital expenditure	4,627.55	1,746.25	694.54	11.41	353.20		7,432.95
Depreciation and amortisation	2,684.68	1,310.41	253.03	160.15	475.43		4,883.70

1. There are no transactions with single external customers which amounts to 10% or more of the company's revenue.
2. As the Company mainly caters to the need of domestic market and the total export turnover is not significant, separate geographical segment information has not been given in the standalone financial statements.

Note 46: Share-based payment arrangements:

Description of share-based payment arrangements

Employee stock options

The Company has participated in the Godrej Industries Limited Employee Stock Grant Scheme 2011 and on May 30, 2011 the Compensation Committee of the Company has approved the grant of stocks to certain eligible employees in terms of the Employee Stock Grant Scheme 2011. The grants would vest in three equal parts every year over the next three years. The exercise price is Re. 1 per equity share as provided in the scheme. The Company has provided ₹ 220 lakh (Previous Year ₹ 190 lakh) for the aforesaid eligible employees for the current financial year.

Employee stock options - equity settled

In December 2012, the Company instituted an Employee Stock Option Plan (GAVL ESOP) as approved by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders, for the allotment of 5,86,764 options convertible into 5,86,764 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and Bonus Shares issued against the initial allotment for 35,20,584 shares of ₹ 10 each to eligible employees of the company.

The scheme is administered by an independent ESOP Trust created. The Company has issued 5,86,764 equity shares and Bonus Shares issued against the initial allotment for 76,27,932 shares to the said ESOP Trust at face value of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 58.68 lakh. During the previous year, all the stock options were vested, exercised and transferred to the eligible employees by March 31, 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Category A

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017			
	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	18,43,457	10.00	1.43	21.5 months
Add: Options granted during the year	1,48,463	10.00	1.43	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	(1,48,463)	-	-	-
Bonus shares issue against the allotment	18,43,457	-	-	-
Less: Options exercised during the year	(36,86,914)	10.00	0.71	-
Options outstanding at the year end	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	-	-	-

The weighted average grant date fair value of par value options granted under Category A during the years ended March 31, 2017 was ₹ 154.60 per option, respectively. The weighted average share price during the years ended March 31, 2017 is ₹ 297.17 per share.

Category B

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017			
	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	22,63,891	10.00	1.43	-
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issue against the allotment	22,63,891	10.00	-	-
Less: Options exercised during the year	(45,27,782)	10.00	0.71	-
Options outstanding at the year end	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	-	-	-

The weighted average grant date fair value of par value options granted under Category B during the years ended March 31, 2017 was ₹ 154.60 per option, respectively. The weighted average share price during the years ended March 31, 2017 is ₹ 297.17 per share.

Valuation of stock options

The fair value of stock options granted during the previous year has been measured using the Black–Scholes option pricing model at the date of the grant. The Black-Scholes option pricing model includes assumptions regarding dividend yields, expected volatility, expected terms and risk free interest rates. They key inputs and assumptions used are as follows:

Share price: The share price has been obtained through valuation report.

Exercise Price: Exercise Price is the market price or face value or such other price as determined by the Remuneration and Compensation Committee.

Expected Volatility: The historical volatility of the stock till the date of grant has been considered to calculate the fair value of the options.

Expected Option Life: Expected Life of option is the period for which the Company expects the options to be live. The minimum life of a stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and the maximum life is the period after which the options cannot be exercised.

Expected dividends: Expected dividend yield has been calculated as an average of dividend yields for the four financial years preceding the date of the grant.

Risk free interest rate: The risk free interest rate on the date of grant considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero coupon yield curve for Government Securities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These assumptions reflect management's best estimates, but these assumptions involve inherent market uncertainties based on market conditions generally outside of the Company's control. As a result, if other assumptions had been used in the previous period, stock-based compensation expense could have been materially impacted.The estimated fair value of stock options is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards.The weighted average inputs used in computing the fair value of options granted were as follows:

Grant date	16/01/2013
Fair value	154.14
Share price	154.60
Exercise price	10.00
Expected volatility (weighted-average)	0.00%
Expected life (weighted-average)	5
Expected dividends	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	9.00%

Note 47 : Contingent liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i) Excise Matter		
Excise duty demands relating to disputed classification, assessable values, availment of credit etc. which the Company has contested and is in appeal at various levels	7,149.69	9,988.80
(ii) Service Tax demands relating to reverse charge mechanism for the Services availed.	-	2.04
(iii) Customs Matter		
a Customs duty demands relating to disputed classification which the Company has contested and is in appeal at various levels.	92.74	85.35
(iv) Income Tax		
a The Company has received a rectification order u/s 154 of Income Tax Act 1961 for AY 2014-15 dated 23.01.2017, as per the said order amount determined to be payable is ₹132.43 lakh which includes interest amounting to ₹ 25.45 lakh.	132.43	132.43
b The Company has preferred an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the order of the Assessing Officer for the A.Y 2013-14 in which a demand of ₹143.05 lakh has been determined to be payable by the Company.	143.05	143.05
c The company has preferred an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the Order of the Assessing Officer in which he has disallowed against sec. 14A and in respect of additional depreciation claimed u/s 32 (1) (iia)	331.41	-
(v) Surety Bond issued on behalf of related party.	120.67	120.67
(vi) Guarantees issued by the Banks and counter guaranteed by the company which have been secured by deposits with bank.	1,313.92	410.12
(vii) Claims against the Company not acknowledge as Debt	494.46	905.87

Contingent liabilities represents estimates made mainly for probable claims arising out of litigation/ disputes pending with authorities under various statutes (Excise duty, Customs duty, Income tax). The probability and timing of outflow with regard to these matters depend on the final outcome of litigations/ disputes. Hence the Company is not able to reasonably ascertain the timing of the outflow.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 48 : Commitments

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of Advances), to the extent not provided for:	1,102.47	6,455.35
Outstanding Export obligation Under EPCG Scheme	3,472.31	3,472.31

Based on the share purchase agreement ("SPA") entered into with the erstwhile promoter of its subsidiary company, Astec Lifesciences Limited, the Company has a commitment to purchase 10% of the subsidiary's Equity shares from erstwhile promoter for a consideration of ₹ 3,696.46 Lakh, in case, he exercises his put option available to him as per the SPA.

Note 49 : Leases

Operating lease:

The Company's leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for premises occupied by the Company. These leasing arrangements are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually acceptable terms.

a. The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods :

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Future lease commitments		
- Within one year	341.18	295.68
- Later than one year and not later than five years	1,054.24	958.85
- Later than five years	-	279.70

b. Lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year :

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Minimum lease payments	**1,706.23**	**1,556.42**

Note 50 : Grants/subsidies from government

Subsidy amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 200.00 lakh) received during the year is in the nature of capital subsidy.

Note 51 : Investments in associate

On January 18, 2018, the Company has subscribed to 3,07,915 equity shares of Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd (GMPL) for a consideration of ₹ 434.16 Lakh. Pursuant to this acquisition of 49.90% stake, GMPL has become an associate of the Company.

Note 52 : Information in respect of current investment in associates

During the year, the management has decided to divest its stake in AL Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability Company. Consequently, the same has been reclassified as current investment in current year.

Note 53 : Amalgamation of Goldmuhor Agrochem & Feeds Limited.

A Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") for the amalgamation of Goldmuhor Agrochem & Feeds Limited (called "the Transferor Company") with Godrej Agrovet Limited (the "Transferee Company"), with effect from October 1, 2013, ("the Appointed date") was sanctioned by the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Bombay ("the Court"), vide its Order dated September 20, 2013 and certified copies of the Order of the Court sanctioning the Scheme were filed with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra on December 13, 2013 (the "Effective Date").

To give effect to the Honourable Bombay High Court's Order dated September 20, 2013 regarding Scheme of the Arrangement, the following entry has been recorded.

An amount of ₹ 2,000 lakh has been transferred from the General Reserve Account and used to increase the Reserve for Employee Compensation Expenses, of which ₹ 1,986 Lakh has been utilised for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017. Had the Scheme not prescribed this treatment the profit for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017 would have been lower by ₹ 1,986 Lakh.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 54 : Amalgamation of oil palm companies.

To give effect to the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Godrej Gokarna Oil Palm Ltd (GGOPL), Godrej Oil Palm Ltd (GOPL) and Cauvery Palm Oil Ltd (CPOL) ("the Transferor Companies") with Godrej Agrovet Limited ("the Transferee Company"), effective April 1, 2011, ("the Appointed date") as sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay ("the Court"), vide its Order dated March 16, 2012, the following entries have been recorded.

i. Amortisation of Intangible Assets of the Transferor Companies amounting to ₹ 425.12 Lakh each for the Financial year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 recorded in the books of the Transferee Company are charged against the balance in the General Reserve Account of the Transferee Company. The Gross Book value of these Assets now held by the Transferee Company is ₹ 4,251.18 Lakh.

ii. Provision created against the loan advanced to the ESOP Trust of Godrej Industries Limited amounting to ₹ 2,000 lakh was directly charged against the balance in the Securities Premium Account of the Transferee Company. During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has written back this provision of ₹ 2,000 lakh as the said advance has been recovered and hence, no longer doubtful and the same has been shown as exceptional item.

Had the Scheme not prescribed the above treatment, profit for the Financial year ended March 31, 2018 would have been lower by ₹ 276.77 Lakh (previous year ₹ 277.99 Lakh).

Note 55 : Reserve created for employee compensation expenses

To give effect to the Honorable Bombay High Court's Order dated March 8, 2013, an amount of ₹ 11,004.00 Lakh standing to the credit of the Securities Premium Account of the Company has been utilised to create Reserve for Employee Compensation Account of the Company. The expenses in respect of the Company's ESOP scheme will be charged against the Reserve for Employee Compensation Account, of which ₹ 389.81 Lakh has been utilised for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017.

Had the Scheme not prescribed this treatment the profit for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017 would have been lower by ₹ 389.81 Lakh.

Note 56 : Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 a CSR Committee has been formed by the company. The funds are utilised during the year on activities which are specified in schedule VII of the Act. The utilisation is done by the way of direct contribution towards various activities. Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year ₹ 431.10 lakh (Previous year ₹ 405.60 lakh).

Amount spent during the period on:

(₹ in lakh)

		In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	TOTAL
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	438.97	-	438.97

Note 57 : Managerial remuneration

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the stock options granted under the Company's stock option scheme were fully vested, exercised and transferred to the eligible employees including the Managing Director of the Company. The perquisite value of the said stock options have been included in the managerial remuneration which resulted in the same exceeding the limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by an amount of ₹ 8,661.10 Lakh. The Company is in the process of obtaining approval from Central Government of India for ratification of payment of excess remuneration.

Note 58 :IPO utilisation

The proceeds from Initial Public Offer is ₹ 29,151.24 Lakh (including issue related expenses of ₹ 1,425.95 Lakh.). The utilisation of the same are as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Object of the issue as per the Prospectus	Utilised upto March 31, 2018
Repayment or prepayment of working capital facilities availed by the Company	10,000.00	10,000.00
Repayment of commercial papers issued by the Company	15,000.00	15,000.00
General corporate purposes (including repayment of debts)	2,725.00	2,725.00
TOTAL	**27,725.00**	**27,725.00**

The Company has incurred ₹ 5,661.06 Lakh of IPO expenses. These IPO expenses have been allocated between the Company ₹ 1,425.95 Lakh (which has been adjusted against the securities premium account) and the selling shareholders ₹ 4,235.11 Lakh in proportion to the equity shares allotted to the public as fresh issue by the Company and under offer for sale by the selling shareholders.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 59: Research and development

Units of the Company has been recognized by DSIR as in-house Research and Development unit. The Company claims exemption under Sec 35(2AB) of Income Tax Act, 1961 for expenditure incurred on in-house R&D activities, detailed below.

(₹ in lakh)

	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	Vikhroli R&D Centre	Nashik R&D Centre	Total	Vikhroli R&D Centre	Nashik R&D Centre	Total
Capital expenditure	9.40	39.27	48.67	0.86	226.41	227.27
Revenue expenditure	308.46	866.98	1,175.44	194.37	744.24	938.61
Total expenditure incurred	**317.86**	**906.25**	**1,224.11**	**195.23**	**970.65**	**1,165.88**
Less: Income earned by R&D	-	112.66	112.66	-	117.60	117.60
Net expenditure incurred	**317.86**	**793.59**	**1,111.45**	**195.23**	**853.05**	**1,048.28**

Note No. 60 : The Government of India introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from July 1, 2017, consequently revenue from operations for the year ended March 31, 2018 is net of GST, however revenue for quarter ended June 30, 2017 is inclusive of excise duty and hence, total income from operations for year ended March 31, 2018 and year ended March 31, 2017 are not comparable.

Note No. 61 : Movement in borrowings

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	Cash Flow	Non - cash changes	March 31, 2018
Long term borrowings	808.77	(137.64)	52.02	723.15
Short term borrowings	47,531.38	(26,582.36)	-	20,949.02
Total borrowings	**48,340.14**	**(26,720.00)**	**52.02**	**21,672.17**

Note No. 62 : Specified bank notes

Disclosure of the details of Specified bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016, required as per Notification G.S.R 308 (E) dated 30 March 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	117.01	30.25	147.26
(+) Permitted receipts	-	968.78	968.78
(-) Permitted payments	11.37	507.53	518.90
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	105.64	371.29	476.93
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	**-**	**120.21**	**120.21**

The opening balance includes imprest/advance with employees and amounts collected by field staff on or before 8th November 2016, which has been deposited into the group's bank account subsequently.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note No. 63: Related Party Disclosures

In compliance with Ind AS 24 - “Related Party Disclosures”, as notified under Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, the required disclosures are given below:

			GODREJ AGROVET LIMITED
(a)	(i)	**Key management personnel**	Mr. N. B. Godrej (Chairman)
			Mr. A. B. Godrej
			Mr. J. N. Godrej
			Mr. V. M. Crishna
			Ms. Tanya A. Dubash
			Ms. Nisaba Godrej
			Mr. B. S. Yadav (Managing Director)
			Mr. K. N. Petigara
			Mr. A. B. Choudhury
			Dr. S. L. Anaokar
			Dr. R. A. Mashelkar (w.e.f. July 18, 2017)
			Dr. Ritu Anand (w.e.f. July 18, 2017)
			Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai (w.e.f. July 18, 2017)
			Ms. Roopa Purushothaman (w.e.f. July 18, 2017)
			Mr. Rohit Sipahimalani (Resigned w.e.f. July 13, 2017)
			Mr. Vivek Raizada (Company Secretary)
			Mr. S. Varadaraj (Chief Financial Officer)
(b)	(i)	**Holding companies**	Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited (ultimate holding company upto March 29, 2017)
			Godrej Industries Limited (holding company)
			Vora Soaps Limited (ultimate holding company w.e.f. March 30, 2017)
	(ii)	**Subsidiary companies**	Godvet Agrochem Limited
			Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited (subsidiary company upto March 18, 2017)
			Astec LifeSciences Limited
			Creamline Dairy Products Limited
	(iii)	**Fellow subsidiary companies**	Godrej Properties Ltd.
			Natures Basket Limited
			Godrej One Premises Management Private Limited
			Godrej Vikhroli Properties India Limited
	(iv)	**Joint ventures**	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited
			ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited, Bangladesh
			Omnivore India Capital Trust
	(v)	**Associates**	Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited
			AL Rahba international Trading LLC
			Polchem Hygiene Laboratories Private Limited (upto December 12, 2016)
	(vi)	**Other related parties**	Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited (w.e.f. March 30, 2017)
			Godrej Consumer Products Limited (w.e.f. March 30, 2017)
			Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited (w.e.f. March 19, 2017)
			Godrej Infotech Limited (w.e.f. March 30, 2017)
			Anamudi Real Estates LLP
	(vii)	**Post-employment benefit plan (entities) for the benefit of employees of the company**	Godrej Agrovet Limited Provident Fund Trust
			Godrej Agrovet Limited Superannuation Scheme
			Godrej Agrovet Limited Group Gratuity Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

Related party disclosures as required by IND AS - 24, “Related Party Disclosures”, are given below “

2. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business :

(i) Details relating to parties referred to in items 1 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Holding Companies (i)	Subsidiaries (ii)	Fellow Subsidiaries (iii)	Joint Ventures (iv)	Associates (v)	Other related Parties (vi) & (vii)
1	Purchase / Transfer of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63.44**
		76.71	-	-	-	-	-
2	Investment in share capital / acquisition of shares	**-**	**2,083.04**	**-**	**131.88**	**434.16**	**-**
		-	2,339.93	-	250.00	-	-
3	Sundry deposits placed	**4.05**	**-**	**0.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		6.60	-	9.00	-	-	-
4	Intercorporate deposits placed during the year	**-**	**102.00**	**-**	**-**	**783.70**	**-**
		-	6,119.08	-	-	-	-
5	Intercorporate deposits returned	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	10,453.83	-	-	-	-
6	Sale of materials / finished goods	**-**	**493.73**	**-**	**22,763.47**	**8.40**	**-**
		-	361.55	-	24,098.59	-	-
7	Purchase of materials / finished goods / services	**431.33**	**937.84**	**-**	**162.07**	**-**	**67.52**
		188.12	1,306.58	5,205.18	292.64	574.69	-
8	Expenses charged to / reimbursement received from other companies	**-**	**244.51**	**0.74**	**307.30**	**152.04**	**-**
		11.81	214.13	21.39	288.16	-	-
9	Expenses charged by / reimbursement made to other companies	**872.31**	**216.15**	**281.97**	**4.40**	**-**	**67.25**
		756.43	283.19	17.60	1.48	-	294.63
10	Dividend income	**-**	**339.48**	**-**	**60.78**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dividend paid	**5,304.55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Interest income on intercorporate deposits placed / loans given	**-**	**98.53**	**-**	**-**	**13.71**	**3.89**
		-	208.23	6.98	-	-	21.78
13	Sundry income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**131.00**	**-**	**1.41**
		-	-	1.39	247.50	-	-
14	Outstanding intercorporate deposit receivable	**-**	**1,090.50**	**-**	**-**	**783.70**	**-**
		-	988.50	-	-	-	-
15	Capital advance given during the year	**-**	**-**	**449.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	185.24	-	-	-
16	Outstanding capital advance	**-**	**-**	**814.47**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	364.78	-	-	-
17	Outstanding receivables (net of payables)	**(75.29)**	**(25.82)**	**9.09**	**652.41**	**220.01**	**(578.34)**
		69.16	83.04	11.04	1,212.72	-	(544.93)
18	Guarantees outstanding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**120.67**
		-	-	120.67	-	-	-
19	Contribution to post-employment benefit plans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,058.87**
		-	-	-	-	-	1,867.10

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Details relating to persons referred to in items 1 (iv) & (v) above

(₹ in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1	Remuneration to key management personnel		
	Salary and short term employee benefit	639.91	405.40
	Post employee gratuity & medical benefits	8.64	7.89
	Share based payment	229.67	9,952.12
2	Dividend paid	602.78	-
3	Director's sitting fees	63.11	26.80

3. Significant Related Party Transactions :

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1	**Purchase of property, plant and equipment**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	63.44	76.71
2	**Investment in share capital / acquisition of shares**		
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	2,083.04	2,339.93
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	434.16	-
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	131.88	250.00
3	**Sundry deposits placed**		
	Godrej Industries Limited	4.05	6.60
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	0.39	9.00
4	**Intercorporate deposits placed during the year**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	102.00	1,119.08
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	-	5,000.00
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	783.70	-
5	**Intercorporate deposits returned**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	-	5,453.83
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	-	5,000.00
6	**Sale of materials / finished goods**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	610.12	916.40
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	8.40	-
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	-	0.38
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	22,153.35	23,182.20
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	493.73	361.17
7	**Purchase of materials / finished goods / services**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	23.75	24.39
	Godrej Industries Limited	431.33	163.73

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	43.76	30.18
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	162.07	292.64
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	-	414.81
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	937.84	891.76
	Polchem Hygiene Laboratories Private Limited	-	574.69
	Godrej Properties Limited	-	5,175.00
8	**Expenses charged to / reimbursement received from other companies**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	5.26	-
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	8.37	-
	Godrej Industries Limited	-	11.81
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	-	53.59
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	293.67	288.16
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	44.87	79.91
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	20.94	16.47
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	178.70	64.16
	Natures Basket Limited	-	21.39
	Godrej Properties Limited	0.74	-
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	152.04	-
9	**Expenses charged by / reimbursement made to other companies**		
	Godrej Infotech Limited	2.45	3.62
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	33.90	13.18
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	30.90	13.71
	Godrej Industries Limited	872.31	743.25
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	4.40	1.48
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	189.78	282.09
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	0.40	1.08
	Natures Basket Limited	2.04	0.27
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	279.92	294.63
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	25.98	0.03
10	**Dividend income**		
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	176.37	-
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	163.11	-
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	60.78	-
11	**Dividend paid**		
	Godrej Industries Limited	5,304.55	-
	Mr. N. B. Godrej (Chairman)	186.58	-
	Mr. A. B. Godrej	0.23	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Mr. B. S. Yadav (Managing Director)	198.30	-
	Mr. J. N. Godrej	93.29	-
	Ms. Tanya A. Dubash	62.19	-
	Ms. Nisaba Godrej	62.19	-
12	**Interest income on intercorporate deposits placed / loans given**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	98.53	93.86
	Natures Basket Limited	-	6.98
	Anamudi Real Estates LLP	-	21.78
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	-	57.45
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	3.89	56.91
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	13.71	-
13	**Sundry income**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	131.00	247.50
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	1.41	1.39
14	**Outstanding intercorporate deposit receivable**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	1,090.50	988.50
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	1,090.50	988.50
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	783.70	-
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	783.70	-
15	**Capital advance given during the year**		
	Godrej Vikhroli Properties India Limited	449.69	185.24
16	**Outstanding capital advance**		
	Godrej Vikhroli Properties India Limited	814.47	364.78
17	**Outstanding receivables (net of payables)**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	1.23	-
	Godrej Industries Limited	(75.29)	69.16
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	(16.84)	-
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	(13.98)	0.03
	Godrej Properties Limited	-	13.95
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	(2.55)	(2.48)
	Godrej Infotech Limited	(2.25)	(0.43)
	Natures Basket Limited	(0.47)	0.00
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	101.43	72.05
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	445.98	933.29
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	68.56	26.80

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	105.00	207.38
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	220.01	-
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	(80.41)	56.21
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	9.56	-
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust.	(50.68)	(119.32)
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme.	(5.03)	(5.05)
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust.	(502.21)	(420.57)
18	**Guarantees outstanding**		
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	120.67	120.67
19	**Director's sitting fees**		
	Mr. A. B. Godrej, (Director)	8.18	6.00
	Mr. K. N. Petigara, (Independent Director)	11.67	6.40
	Dr. S. L. Anaokar, (Independent Director)	6.60	6.80
	Mr. Amit B. Choudhury, (Independent Director)	9.58	7.60
	Dr. Ritu Anand, (Independent Director)	8.27	-
	Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai, (Independent Director)	7.27	-
	Dr. Raghunath A. Mashelkar, (Independent Director)	6.77	-
	Ms. Roopa Purushothaman, (Independent Director)	4.77	-
20	**Contribution to post-employment benefit plans**		
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust.	1,581.15	1,456.19
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme.	57.15	57.07
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust.	420.57	353.84

Note No. 64 : The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified to correspond with current year's classification/ disclosure that include changes consequent to the issuance of "Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013".

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101248W/W-100022

KOOSAI LEHERY
Partner
Membership Number: 112399
Mumbai, May 14, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Agrovet Limited
CIN:L15410MH1991PLC135359

N. B. GODREJ
Chairman
DIN: 00066195

B.S.YADAV
Managing Director
DIN: 00294803

S. VARADARAJ
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. ACS 11787