STANDALONE FINANCIALS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Godrej Agrovet Limited

Report on the audit of the standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Godrej Agrovet Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 2019, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the note 52 to the standalone 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 ₹ 4.25 crore for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, 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 Statement of Profit and Loss, the profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 would have been lower by ₹ 2.77 crore. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Revenue Recognition

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the control of the goods has transferred to the customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations to the customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is adjusted for estimated sales returns, discounts and other similar allowances. **Estimation of sales returns** As disclosed in Note 1 [6 (A) i] to the financial statements, revenue is recognised net of estimated sales returns. Estimation of sales returns involves significant judgement and estimates since it is dependent on various factors. Estimation of sales return amount together with the level of judgement involved make its accounting treatment a significant matter for our audit. **Accrual for rebates and schemes** As disclosed in Note 1 [6 (A) i] to the financial statements, revenue is recognised net of trade discounts, volume rebates and other incentives given to the customer. The recognition and measurement of such discounts, rebates and incentives, including establishing an appropriate accrual at year end, involves significant judgement and estimates, particularly the expected level of claims of each of the customers. The value of rebates and schemes allowances together with the level of judgement involved make its accounting treatment a significant matter for our audit.	Our audit procedures included following: - Understanding the process followed by the management for the purpose of identifying and determining the amount of provision for sales returns; - Evaluating the data used by the management for the purpose of calculation of the provision for sales returns and checking its arithmetical accuracy; - Comparison between the estimate of the provision for sales returns created in the past with subsequent actual sales returns and analysis of the nature of any deviations to corroborate the effectiveness of the management estimation process; - Considering the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies regarding revenue recognition as they relate to accounting for rebates and scheme allowances; - Testing the Company's process and controls over the calculation of discounts, rebates and customer incentives; - Selecting a sample on test check basis of revenue transactions and scheme circular to re-check that scheme allowance as at year end were calculated in accordance with the eligibility criteria mentioned in the relevant circulars; - Selecting a sample (using statistical sampling) of credit note issued to the customers during the year and verifying the same is in accordance with the scheme; - Evaluating the assumptions and judgements used by the Company in calculating rebates and schemes allowances, including the level of expected claims, by comparing historical trends of claims; and - Examining manual journals posted to discounts, rebates and incentives to identify unusual or irregular items.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Company generates revenue from sales of its products to customers in various business segments and different jurisdictions within India. The carrying amount of trade receivables is ₹ 588.38 crores as at 31 March 2019, representing 20.35% of the total assets of the Company. There are significant large number of individual small customers. Customers in different business segments and jurisdictions are subject to their independent business risks. Management assesses the level of allowance for doubtful debts required at each reporting date after taking into account the ageing analysis of trade receivables and any other factors specific to individual debtors concerned or debtors at independent segment level and a collective element based on historical experience adjusted for certain current factors. Accordingly, we identified the recoverability of trade receivables as a key audit matter because of the significance of trade receivables to the Company's balance sheet and because of the significant degree of management judgement involved in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful debts.	Our audit procedures to assess the recoverability of trade receivables included the following: • obtaining an understanding of and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls over the processes of credit control, collection of trade receivables and follow up of overdue balances; • evaluating the Company's policy for making allowances for doubtful debts with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; • assessing the classification of trade receivables in the trade receivable ageing report by comparison with sales invoices and other underlying documentation on a test check basis; • assessing the assumptions and estimates made by management for the allowance for doubtful debts calculated based on a collective assessment by performing a retrospective evaluation of the historical accuracy of these estimates and recalculating the Company's allowance with reference to the Company's policy for collective assessment; and • circulating and obtaining independent customers confirmation on the outstanding balances on sample (using statistical sampling) basis. Testing the reconciliation, if any between the balances confirmed by customer and balance in the books and inspecting subsequent bank receipts from customers and other relevant underlying documentation relating to trade receivable balances at 31 March 2019, on a sample basis (using statistical sampling)

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's responsibility for the standalone financial statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 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 financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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.

Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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 section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

   (A) 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

   (e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019, 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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   (B) 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 as at 31 March 2019 on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements – Refer Note 46 to the Standalone 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 25 to the standalone 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 standalone 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 in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

   (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:

   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Koosai Lehery
Partner
Membership No: 112399

Mumbai
06 May 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2019

(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 all fixed assets during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of the 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, 2019 (₹ in crore)	Net block as at March 31, 2019 (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1	1	Free Hold Land	0.04	0.04	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds
2	1	Free Hold Land	0.46	0.46	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
3	2	Lease Hold Land	8.13	7.88	Company has received the allotment letter from GIDC. Company is in process of registration
4	1	Factory Building	1.24	1.09	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
5	1	Factory Building	0.22	0.11	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
6	1	Office Building	0.54	0.50	Received on merger of the erstwhile Companies. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.
7	1	Office Building	0.33	0.30	Received on demerger of Godrej Soap Business. Company is in the process of transferring the title deeds.

(ii) The inventory, 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 properly dealt with in books of account.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted unsecured loans to four 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 are 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 are 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, Goods and service tax, Professional tax, Duty of customs, 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, Goods and service tax, Professional tax, Duty of customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Also, refer note 46.2 to the standalone financial statements.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of 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, Duty of excise and Duty of customs have not been deposited as on 31 March 2019 by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (₹ in crore)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	11.52	April 2008 – March 2011	CESTAT/ Assessing officer
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	5.87	April 2011- December 2015	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	0.56	January 2014 – December 2015	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	8.45	November 2006 – October 2014	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	3.50	May 2009 – June 2017	CESTAT
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	2.21	March 2003 – May 2006	Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty (including interest)	0.04	Oct 2015 – March 2016	Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty (including interest)	0.46	April 2011 – March 2012	Joint Commissioner of Customs Group -I,Chennai
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty (including interest)	0.52	April 2012 – March 2013	CESTAT
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax (including interest)	6.07	AY 2013-14 AY 2014-15 AY 2015-16	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax (including interest)	2.10	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)

* Net of amounts paid in protest.

(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, financial institutions and government. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(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 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 not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(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
06 May 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2019

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

(Referred to in paragraph 1 A(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Godrej Agrovet Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable, to an audit of internal financial controls both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the 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 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 control with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 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.

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

Koosai Lehery
Partner
Membership No: 112399

Mumbai
06 May 2019

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	ASSETS				
(I)	**Non-current assets**				
	(a)	Property, plant and equipment	2	831.37	683.52
	(b)	Capital work-in-progress	2	62.18	113.81
	(c)	Intangible assets	3	2.31	6.54
	(d)	Intangible assets under development		1.12	0.48
	(e)	Biological assets other than bearer plants	4	4.68	4.26
	(f)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Investments			
		Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures	5 (a)	547.36	532.43
		Other investments	5 (b)	0.00	0.00
		(ii) Loans	6	10.41	9.03
		(iii) Others	7	1.57	1.47
	(g)	Deferred tax assets		5.93	5.51
	(h)	Other non-current assets	8	31.88	26.89
	Total Non current assets			**1,498.81**	**1,383.94**
(II)	**Current Assets**				
	(a)	Inventories	9	674.97	551.19
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Investments	10	0.04	0.04
		(ii) Trade Receivables	11	588.38	489.99
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	12.99	11.57
		(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	0.70	0.79
		(v) Loans	14	25.39	24.11
		(vi) Others	15	33.31	21.02
	(c)	Other current assets	16	56.53	88.05
	Total current assets			**1,392.31**	**1,186.76**
	TOTAL ASSETS			**2,891.12**	**2,570.70**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(I)	**Equity**				
	(a)	Equity share capital	17	192.03	192.03
	(b)	Other equity	18	1,198.85	1,096.85
	Total equity			**1,390.88**	**1,288.88**
(II)	**Liabilities**				
(1)	**Non current liabilities**				
	(a)	Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	19	3.24	5.35
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	0.51	-
	(b)	Provisions	21	3.73	3.36
	(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)		84.01	72.33
	(d)	Other non-current liabilities	22	16.35	12.24
	Total non current liabilities			**107.84**	**93.28**
(2)	**Current liabilities**				
	(a)	Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	23	105.46	209.49
		(ii) Trade payables	24		
		Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		10.73	-
		Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,058.64	699.66
		(iii) Other financial liabilities	25	127.90	192.84
	(b)	Other current liabilities	26	39.36	41.51
	(c)	Provisions	27	37.77	30.42
	(d)	Current tax liabilities (Net)		12.54	14.62
	Total current liabilities			**1,392.40**	**1,188.54**
	Total liabilities			**1,500.24**	**1,281.82**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**2,891.12**	**2,570.70**

The notes 1 to 63 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 06, 2019

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 Memb. No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Memb. No. ACS11787

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I.	**Revenue from operations**	28		
	Sale of products		4,275.81	3,684.38
	Other operating revenue		10.60	7.35
	Total revenue from operations		**4,286.41**	**3,691.73**
II.	Other income	29	58.19	27.62
III.	**Total Income**		**4,344.60**	**3,719.35**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	30	3,230.44	2,634.16
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	31	223.01	170.81
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock under cultivation, work in progress and Stock-in-Trade	32	(55.59)	8.59
	Excise Duty		-	16.87
	Employee benefits expense	33	203.10	195.16
	Finance costs	34	21.97	31.88
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	35	58.64	53.31
	Other expenses	36	355.54	327.25
	Total Expenses		**4,037.11**	**3,438.03**
V.	**Profit before tax**		**307.49**	**281.32**
VI.	**Tax expense:**		**99.61**	**90.46**
	1. Current Tax		87.52	89.11
	2. Deferred Tax		12.09	1.35
VII.	**Profit for the year**		**207.88**	**190.86**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		(1.85)	(3.24)
	Income tax related to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.64	1.12
			(1.21)	**(2.12)**
	(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedge		-	(3.21)
	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	1.11
			-	(2.10)
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**(1.21)**	**(4.22)**
IX.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**206.67**	**186.64**
X.	**Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up)**			
	Basic (₹)	37	10.68	9.99
	Diluted (₹)		10.68	9.99

The notes 1 to 63 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Memb. No. ACS11787

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities :**		
	Net profit before taxes	**307.49**	**281.32**
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation	58.64	53.31
	(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(29.51)	1.15
	Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss (net)	(0.02)	-
	Dividend income	(3.47)	(4.00)
	Grant amortisation	(1.20)	(1.35)
	Interest income	(5.94)	(3.24)
	Employee share based compensation cost	1.16	-
	Finance cost	21.97	31.88
	Allowances for doubtful debts and advances	2.97	5.35
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(4.88)	(1.28)
	Inventory lost due to fire	-	2.63
	Bad debts written off	16.24	8.20
		55.96	**92.65**
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**363.45**	**373.97**
	Adjustments for:		
	Inventories	(123.78)	19.22
	Biological assets other than bearer plants	(0.42)	0.41
	Trade receivables	(117.60)	(107.20)
	Non-current financial assets- loans	(1.38)	1.87
	Non-current financial assets- others	(0.10)	0.32
	Other non-current assets	0.96	0.38
	Current financial assets- loans	(11.42)	16.41
	Current financial assets- others	(9.89)	(4.77)
	Other current assets	31.52	(45.84)
	Trade payables	374.87	12.32
	Non-current provisions	(1.48)	(2.97)
	Non-current financial liabilities- others	0.51	-
	Other non-current liabilities	5.49	0.33
	Current provisions	7.35	5.52
	Current financial liabilities- others	(65.03)	24.59
	Other current liabilities	(2.19)	9.47
		87.41	**(69.94)**
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**450.86**	**304.03**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds received)	**(88.30)**	**(62.79)**
	NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**362.56**	**241.24**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities :**		
	Capital subsidy received	2.76	-
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and cwip	(168.54)	(143.52)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	31.83	1.28
	Intercorporate deposits given	(195.64)	(8.86)
	Intercorporate deposits returned	205.69	-
	Purchase of investments	(14.93)	(26.49)
	Interest received	6.04	3.23
	Dividend received	3.47	4.00
	NET CASH FLOW USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(129.32)**	**(170.36)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities :**		
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(1,835.67)	(3,565.12)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,731.64	3,299.29
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(1.88)	(1.35)
	Finance cost	(22.49)	(31.88)
	Dividend paid	(86.37)	(83.31)
	Dividend tax paid	(17.05)	(16.96)
	Redemption of preference shares	-	(0.01)
	Proceed from issue of share	-	316.92
	Share issue expenses charged directly to reserves	-	(14.26)
	NET CASH FLOW USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(231.82)**	**(96.68)**
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1.42**	**(25.80)**
	Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	**11.57**	**37.37**
	Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance) (refer note 12)	**12.99**	**11.57**

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 brackets 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 attached

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

KOOSAI LEHERY
Partner
Membership Number: 112399
Mumbai, May 06, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Agrovet Limited
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Managing Director
DIN: 00294803

S. VARADARAJ
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Memb. No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Memb. No. ACS11787

Standalone Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2019

(a) Equity share capital **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	192.03	185.13
Changes in Equity share capital during the year (refer note 17)	-	6.90
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**192.03**	**192.03**

(b) Other equity

(₹ in crore)

	Retained earnings	General reserve	Employee share option outstanding	Securities Premium Account	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	**652.87**	**18.32**	**-**	**425.66**	**-**	**1,096.85**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year (net of income tax)	207.88	-	-	-	-	207.88
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	(1.21)	-	-	-	-	(1.21)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**206.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**206.67**
Transactions with the owners of the Company, recorded directly in equity						
Contributions and distributions						
Dividends	(86.41)	-	-	-	-	(86.41)
Dividend distribution tax	(17.05)	-	-	-	-	(17.05)
Others						
Amortisation of Intangibles (net of income tax) as per Oil Palm Companies Merger Scheme approved by Bombay High Court (refer note 52)	-	(2.77)	-	-	-	(2.77)
Employee compensation expenses recognized during the year	-	-	1.16	-	-	1.16
Others (refer Note 55)	-	-	-	0.40	-	0.40
Balance at March 31, 2019	**756.08**	**15.55**	**1.16**	**426.06**	**-**	**1,198.85**

Standalone Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Retained earnings	General reserve	Employee share option outstanding	Securities Premium Account	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	**584.40**	**1.09**	**-**	**129.90**	**2.10**	**717.49**
Profit for the year (net of income tax)	190.86	-	-	-	-	190.86
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	(2.12)	-	-	-	(2.10)	(4.22)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**188.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2.10)**	**186.64**
Transactions with the owners of the Company, recorded directly in equity						
Contributions and distributions						
Dividend	(83.31)	-	-	-	-	(83.31)
Dividend distribution tax	(16.96)	-	-	-	-	(16.96)
Others						
Amortisation of intangibles (net of income tax) as per oil palm companies merger scheme approved by bombay high court (refer note 52)	-	(2.77)	-	-	-	(2.77)
Transfer from retained earnings to general reserve	(20.00)	20.00	-	310.02	-	310.02
Issue of equity shares during the year						-
Utilised towards share issue expenses	-	-	-	(14.26)		(14.26)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**652.87**	**18.32**	**-**	**425.66**	**-**	**1,096.85**

The notes 1 to 63 form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
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KOOSAI LEHERY
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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, 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 6, 2019.

(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 crore, unless otherwise indicated. The amount reflected as "0.00" in Financials are value with less than one lakh.

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 balance sheet 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.

Judgment, 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 incase 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 Provisions**

  a. Provision for sales returns

     The Company makes a provision for estimated sales returns, based on its historical experience and is dependent on other relevant factors.

  b. Provision for doubtful trade receivables

     The Company has large number of individual small customers. Management assesses the level of allowance for doubtful debts after taking into account

Notes to the Financial Statements

ageing analysis and any other factor specific to individual counterparty and a collective estimate based on historical experience adjusted for certain current factors

c. 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.

- **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 stock grants**

  The fair valuation of the employee stock grants 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 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

Ind AS 116, Leases

Ind AS 116 is applicable for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019 and replaces existing lease accounting guidance, namely Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use ("ROU") asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The nature of expenses related to those leases will change as Ind AS 116 replaces the operating lease expense (i.e., rent) with depreciation charge for ROU assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items.

Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. The Company is in the process of analysing the impact of new lease standard on its financial statements.

The Company is proposing to use the “Modified Retrospective Approach” for transitioning to Ind AS 116. Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended 31st March 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

6. Significant accounting policies

A. Revenue :

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from operations comprises of sales of goods after the deduction of discounts, goods and service tax and estimated returns. Discounts given by the Company includes trade discounts, volume rebates and other incentive given to the customers. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Revenue from the sale of goods are recognized when control of the goods has transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations to the customer. Depending on the contractual terms with the customers, this can be either at the time of dispatch or delivery of goods. This is considered the appropriate point where the performance obligations in our contracts are satisfied as the Company no longer have control over the inventory.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorized by the Company. As at 31 March 2019, an estimate has been made of goods that will be returned and a liability has been recognized for this amount. An asset has also been recorded for the corresponding inventory that is estimated to return to the Company using a best estimate based on historical experience.

(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.

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:

Notes to the Financial Statements

- 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 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 comprehensive income (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.

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-: At lower of cost of materials, plus appropriate production overheads and net realisable value.

(c) Finished Goods: 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

G. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are 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. 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

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 contracts.

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.

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.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures:

Investments in subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised 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.

b) Trade receivables - The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 theStatement 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 statement of 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.

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. 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.

T. 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 crore)

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, 2019											
Gross Block											
Cost at April 1 , 2018	35.51	30.73	260.60	435.37	8.64	26.84	22.83	-	2.13	0.32	822.97
Additions	4.99	-	55.30	136.03	0.43	5.33	5.24	-	0.50	0.03	207.85
Disposals	(0.27)	-	(0.08)	(1.06)	(0.01)	(1.78)	(0.10)	-	(0.03)	-	(3.33)
As at March 31, 2019	40.23	30.73	315.82	570.34	9.06	30.39	27.97	-	2.60	0.35	1,027.49
Accumulated Depreciation											
At April 1 , 2018	-	0.95	25.82	94.82	2.28	7.85	7.18	-	0.47	0.08	139.45
Charge for the year	-	0.35	9.70	39.61	0.91	3.59	3.10	-	0.39	0.03	57.68
Disposals	-	-	(0.01)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.48)	(0.06)	-	(0.02)	-	(1.01)
As at March 31, 2019	-	1.30	35.51	133.99	3.19	10.96	10.22	-	0.84	0.11	196.12
Net Block as at March 31 , 2019	40.23	29.43	280.31	436.35	5.87	19.43	17.75	-	1.76	0.24	831.37
Capital work in progress											**62.18**
As at March 31, 2018											
Gross Block											
Cost as at April 1, 2017	35.51	30.73	255.34	402.28	7.72	23.79	19.04	0.80	1.09	0.46	776.76
Additions	-	-	5.42	34.39	0.95	4.49	3.83	-	1.04	0.05	50.17
Disposals	-	-	(0.16)	(1.30)	(0.03)	(1.44)	(0.04)	(0.80)	-	(0.19)	(3.96)
As at March 31 ,2018	35.51	30.73	260.60	435.37	8.64	26.84	22.83	-	2.13	0.32	822.97
Accumulated Depreciation											
At April 1, 2017	-	0.60	16.70	59.52	1.42	4.96	4.43	0.80	0.15	0.07	88.65
Charge for the year	-	0.35	9.13	35.58	0.87	3.24	2.77	-	0.32	0.04	52.30
Disposals	-	-	(0.01)	(0.28)	(0.01)	(0.35)	(0.02)	(0.80)	-	(0.03)	(1.50)
As at March 31 , 2018	-	0.95	25.82	94.82	2.28	7.85	7.18	-	0.47	0.08	139.45
Net Block as at March 31, 2018	35.51	29.78	234.78	340.55	6.36	18.99	15.65	-	1.66	0.24	683.52
Capital work in progress											**113.81**

Note 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), Ariyalur & Varanavasi (as part of the merger of Cauvery Oil Palm Limited), and Dahej are being complied with. Stamp duty payable thereon is not presently determinable.

Note 2.2: Capital work in progress includes borrowing cost capitalised during the year of ₹ 0.52 crore (Previous Year Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3 : Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

PARTICULARS	Computer Software	Grant of Licenses	Total
As at March 31, 2019			
Cost			
At April 1, 2018	6.52	17.00	23.52
Additions	0.98	-	0.98
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31 , 2019	**7.50**	**17.00**	**24.50**
Accumulated amortisation			
At April 1, 2018	4.23	12.75	16.98
Charge for the year	0.96	4.25	5.21
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31 , 2019	5.19	17.00	22.19
Net Block as at March 31, 2019	**2.31**	**-**	**2.31**
As at March 31, 2018			
Cost			
At April 1, 2017	6.31	17.00	23.31
Additions	0.21	-	0.21
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**6.52**	**17.00**	**23.52**
Accumulated amortisation			
At April 1, 2017	3.22	8.50	11.72
Charge for the year	1.01	4.25	5.26
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**4.23**	**12.75**	**16.98**
Net Block as at March 31, 2018	**2.29**	**4.25**	**6.54**

Note 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 52 (i))

Note 4 : Biological assets other than bearer plants

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Oil palm saplings	
	Qty.	Amount
Balance as April 1, 2018	676,545	4.26
Add:		
Purchases	593,900	2.54
Production/ Cost of Development		2.27
Less:		
Sales / Disposals	(597,492)	(4.31)
Change in fair value less cost to sell:	**-**	**(0.08)**
Realised	-	(0.15)
Unrealised	-	0.07
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**672,953**	**4.68**

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2018 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Oil palm saplings	
	Qty.	Amount
Balance as April 1, 2017	612,172	4.67
Add:		-
Purchases	588,559	2.60
Production/ Cost of Development	-	1.03
Less:		-
Sales/ Disposals	(524,186)	(3.95)
Change in fair value less cost to sell:	**-**	**(0.09)**
Realised	-	(0.26)
Unrealised	-	0.17
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**676,545**	**4.26**

The Company has trading operations in oil palm business whereby the Company purchases the saplings and sells the saplings once it has achieved the desired growth. During the year ended March 31, 2019 , the Company purchased 593,900 (Previous year: 588,559) number of saplings, out of which 593,900 (Previous year: 588,559) 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 crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(Loss) included in 'other operating revenue'	**(0.08)**	**(0.09)**
Change in fair value - (realised)	(0.15)	(0.26)
Change in fair value - unrealised	0.07	0.17

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 ₹ 49 to ₹ 111 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 Oil Palm business.

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.

iii. Climate and other risks

The Company's Oil Palm business is 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 31,2019		Profit or (loss) for the year ended March 31,2018	
	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
Variable cost	(0.08)	0.09	(0.08)	0.08
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(0.08)**	**0.09**	**(0.08)**	**0.08**

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 5 : Investments		
A. Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures		
Investment in Equity Instruments (Fully Paid)		
(a) Investment in equity of subsidiaries		
i Quoted		
Astec LifeSciences Limited.	257.82	254.89
1,12,75,466 (Previous year 1,12,17,885) Equity shares of ₹10/- each.		
(Acquired 57,581 Equity Shares during the current year)		
ii Unquoted		
i Godvet Agrochem Limited	9.95	9.95
99,50,000 (Previous year 99,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each.		
ii Creamline Dairy Products Limited.	162.07	162.07
58,79,008 (Previous year 58,79,008) equity shares of ₹10/- each.		
iii Godrej Tyson Foods Limited (refer Note 50)	72.94	-
1,01,439 (Previous year 97,461) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each.		
(Acquired 3,978 Equity Shares during the current year)		
iv Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited (refer Note 50)		
5,03,043 (Previous year 3,07,915) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	7.56	-
(Acquired 1,95,128 Equity Shares during the current year)		
(b) Investment in equity of joint ventures (Unquoted)		
i ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	12.58	12.58
18,50,000 (Previous year 18,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each.		
ii Omnivore India Capital Trust		
2,444.37 (Previous year 2,256.87) units of ₹ 1,00,000 each.	24.44	22.57
(Acquired 187.5 units during the current year)		
iii Godrej Tyson Foods Limited (refer Note 50)	-	66.03
(Previous year 97,461) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each.		
(c) Investment in equity of Associate (Unquoted)		
Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited (refer Note 50)		
(Previous year 3,07,915) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	-	4.34
Total (A)	**547.36**	**532.43**
B. Investment in equity instruments at Fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss (Unquoted)		
(a) Investment in Co-operative Society	0.00	0.00
(b) Investment in Other Corporates	0.00	0.00
Total (B)	**0.00**	**0.00**
TOTAL	**547.36**	**532.43**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 5.1 Other disclosures		
Aggregate amount of quoted investment	257.82	254.89
Market value of quoted investment	606.99	651.87
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	289.55	277.54
Aggregate amount of Impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Note 5.2

Name of subsidiaries, 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	57.67	57.45
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	51.00	49.00
6. Al Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability - Abu Dhabi, UAE.	24.00	24.00
7. Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited - Mumbai	62.97	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 crore)

			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 6 : Non current loans (refer note 39.2)				
	Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)			
1	Security deposits			
	i	Considered good	9.97	8.46
	ii	Considered doubtful	0.23	0.23
		Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(0.23)	(0.23)
		Net Deposits	9.97	8.46
2	Loan to employees		0.44	0.57
TOTAL			**10.41**	**9.03**
Note 7 : Other non-current financial assets				
1	Claims receivable		1.46	1.46
2	Bank Deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months (refer note 7.1)		0.11	0.01
TOTAL			**1.57**	**1.47**

Note 7.1: Fixed Deposits of ₹ 0.11 crore (Previous year ₹Nil) are pledged with government authorities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 8 : Other non-current assets			
1	Capital advances	25.23	19.28
2	Balance with government authorities	4.37	5.74
3	Others		-
	i) Considered good	2.28	1.87
	ii) Considered doubtful	0.19	0.23
	Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(0.19)	(0.23)
		2.28	1.87
TOTAL		**31.88**	**26.89**
Note 9 : Inventories			
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)			
1	Raw materials	402.37	331.35
2	Raw Materials in Transit	-	1.34
3	Work in Progress	14.23	10.27
4	Project in progress	68.43	68.36
5	Finished goods	83.64	66.83
6	Stock-in-Trade	86.60	52.20
7	Stores and Spares	19.70	20.84
TOTAL		**674.97**	**551.19**
Note 9.1 : Refer note 23 for information on inventories pledged as securities by the Company			
Note 10 : Current investments			
Investment in equity of associates (Unquoted) (refer note. 5.2)			
i	Al Rahaba International Trading Limited Liability Company, Abu Dhabi, UAE.	0.04	0.04
	24 (previous year 24) Equity Shares of AED. 1,500/- each.		
TOTAL		**0.04**	**0.04**
Aggregate amount of quoted investment		-	-
Market value of quoted investment		-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		0.04	0.04
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 11 : Current trade receivables (refer note 39.2 and note 60)			
i	Secured and considered good (refer note 11.1)	74.37	66.66
ii	Unsecured and considered good	514.01	423.33
iii.	Credit impaired	15.92	13.09
	Less : Loss allowance	(15.92)	(13.09)
TOTAL		**588.38**	**489.99**
Note 11.1: Secured by Security Deposits collected from customers or Bank Guarantees held against them.			
Note 11.2: Refer to note 23 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by the company.			
Note 12 : Cash and cash equivalents			
1	Cash on hand	0.68	0.58
2	Cheques, Drafts on hand	4.43	0.00
3	Balances with banks:		
	(a) Current Accounts	7.84	10.95
	(b) Saving bank account of company's ESOP Trust	0.04	0.04
TOTAL		**12.99**	**11.57**
Note 13 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Fixed Deposits - maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months		0.66	0.79
Unclaimed dividend Account		0.04	-
TOTAL		**0.70**	**0.79**
Note 14 : Current loans			
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
1	Loans and advances to related parties (refer note 61)		
	(a) Intercorporate Deposits	8.69	18.74
2	Loans and Advances - Others		
	(a) Loans and advances to employees	0.85	0.75
	(b) Security deposits	2.46	4.47
	(c) Other Loans and advances	13.39	0.15
TOTAL		**25.39**	**24.11**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 15 : Other current financial assets			
1	Interest accrued on bank fixed deposit	0.03	0.09
2	Interest accrued on intercorporate deposits	0.15	-
3	Interest accrued on other deposits	0.02	0.02
4	Non-trade receivables	20.75	12.40
5	Others	12.36	8.51
TOTAL		**33.31**	**21.02**
Note 16 : Other current assets			
1	Advances to suppliers	13.65	13.64
2	Balance with government authorities	12.01	40.23
3	Others (includes prepayments, inventory receivable on returns, etc.)	30.87	34.18
TOTAL		**56.53**	**88.05**

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 17 : Share capital			
1	**Authorised :**		
	(a) 22,49,94,000 (Previous year 22,49,94,000) Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	224.99	224.99
	(b) 6,000 (Previous year 6,000) Preference shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	0.01	0.01
	TOTAL	**225.00**	**225.00**
2	**Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:**		
	19,20,28,739 (Previous year 19,20,28,739) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up.	192.03	192.03
	TOTAL	**192.03**	**192.03**

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		No. of shares	₹ In crore	No. of shares	₹ In crore
3	**Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :**				
	Equity shares :				
	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	19,20,28,739	192.03	18,51,30,876	185.13
	Shares issued during the year	-	-	6,897,863	6.90
	Outstanding at the end of the year	**19,20,28,739**	**192.03**	**19,20,28,739**	**192.03**
	Preference shares :				
	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	6,000	0.01
	Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
	Redeemed during the year	-	-	(6,000)	(0.01)
	Outstanding at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to

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 previous year.

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

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
(a)	Equity shares				
1	Godrej Industries Limited -Holding Company	11,16,66,300	58.15%	11,13,57,225	57.99%
2	V-Sciences Investments Pte Ltd	2,47,07,698	12.87%	2,47,07,698	12.87%

6 There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

7 Shares issued for consideration other than cash:

	Year ended	No. of Bonus shares
i. Equity Shares allotted as fully paid up by way of Bonus Shares		
	March 31 2018	-
	March 31 2017	9,25,65,438
	March 31 2016	-
	March 31 2015	7,93,41,804
	March 31 2014	-

8 Initial public offering

During the previous year 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 Securities Premium of ₹ 450/- per share) aggregating ₹ 1,157.31 crore 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 ₹ 1,157.31 crore. 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 crore)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 18 : Other equity		
1. Retained Earnings	756.08	652.87
2. General Reserve	15.55	18.32
3. Employee Stock Grants Outstanding.	1.16	-
4. Securities Premium Account	426.06	425.66
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,198.85**	**1,096.85**

Notes to the Financial Statements

General reserve

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

Employee Stock Grants Outstanding

The employee stock grants outstanding account is used to recognise grant date fair value of options issued to employees under the Company's stock grants plan.

Securities Premium Account

Securities 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.

(₹ in crore)

Dividend	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
The following dividends were declared and paid by the company during the year:		
Equity Dividend of 2017-18 paid @ ₹ 4.50 (previous year @ ₹ 4.50) per share	86.41	83.31
Dividend distribution tax on the equity dividend paid	17.05	16.96
	103.46	100.27

The Board, in its meeting on May 06, 2019 has recommended a final dividend of ₹ 4.5 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 subject to the approval at the Annual General Meeting. The cash outflow on account of dividend would be ₹ 104.18 crore including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 17.77 crore.

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 19 : Non current- borrowings			
Unsecured			
1	Deferred payment liabilities (refer note 19.1)	2.06	3.09
2	Deferred Sales Tax Loan (refer note 19.2)	1.18	2.26
TOTAL		**3.24**	**5.35**

Note 19.1: Deferred Loan against acquisition of Lease hold Land is availed at interest rate of 14% under the scheme floated by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Loan repayment shall be performed on a half yearly basis for a period of 6 years from 1st July 2016 up to 1st Jan 2022. Total loan availed was ₹ 6.18 crore and outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ 3.09 crore (Previous year ₹ 4.12 crore) with current maturity disclosed separately in note no. 25 at ₹ 1.03 crore (Previous year ₹ 1.03 crore) .

Note 19.2: 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 ₹ 4.67 crore and outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹2.41 crore (Previous year ₹ 3.11 crore) with current maturity disclosed separately in note 26 at ₹1.23 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.85 crore).

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 20 : Other non-current financial liabilities		
Non Trade Payables	0.51	-
Total	**0.51**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 21 : Non current provisions			
Provision for employee benefits :			
-	Provision for compensated absences (refer note 38)	3.73	3.36
Total		**3.73**	**3.36**
Note 22 : Other non-current liabilities			
Deferred grant		16.35	12.24
Total		**16.35**	**12.24**
Note 23 : Current borrowings			
1	**Secured**		
(a)	Cash credit from banks (refer note 23.1)	4.71	8.92
2	**Unsecured**		
(a)	Term loans from Banks (refer note 23.2)	100.39	150.04
(b)	Commercial paper (refer note 23.3)	-	50.00
(c)	Cash credit (refer note 23.1)	0.36	0.53
Total		**105.46**	**209.49**

Note 23.1 : Cash Credit from banks are repayable on demand and carries interest at the rate of 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 23.2 : Term Loans are taken from Citi Bank for the year ended March 31, 2019 and carries Interest Rates of T Bill +0 to T Bill +0.14 (Previous Year Term Loans were from multiple Banks and carried 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). These loans are repayable on different dates upto 3 months from the date of the financial statement or on demand.

Note 23.3 : During the year the Company has raised and repaid Commercial Paper carrying interest rate of 6.73% to 7.45% (Previous year 6.15% to 7.25%).

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 24 : Current -trade payables			
1	**Trade Payables**		
a.	Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 24.1)	10.73	-
b.	Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	234.46	234.62
2	**Acceptances**	824.18	465.04
Total		**1,069.37**	**699.66**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Additional disclosure related to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			
A	Principal amount remaining unpaid	**4.60**	-
B	Interest due thereon	**0.11**	-
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	**0.11**	-
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 24.1: Micro enterprise 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 ₹ 4.60 crores is overdue as on March 31, 2019 to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on account of principal or interest.

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 25 : Other financial liabilities			
1	Current maturities of long-term debt		
	Unsecured Loan		
	From others - Deferred Sales Tax Loan (refer note 19.2)	1.23	0.85
	From others - Deferred payment liabilities (refer note 19.1)	1.03	1.03
2	Liabilities towards beneficiaries of Company's ESOP Trust	0.06	0.06
3	Security Deposit	61.58	55.28
4	Non Trade Payables	33.13	93.38
5	Derivative liability	0.27	0.09
6	Others (includes accrual for expenses, bonus, etc.)	30.56	42.15
7	Unclaimed Dividend	0.04	-
Total		**127.90**	**192.84**
Note 26 : Other current liabilities			
1	Advances from Customers	35.00	29.74
2	Statutory Liabilities	3.37	10.73
3	Deferred Grants	0.99	1.04
Total		**39.36**	**41.51**

There are no amounts due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund in accordance with Section 125 (2) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 27 : Current provisions			
1	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Provision for compensated absences (refer note 38)	0.32	0.36
	- Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	3.80	5.02
2	Provision for sales return (refer note. 27.1)	33.65	25.04
Total		**37.77**	**30.42**
Note. 27.1 Movement of provision for sales return			
Opening Balance		25.04	20.37
Add: Provision created during the year		146.58	138.41
Less : Utilised during the year		137.97	133.74
Closing Balance		**33.65**	**25.04**

Note. 27.2 : The Company makes a provision on estimated sales return based on historical experience. The sales returns are generally expected within a year.

(₹ in crore)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Note 28 : Revenue from operations			
1	**Sale of products (refer note 28.1)**		
	Sale of products	4,245.78	3,658.05
	Sale of Scrap and Empties	30.03	26.33
		4,275.81	**3,684.38**
2	**Other operating revenue**		
	Rebates/Incentives from Government	10.68	7.44
	Fair value of Biological Assets (refer note 4)	(0.08)	(0.09)
		10.60	**7.35**
	Total	**4,286.41**	**3,691.73**
Note 28.1:			
1	**Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customers**		
	Particulars		
	Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	4,480.87	
	Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
	a) Discounts/Incentives	(205.06)	
		4,275.81	

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
2	**Disaggregation of revenue**		
	Animal Feed	3,046.47	
	Vegetable Oil	671.54	
	Crop Protection	540.34	
	Other Business	17.46	
		4,275.81	
3	**Geographical disaggregation**		
	Sales in India	4,272.66	
	Sales outside India	3.15	
		4,275.81	
Note 29 : Other income			
1	Interest income		
	(a) Instruments measured at amortised cost		
	- Interest received on Deposits	5.64	2.19
	(b) Interest received from Income Tax	0.30	1.05
2	Dividend income		
	(i) Dividend received from Joint Venture Company	0.02	0.61
	(ii) Dividend received from Subsidiary Company	3.45	3.39
	(iii) Dividend from Others	-	0.00
3	Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	29.51	-
4	Claims received	1.20	3.07
5	Liabilities no longer required written back	4.88	1.28
6	Recovery of Bad Debts written off	0.81	0.59
7	Royalty & Technical Knowhow	1.30	1.44
8	Other Miscellaneous Income	9.88	12.39
9	Grant amortization	1.20	1.35
10	VAT refund received	-	0.26
TOTAL		**58.19**	**27.62**
Note 30 : Cost of materials consumed			
a	Material at the Commencement of the year	332.70	358.99
b	Add : Purchases	3,301.76	2,609.20
c	Less : Material sold	1.65	1.33
		3,632.81	2,966.86
d	Less: Material at the Close of the year	402.37	332.70
Total		**3,230.44**	**2,634.16**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Note 31 : Purchase of stock-in-trade			
	Agri Input	223.01	170.81
Total		**223.01**	**170.81**
Note 32 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress, stock under cultivation and stock-in-trade			
1	**Stock at the Commencement of the year**		
	(a) Finished goods	66.83	65.08
	(b) Work in progress	10.27	8.16
	(c) Stock under cultivation	4.26	4.67
	(d) Stock-in-trade	52.20	64.24
	Total Stock at the commencement of the year	**133.56**	**142.15**
2	**Less : Stock at the Close of the year**		
	(a) Finished goods	83.64	66.83
	(b) Work in progress	14.23	10.27
	(c) Stock under cultivation	4.68	4.26
	(d) Stock-in-trade	86.60	52.20
	Total Stock at the close of the year	**189.15**	**133.56**
Change in the stock of finished goods, work in progress, stock under cultivation, stock in trade		**(55.59)**	**8.59**
Note 33 : Employee benefits expense			
1	Salaries, wages, bonus and allowances	170.76	166.83
2	Contribution to provident, gratuity and other funds (refer note 38)	11.62	10.89
3	Expense on employee stock grant scheme (refer note 45)	2.25	2.20
4	Staff welfare expense	18.47	15.24
TOTAL		**203.10**	**195.16**
Note 34 : Finance costs			
1	Interest expense		
	i. Paid to banks on loans and cash credit	9.31	10.76
	ii. Others	12.04	19.85
2	Preference dividend and tax on preference dividend	-	(0.00)
3	Exchange differences regarded as a adjustment to borrowing cost	-	0.32
4	Other borrowing costs	0.62	0.95
TOTAL		**21.97**	**31.88**

Note No. 34.1: Finance costs are net of interest capitalised to capital work in progress and project in progress ₹ 0.52 crore (Previous year ₹ 4.02 crore).

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Note 35 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses			
1	Depreciation	57.68	52.30
2	Amortization	5.21	5.26
	Less : Transfer to General Reserve (refer note 52 (i))	(4.25)	(4.25)
TOTAL		**58.64**	**53.31**
Note 36 : Other expenses			
1	Stores and Spares consumed	20.37	19.03
2	Power and Fuel	54.62	45.91
3	Processing and Other Manufacturing Charges	79.16	76.16
4	Rent	14.29	17.06
5	Rates and Taxes	3.41	3.57
6	Repairs and Maintenance		
	(a) Machinery	6.50	6.39
	(b) Buildings	1.69	1.13
	(c) Other assets	1.49	1.28
7	Insurance	2.18	2.11
8	Auditor's Remuneration (refer note 36.1)	0.62	0.61
9	Freight	16.77	15.07
10	Advertisement, Selling and Distribution Expenses	35.58	43.17
11	Bad Debts/Advances Written Off	16.24	8.20
12	Allowances for Doubtful Debts and Advances	2.97	5.35
13	Loss on Sale/Write off of Property, plant and equipment	-	1.15
14	Inventory lost due to Fire	-	2.63
15	Research Expenses	1.98	0.32
16	Net gain/loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	0.30	0.63
17	Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note 53)	4.80	4.39
18	Miscellaneous Expenses	92.57	73.09
TOTAL		**355.54**	**327.25**
Note No. 36.1: Auditor's remuneration (including to previous auditors)			
(a)	Audit Fees (including limited reviews)	0.59	0.59
(b)	Other matters	0.02	-
(c)	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	0.02
Total		**0.62**	**0.61**
Other services (in connection with filing of Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI) (refer note 55)		-	0.72
		0.62	**1.33**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 37 : Earnings per share

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

	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Basic		
	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	**19,20,28,739**	**18,51,30,876**
	Equity shares issued during the year	-	68,97,863
	Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	**19,20,28,739**	**19,20,28,739**
	Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	**19,20,28,739**	**18,83,77,275**
2	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Diluted		
	Weighted average equity shares - Basic	**19,20,28,739**	**18,51,30,876**
	Effect of exercise of share grants (refer note 37.1)	15,500	-
	Weighted average number of potential equity shares for the year	**19,20,44,239**	**18,83,77,275**
3	**Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Basic/diluted)**		
	Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the owners of the Company	207.88	190.86
	Income/(Expense) recognized in Reserves		
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(2.77)	(2.77)
	Profit for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders	**205.11**	**188.09**
4	Basic Earnings per share (₹)	**10.68**	**9.99**
5	Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	**10.68**	**9.99**
6	Nominal Value of Shares (₹)	**10**	**10**

Note 37.1 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 issued on July 2, 2018 under Employee Stock Grants Scheme.

Note. 38 : 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, Superannuation 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 ₹ 8.22 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 (for Previous Year ₹ 7.37 crore) towards provident fund contribution, ₹ 0.87 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 (for Previous Year ₹ 0.99 crore) towards employees' state insurance contribution and ₹ 0.58 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Previous Year ₹ 0.57 crore) towards superannuation fund contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Benefit Plan:

I. Provident Fund

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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, 2019.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	114.85	99.07
Provident Fund Corpus / Obligation	111.94	96.25
Valuation assumptions under Deterministic Approach:		
Weighted Average Yield	8.49%	8.61%
Weighted Average YTM	8.54%	8.60%
Guaranteed Rate of Interest	8.65%	8.55%

II. Gratuity.

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, 2019. 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 crore)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Defined benefit obligation	(24.97)	(22.40)
Fair value of plan assets	21.17	17.38
Net defined benefit (obligation)	(3.80)	(5.02)

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 crore)

	Defined Benefit Obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance	22.40	18.23	17.38	14.02	5.02	4.21
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	1.69	1.47	-	-	1.69	1.47
Past service cost	-	-	-	-		
Interest cost (income)	1.74	1.33	1.35	1.02	0.39	0.31
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss (gain):						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:	1.89	3.09	-	-	1.89	3.09
Demographic assumptions	0.68	-	-	-	0.68	-
Financial assumptions	(0.02)	(0.91)	-	-	(0.02)	(0.91)

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

	Defined Benefit Obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Experience adjustment	1.23	4.00	-	-	1.23	4.00
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	0.04	(0.15)	(0.04)	0.15
	27.72	**24.12**	**18.77**	**14.89**	**8.95**	**9.23**
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	5.15	4.21	(5.15)	(4.21)
Benefits paid	(2.75)	(1.72)	(2.75)	(1.72)	-	-
Closing balance	**24.97**	**22.40**	**21.17**	**17.38**	**3.80**	**5.02**

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Represented by		
Net defined benefit liability	3.80	5.02
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Actuarial loss on obligation for the period	1.89	3.09
Return on plan assets	(0.04)	0.15
Net expense for the period recognised in OCI	1.85	3.24

ii. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Insurer managed fund (100%)	21.17	17.38
	21.17	**17.38**

iii. Actuarial assumptions

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

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.79%	7.78%
Future salary growth	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover	For service 4 yrs. & Below 8.00 % p.a. & For service 5 yrs and above 3.00 % 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 crore)

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1.75)	2.02	(1.67)	1.93
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2.06	(1.81)	1.96	(1.72)
Rate of employee turnover (1% movement)	0.43	(0.49)	0.42	(0.48)

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.

v. Expected future cash flows

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

(₹ in crore)

Expected future benefit payments	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1st Following year	3.00	2.92
2nd Following year	1.55	0.77
3rd Following year	1.72	1.91
4th Following year	2.16	1.36
5th Following year	2.06	1.81
Thereafter	12.26	10.79

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, 2019 based on actuarial valuation using the projected accrued benefit method is ₹ 1.13 crore (previous year ₹ 1.17 crore).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 39: Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Note 39.1: 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 crore)

March 31, 2019		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets									
I	<u>**Non current financial assets**</u>								
1	Investments	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00
2	Loans and advances	-	-	10.41	10.41	-	-	-	-
3	Others	-	-	1.57	1.57	-	-	-	-
II	<u>**Current financial assets**</u>								
1	Trade and other receivables	-	-	588.38	588.38	-	-	-	-
2	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12.99	12.99	-	-	-	-
3	Other bank balances	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	25.39	25.39	-	-	-	-
5	Others	-	-	33.31	33.31	-	-	-	-
		0.00	**-**	**672.75**	**672.75**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Financial liabilities									
I	<u>**Non current financial liabilities**</u>								
1	Borrowings	-	-	3.24	3.24	-	1.18	-	1.18
2	Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	0.51	0.51	-	-	-	-
II	<u>**Current financial liabilities**</u>								
1	Borrowings	-	-	105.46	105.46	-	-	-	-
2	Trade and other payables	-	-	1,069.37	1,069.37	-	-	-	-
3	Others	0.27	-	127.63	127.90	-	0.27	-	0.27
		0.27	**-**	**1,306.21**	**1,306.48**	**-**	**1.45**	**-**	**1.45**

(₹ in crore)

March 31, 2018		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I	<u>**Non-current financial assets**</u>								
1	Investments	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00
2	Loans and advances	-	-	9.03	9.03	-	-	-	-
3	Others	-	-	1.47	1.47	-	-	-	-
II	<u>**Current financial assets**</u>								
1	Trade and other receivables	-	-	489.99	489.99	-	-	-	-
2	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11.57	11.57	-	-	-	-
3	Other bank balances	-	-	0.79	0.79	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	24.11	24.11	-	-	-	-
5	Others	-	-	21.02	21.02	-	-	-	-
		0.00	**-**	**557.98**	**557.98**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

March 31, 2018		Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I	Non-current Financial liabilities								
1	Borrowings	-	-	5.35	5.35	-	2.26	-	2.26
2	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Current Financial liabilities								
1	Borrowings	-	-	209.49	209.49	-	-	-	-
2	Trade and other payables	-	-	699.66	699.66	-	-	-	-
3	Others	0.09	-	192.75	192.84	-	0.09	-	0.09
		0.09	**-**	**1,107.25**	**1,107.34**	**-**	**2.35**	**-**	**2.35**

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

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 39.2: 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:

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 monitors each loans and advances given and makes any specific provision wherever required.

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 crore)

	Carrying amount	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Trade receivables (net of impairment)	**588.38**	**489.99**
Exports		
Distributors	-	-
Other	0.58	0.20
Domestic		
Distributors	561.08	474.16
Other	26.72	15.63
Total of Trade Receivables	**588.38**	**489.99**
Total of Other Receivables	**25.82**	**13.08**

Impairment

The ageing of trade receivables as follows :

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Neither past due nor impaired	382.85	332.69
Past due 1–30 days	45.81	40.54
Past due 31–90 days	49.39	34.55
Past due 91–180 days	41.22	20.13
> 180 days	85.03	75.17
	604.30	**503.08**

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
For Trade receivables		
Balance as at April 1	13.09	7.78
Impairment loss recognised	18.74	13.26
Amounts written off	(15.91)	(7.95)
Balance as at March 31	**15.92**	**13.09**

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
For other receivables		
Balance as at April 1	0.23	0.23
Impairment loss recognised	0.33	0.25
Amounts written off	(0.33)	(0.25)
Balance as at March 31	**0.23**	**0.23**

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other Bank balances of ₹ 13.80 crore at March 31, 2019 (Previous Year ₹ 12.37 crore) . The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

Note 39.3: 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 crore)

March 31, 2019	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	1.18	1.34	-	-	1.34	-	-
Deferred Payment Liability	2.06	2.70	-	-	1.49	1.21	-
Other non-current financial liabilities-Others	0.51	0.51	-	-	0.51	-	-
Current, non derivative financial liabilities							
Cash credit from bank	5.07	5.07	5.07	-	-	-	-
Term loans from banks	100.39	100.39	100.39	-	-	-	-
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	245.19	245.19	245.19	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	824.18	824.18	824.18	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	127.59	127.59	125.31	2.28	-	-	-
Derivative liability	0.27	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,306.44**	**1,307.24**	**1,300.41**	**2.28**	**3.34**	**1.21**	**-**

(₹ in crore)

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	2.26	2.57	-	-	1.23	1.34	-
Deferred payment Liabilities	3.09	3.09	-	-	1.03	2.06	-
Other non-current financial liabilities-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current, non derivative financial liabilities							
Cash credit from bank	9.45	9.45	9.45	-	-	-	-
Term loans from banks	150.04	150.04	150.04	-	-	-	-
Commercial papers	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	234.62	234.62	224.07	10.55	-	-	-
Acceptances	465.04	465.04	465.04	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	192.75	203.87	202.39	1.47	-	-	-
Derivative liability	0.09	0.09	-	0.09	-	-	-
Total	**1,107.34**	**1,118.76**	**1,100.99**	**12.11**	**2.26**	**3.40**	-

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 39.4 : 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 crore)

	March 31,2019	March 31,2018
	USD	USD
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	7.68	0.20
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**7.68**	**0.20**
Financial liabilities		
Foreign currency loan	-	-
Trade payables	(15.71)	(15.67)
Foreign exchange forward contracts	14.64	14.98
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**(1.07)**	**(0.69)**
Net exposure	**6.61**	**(0.49)**
Un-hedged foreign currency exposures		
Purchase	(1.07)	(0.69)
Sale	7.68	0.20

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against all other currencies at March 31, 2019 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 INR crores	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2019				
USD (3% movement)	0.13	(0.13)	0.13	(0.13)
	0.13	**(0.13)**	**0.13**	**(0.13)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Effect in INR crores	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2018				
USD (1% movement)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
	(0.00)	**0.00**	**(0.00)**	**0.00**

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

Note 39.5: 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 crore)

Nominal amount	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Loans and advances	13.68	0.57
Other financial assets	10.38	20.42
Total	**24.06**	**20.99**
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	2.06	68.13
Other financial liabilities	62.61	56.30
Total	**64.67**	**124.43**
Variable-rate instruments		-
Current borrowings		
Term loans from banks	100.39	135.00
Cash credit / working capital demand loans from banks	5.07	9.44
	105.46	**144.44**

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 (bps) 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.

	Profit or (loss) and Equity (net of tax) March 31, 2019		Profit or (loss) and Equity (net of tax) March 31, 2018	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
Variable-rate instruments				
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(1.05)	1.05	(1.44)	1.44
	(1.05)	**1.05**	**(1.44)**	**1.44**

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 40 : 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. 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 Previous 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 performance

March 31, 2019	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	NA	NA
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	3.21	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 during the previous year.

Movements in cash flow hedging reserve	**Amount**
As at April 1, 2017	**(2.10)**
Add : Changes in fair value	-
Less : Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	3.21
Less: Deferred tax relating to the above	(1.11)
As at March 31, 2018	**-**

Note 41 : Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss **(₹ in crore)**

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Current income tax	87.52	89.11
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	12.09	0.65
Increase in tax rate	-	0.70
Deferred tax expense	12.09	1.35
Tax expense for the year	**99.61**	**90.46**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)	1.85	(0.64)	1.21	3.24	(1.12)	2.12
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	-	-	-	3.21	(1.11)	2.10
	1.85	**(0.64)**	**1.21**	**6.45**	**(2.23)**	**4.22**

(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
General Reserve						
Amortisation of Intangibles as per Oil Palm Companies Merger Scheme approved by Bombay High Court (refer note 52).	4.25	1.48	2.77	4.25	1.48	2.77
	4.25	**1.48**	**2.77**	**4.25**	**1.48**	**2.77**

(d) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax.	**307.49**	**281.32**
Company's domestic tax rate	34.94%	34.61%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 34.94% and Previous Year 34.61%)	107.44	97.36
Tax effect of:		
Expense not allowed for tax purposes	2.52	0.87
Additional allowance for tax purpose	(5.50)	(5.85)
Income not considered for tax purpose	(1.21)	(1.39)
Tax paid at lower rate for profit on sale of Land	(3.55)	-
Others	(0.09)	(0.54)
	99.61	**90.45**
Current tax	**87.52**	**89.11**
Deferred tax	**12.09**	**1.35**

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 is 32.40% and for year ended March 31 2018 is 32.15%.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note. 42 : Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Net balance April 1, 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(75.96)	(14.42)	-	0.83	(94.31)	4.76	(89.55)
Compensated absences	1.30	0.12	-	-	1.42	-	1.42
Investments	0.99	0.18	-	-	-	1.17	1.17
Biological Assets	(0.08)	0.03	-	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Doubtful Debtors	4.73	0.94	-	-	5.67	-	5.67
Other items	2.20	1.06	-	-	3.26	-	3.26
Tax assets (Liabilities)	**(66.82)**	**(12.09)**	**-**	**0.83**	**(84.01)**	**5.93**	**(78.08)**

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

(₹ in crore)

	Net balance April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Deferred tax liability(net)	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(71.96)	(5.27)	-	1.27	(80.48)	4.52	(75.96)
Compensated absences	0.51	0.79	-	-	1.30	-	1.30
Investments	0.96	0.03	-	-	-	0.99	0.99
Biological Assets	(0.11)	0.03	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
Doubtful Debtors	2.84	1.89	-	-	4.73	-	4.73
Other items	(0.09)	1.18	1.11	-	2.20	-	2.20
Tax assets (Liabilities)	**(67.85)**	**(1.35)**	**1.11**	**1.27**	**(72.33)**	**5.51**	**(66.82)**

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 and certain joint ventures in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

Note 43 : 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, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was as follows.

(₹ in crore)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Total borrowings	110.96	216.72
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	12.99	11.57
Adjusted net debt	**97.97**	**205.15**
Total equity	**1,390.88**	**1,288.88**
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	0.07	0.16

Note 44: Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2019

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 crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019						
	Animal Feed	Vegetable Oil	Crop Protection	Other Business	Unallocated	Inter Segment	Total
Revenue from operations	3,046.47	679.30	549.41	17.47	-	(6.24)	4,286.41
Result							
Segment Result	128.55	113.45	160.07	25.12	-		427.19
Unallocated expenditure net of unallocated income					(107.14)		(107.14)
Interest expenses					(21.97)		(21.97)
Interest Income					5.94		5.94
Dividend Income and Profit on sale of Investments (net)					3.47		3.47
Profit before taxation					(119.70)		307.49
Provision for taxation					99.61		99.61
Profit after taxation					**-**		**207.88**
Other Information							
Segment assets	1,114.17	362.65	613.07	105.19	696.04		2,891.12
Segment liabilities	1,027.78	45.73	180.90	13.39	232.44		1,500.24
Capital expenditure	83.84	69.72	5.08	0.15	5.02		163.81
Depreciation and amortisation	30.93	18.44	3.36	1.39	4.52		58.64

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) The Segment revenue in each of the above business segments consists of sales (net of returns, goods and service 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

(iv) Segment result of Other Business includes non-recurring income of ₹ 30.49 crore being profit on sale of land.

(i) Information about Primary business Segments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018						
	Animal Feed	Vegetable Oil	Crop Protection	Other Business	Unallocated	Inter Segment	Total
Revenue from operations	2,575.98	585.42	510.95	24.77	-	(5.39)	3,691.73
Result							
Segment Result	155.94	112.26	142.48	(5.01)	-		405.67
Unallocated expenditure net of unallocated income	-	-	-	-	(99.71)		(99.71)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	(31.88)		(31.88)
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	3.24		3.24
Dividend Income and Profit on sale of Investments (net)	-	-	-	-	4.00		4.00
Profit before taxation and exceptional item					(124.35)		281.32
Profit before taxation					-		281.32
Provision for taxation					90.46		90.46
Profit after taxation					-		190.86
Other Information							
Segment assets	961.99	304.84	493.54	112.16	698.17		2,570.70
Segment liabilities	694.55	96.48	142.70	7.58	340.51		1,281.82
Capital expenditure	17.14	115.80	3.56	0.06	6.95		143.52
Depreciation and amortisation	29.67	14.75	3.19	1.41	4.29		53.31

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 45: 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 ₹ 1 per equity share as provided in the scheme. The Company has provided ₹ 1.09 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.20 crore) for the aforesaid eligible employees for the current financial year.

Employee stock grant scheme - equity settled

The Company had set up the Employees Stock Grant Scheme 2018 (ESGS) pursuant to the approval by the Shareholders by way of postal ballot, the result of which was declared on June 20,2018.

The ESGS Scheme is effective from April 1, 2018, (the “Effective Date”) and shall continue to be in force until (i) its termination by the Board or (ii) the date on which all of the shares to be vested under Employee Stock Grant Scheme 2018 have been vested in the Eligible Employees and all restrictions on such Stock Grants awarded under the terms of ESGS Scheme, if any, have lapsed, whichever is earlier.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Scheme applies to the Eligible Employees who are in whole time employment of the Company or its Subsidiary Companies. The entitlement of each employee would be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the respective Company based on the employee's performance, level, grade, etc.

The total number of Stock Grants to be awarded under the ESGS Scheme are restricted to 25,00,000 (Twenty five Lakhs) fully paid up equity shares of the Company. Not more than 5,00,000 (Five Lac) fully paid up equity shares or 1% of the issued equity share capital at the time of awarding the Stock Grant, whichever is lower, can be awarded to any one employee in any one year.

The Stock Grants shall vest in the Eligible Employees pursuant to the ESGS Scheme in the proportion of 1/3rd at the end of each year from the date on which the Stock Grants are awarded for a period of three consecutive years, or as may be determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, subject to the condition that the Eligible Employee continues to be in employment of the Company or the Subsidiary company as the case may be.

The Eligible Employee shall exercise her / his right to acquire the shares vested in her / him all at one time within 1 month from the date on which the shares vested in her / him or such other period as may be determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Exercise Price of the shares has been fixed at ₹ 10 per share. The fair value of the employee share options has been measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The value of the options is treated as a part of employee compensation in the financial statements and is amortised over the vesting period.

The Company has provided ₹ 1.16 crore for all the eligible employees for current year.

Following table lists the average inputs to the model used for the plan for the year ended March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Description of the Inputs used
Dividend yield %	0.73%	Dividend yield of the options is based on recent dividend activity.
Expected volatility %	27%	Expected volatility of the option is based on historical volatility, during a period equivalent to the option life, of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares.
Risk free Interest rate %	7.174% to 7.744%	Risk-free interest rates are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant.
Expected life of share options	1 to 3 years	
Weighted Average Market price on date of granting the options	619.95	

The Status of the above plan is as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Weighted average Exercise Price (₹)	Weighted average Share Price (₹)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	-		
Options Granted	43,599		
Options Vested	-	10.00	362.72
Options Exercised	-		
Options Lapsed / Forfeited	894		
Total options outstanding at the end of the year	**28,470**		

The weighted average exercise price of the options outstanding as on March 31, 2019 is ₹ 6.11.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 46 : Contingent liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			March 31,2019	March 31,2018
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		80.38	71.50
(ii)	Customs Matter			
	Customs duty demands relating to disputed classification which the Company has contested and is in appeal at various levels.		1.02	0.93
(iii)	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 ₹ 1.32 crore which includes interest amounting to ₹ 0.25 crore.	1.32	1.32
	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 ₹1.43 crore has been determined to be payable by the Company.	1.43	1.43
	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)	3.31	3.31
	d	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 part disallownace of office building depreciation.	2.10	-
(iv)	Surety Bond issued on behalf of related party.		1.21	1.21
(v)	Guarantees issued by the Banks and counter guaranteed by the company which have been secured by deposits with bank.		3.66	13.14
(vi)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		6.14	4.94

Note 46.1 : 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.

Note 46.2 : The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated February 28, 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited & others v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

Pending decision on the subject review petition and directions from the EPFO, the management has a view that the applicability of the decision is prospective and accordingly provided the liability for March 2019.

The impact for the past period, will depend upon the outcome of subject review petition and directions from the EPFO and hence, disclosed as a Contingent liability in the financial statements. The impact of the same is not ascertainable

Note 47 : Commitments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31,2019	March 31,2018
a)	Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of Advances), to the extent not provided for:	49.98	11.02
b)	Outstanding Export obligation Under EPCG Scheme	34.72	34.72

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 5% of the subsidiary's Equity shares from erstwhile promoter for a consideration of ₹ 18.48 crores, in case, he exercises his put option available to him as per the SPA.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 48 : 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 crore)

Particulars	March 31,2019	March 31,2018
Future lease commitments		
- Within one year	5.71	4.59
- Later than one year and not later than five years	16.26	14.56
- Later than five years	3.48	5.26

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31,2019	March 31,2018
Minimum lease payments	14.29	17.06

Note 49 : Grants/subsidies from government

Subsidy amounting to ₹ 5.26 crore (previous year Nil) accrued during the year is in the nature of capital subsidy.

Note 50 : Investments in subsidiaries

On March 27, 2019, the Company has acquired 13,310 equity shares of Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd (GMPL) for a consideration of ₹ 0.21 crores. Subsequently on March 30, 2019 the Company has subscribed to 1,81,818 shares of GMPL for a consideration of ₹3.00 crores.Pursuant to these acquisition and subscribtion, the shareholding in GMPL rose to 62.97% and it become a subsidiary of the Company.

During the year the Company has acquired 3,978 shares of Godrej Tyson Foods Pvt. Ltd (GTFL) for a consideration of ₹ 6.91 crore. Pursuant to this acquisition of 2.0% stake in GTFL, it has become a subsidiary of the Company on March 27, 2019.

Note 51 : Information in respect of current investment in associates.

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

Note 52 : 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 ₹4.25 crore each for the Financial year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 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 ₹42.51 crore.

Had the Scheme not prescribed the above treatment, profit for the Financial year ended March 31, 2019 would have been lower by ₹ 2.77 crore (previous year ₹ 2.77 crore).

Note 53 : 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 ₹ 4.70 crore (Previous year ₹4.31 crore).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amount spent during the period on:	For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2018		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	TOTAL	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	TOTAL
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	4.80	-	4.80	4.39	-	4.39

Note 54 : 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 ₹ 86.61 crore. During the current year, the Company has obtained necessary approvals for the same, in accordance with the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017.

Note 55 : IPO utilisation.

During the previous year, the proceeds from Initial Public Offer (IPO) received were ₹291.51 crores (including issue related expenses of ₹ 14.26 crores.). The utilisation of the same were as follows.

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	100.00	100.00
Repayment of commercial papers issued by the Company	150.00	150.00
General corporate purposes (including repayment of debts)	27.25	27.25
TOTAL	**277.25**	**277.25**

During the previous year, the Company had incurred ₹56.61 crores of IPO expenses. These IPO expenses were allocated between the Company ₹14.26 crores (which has been adjusted against the securities premium account) and the selling shareholders ₹ 42.35 crores 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.

During the year, the Company has reversed a provision for ₹0.40 crore of IPO expenses, since there is no future payment expected and has been appropriately adjusted in Securities Premium Account.

Note 56 : 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 crore)

	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
Amount in respect to	Vikhroli R&D Centre	Nashik R&D Centre	Total	Vikhroli R&D Centre	Nashik R&D Centre	Total
Capital expenditure	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.39	0.48
Revenue expenditure	4.60	8.48	13.08	3.08	8.67	11.75
Total expenditure incurred	**4.75**	**8.59**	**13.34**	**3.17**	**9.06**	**12.23**
Less: Income earned by R&D	0.01	1.20	1.21	-	1.13	1.13
Net expenditure incurred	**4.74**	**7.39**	**12.13**	**3.17**	**7.93**	**11.10**

Note 57 :

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, 2019 are not comparable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 58 : Movement in borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	Cash Flow	Non-cash changes (Fair value changes)	March 31, 2019
Long term borrowings	7.23	(1.88)	0.15	5.50
Short term borrowings	209.49	(104.03)	-	105.46
Total borrowings	**216.72**	**(105.91)**	**0.15**	**110.96**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes (Fair value changes)	March 31, 2018
Long term borrowings	8.09	(1.35)	0.49	7.23
Short term borrowings	475.31	(265.82)	-	209.49
Total borrowings	**483.40**	**(267.17)**	**0.49**	**216.72**

Note 59 : The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Note 60 : The amount reflected as "0.00" in Financials are values with less than ₹ one lakh.

Note No. 61: Related party disclosures

1. 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 and Entities where Key Management Personnel has significant influence**	Mr. N. B. Godrej (Chairman)
			Mr. A. B. Godrej (upto 5th November, 2018)
			Mr. J. N. Godrej
			Mr. V. M. Crishna
			Ms. Tanya A. Dubash
			Ms. Nisaba Godrej
			Mr. Pirojsha A. Godrej (w.e.f. 5th November, 2018)
			Mr. B. S. Yadav (Managing Director)
			Mr. K. N. Petigara
			Mr. A. B. Choudhury
			Dr. S. L. Anaokar (upto 3rd February, 2019)
			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. N. Srinivasan (w.e.f. 4th February, 2019)
			Mr. Vivek Raizada (Company Secretary)
			Mr. S. Varadaraj (Chief Financial Officer)
			The Raika Godrej Family Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

			GODREJ AGROVET LIMITED
			TAD Family Trust
			BNG Family Trust
			HNG Family Trust
			SNG Family Trust
			NG Family Trust
			PG Family Trust
(b)	**(i)**	**Holding companies**	Godrej Industries Limited (holding company)
			Vora Soaps Limited (ultimate holding company upto 23rd December, 2018)
	(ii)	**Subsidiary companies**	Godvet Agrochem Limited
			Creamline Dairy Products Limited
			Nagavalli Milkline Private Limited
			Astec LifeSciences Limited
			Behram Chemicals Private Limited
			Comercializadora Agricola Agroastrachem Cia Ltda (Bogota, Columbia)
			Astec Europe Sprl (Belgium, Europe)
			Godrej Tyson Foods Limited (w.e.f. 27th March, 2019)
			Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited (w.e.f. 27th March, 2019)
	(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 (upto 26th March, 2019)
			ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited, Bangladesh
			Omnivore India Capital Trust
	(v)	**Associates**	Godrej Maxximilk Private Limited (upto 26th March, 2019)
			Al Rahba International Trading Limited Liability Company, United Arab Emirates (UAE)
	(vi)	**Other Related Parties**	Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited
			Godrej Consumer Products Limited
			Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited
			Godrej Infotech Limited
			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(b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

(₹ in crore)

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	**-**	**3.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.41**
		-	-	-	-	-	0.63
2	Investment in share capital	**-**	**10.09**	**-**	**4.84**	**-**	**-**
		-	20.83	-	1.32	4.34	-
3	Acquisition of shares (investment) (refer note 50)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.17**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sundry deposits placed	**0.23**	-	**-**	**-**	-	**-**
		0.04	-	0.00	-	-	-
5	Intercorporate deposits placed during the year	-	**185.10**	**-**	-	**10.54**	**-**
		-	1.02	-	-	7.84	-
6	Intercorporate deposits returned	**-**	**188.96**	**-**	**-**	**16.74**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Sale of materials / finished goods	-	**7.28**	**-**	**274.01**	**1.45**	-
		-	4.94	-	227.63	0.08	-
8	Purchase of materials / finished goods / services	**5.38**	**7.62**	**-**	**0.09**	**0.03**	**0.22**
		4.31	9.38	-	1.62	-	0.68
9	Expenses charged to / reimbursement received from other companies	**0.07**	**4.75**	**-**	**4.10**	**3.35**	**0.69**
		-	2.45	0.01	3.07	1.52	-
10	Expenses charged by / reimbursement made to other companies	**11.43**	**1.85**	**2.95**	**0.06**	**-**	**0.54**
		8.72	2.16	2.82	0.04	-	0.67
11	Dividend income	-	**3.45**	-	**0.02**	-	-
		-	3.39	-	0.61	-	-
12	Dividend paid	**50.11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		53.05	-	-	-	-	-
13	Interest income on intercorporate deposits placed / loans given	-	**3.29**	**-**	-	**0.69**	**-**
		-	0.99	-	-	0.14	0.04
14	Sundry income	-	**-**	-	**1.30**	-	**0.01**
		-	-	-	1.31	-	0.01
15	Outstanding intercorporate deposit receivable	-	**8.69**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
		-	10.91	-	-	7.84	-
16	Capital advance given during the year	**-**	**-**	**0.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	4.50	-	-	-
17	Outstanding capital advance	**-**	**-**	**9.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	8.14	-	-	-
18	Outstanding receivables (net of payables)	**(0.89)**	**16.19**	**(0.13)**	**6.57**	**-**	**(5.03)**
		(0.75)	(0.26)	0.09	6.52	2.20	(5.78)
19	Guarantees outstanding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.21**
		-	-	-	-	-	1.21
20	Contribution to post-employment benefit plans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22.79**
		-	-	-	-	-	20.59

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) **Details relating to persons referred to in items 1(a)(i) above**

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1	**Remuneration to key management personnel**		
	Salary and short term employee benefit	**5.76**	6.40
	Post employee gratuity & medical benefits	**0.09**	0.09
	Shared based payment	**1.26**	2.30
2	Dividend paid	**5.75**	6.03
3	Director's sitting fees	**0.48**	0.63
4	Director's commission	**1.95**	-

3. Significant Related Party Transactions :

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1	**Purchase of property, plant and equipment**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	**0.41**	0.63
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**3.15**	-
2	**Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures**		
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**2.92**	20.83
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**3.22**	4.34
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	**1.88**	1.32
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**6.91**	-
3	**Acquisition of shares (investment)**		
	Anamudi Real Estates LLP (refer note 50)	**4.17**	-
4	**Sundry deposits placed**		
	Godrej Industries Limited	**0.23**	0.04
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	**-**	0.00
5	**Intercorporate deposits placed during the year**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**-**	1.02
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**10.54**	7.84
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**165.10**	-
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	**103.20**	-
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**20.00**	-
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	**15.00**	-
6	**Intercorporate deposits returned**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**3.86**	-
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**165.10**	-
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**20.00**	-
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**16.74**	-
7	**Sale of materials / finished goods**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	**2.50**	6.10

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**1.45**	0.08
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**271.51**	221.53
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**7.28**	4.94
8	**Purchase of materials / finished goods / services**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	**-**	0.24
	Godrej Industries Limited	**5.38**	4.31
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**0.22**	0.44
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**0.09**	1.62
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**7.60**	9.38
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**0.02**	-
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**0.03**	-
9	**Expenses charged to / reimbursement received from other companies**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	**-**	0.05
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	**0.02**	0.08
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	**0.67**	-
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**0.02**	-
	Godrej Industries Limited	**0.07**	-
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**4.07**	2.94
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**0.39**	0.45
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**1.79**	0.21
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**2.57**	1.79
	Godrej Properties Limited	**-**	0.01
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**3.35**	1.52
10	**Expenses charged by / reimbursement made to other companies**		
	Godrej Infotech Limited	**0.04**	0.02
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	**0.18**	0.34
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**0.33**	0.31
	Godrej Industries Limited	**11.43**	8.72
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**0.06**	0.04
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**1.55**	1.90
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**0.04**	0.00
	Natures Basket Limited	**0.01**	0.02
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	**2.93**	2.80
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**0.26**	0.26
11	**Dividend income**		
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**1.76**	1.76
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**1.68**	1.63
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	**0.02**	0.61
12	**Dividend paid**		
	Godrej Industries Limited	**50.11**	53.05

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Mr. B. S. Yadav (Managing Director)	**1.92**	1.98
	Mr. N. B. Godrej (Chairman)	**0.74**	1.87
	Mr. A. B. Godrej	**0.00**	0.00
	Mr. J. N. Godrej	**-**	0.93
	Ms. Tanya A. Dubash (Personal)	**0.25**	0.62
	Ms. Nisaba Godrej (Personal)	**0.25**	0.62
	Mr. Pirojsha A. Godrej (w.e.f. 5th November, 2018) (Personal)	**0.25**	-
	Ms. Roopa Purushothaman	**0.00**	-
	Dr. S. L. Anaokar (upto 3rd February, 2019)	**0.00**	-
	S. Varadaraj	**0.09**	-
	Vivek Raizada	**0.00**	-
	The Raika Godrej Family Trust	**0.00**	-
	TAD Family Trust	**0.37**	-
	BNG Family Trust	**0.37**	-
	HNG Family Trust	**0.37**	-
	SNG Family Trust	**0.37**	-
	NG Family Trust	**0.37**	-
	PG Family Trust	**0.37**	-
13	**Interest income on intercorporate deposits placed / loans given**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**0.79**	0.99
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**2.43**	-
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	**-**	0.04
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**0.69**	0.14
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**0.08**	-
14	**Sundry income**		
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	**1.30**	1.31
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**0.01**	0.01
15	**Outstanding intercorporate deposit receivable**		
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**7.05**	10.91
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	**10.91**	10.91
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**1.64**	7.84
	• Maximum amount of Intercorporate Deposit outstanding during the year	**17.32**	7.84
16	**Capital advance given during the year**		
	Godrej Vikhroli Properties India Limited	**0.32**	4.50
	Godrej Properties Limited	**0.63**	-
17	**Outstanding capital advance**		
	Godrej Vikhroli Properties India Limited	**8.46**	8.14
	Godrej Properties Limited	**0.63**	-
18	**Outstanding receivables (net of payables)**		
	Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co Limited	**0.23**	0.01

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Godrej Industries Limited	**(0.89)**	(0.75)
	Godrej Seeds & Genetics Limited	**-**	(0.17)
	Godvet Agrochem Limited	**0.16**	(0.14)
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**0.02**	(0.03)
	Godrej Infotech Limited	**-**	(0.02)
	Natures Basket Limited	**0.00**	(0.00)
	Godrej Tyson Foods Limited	**5.37**	1.01
	ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited	**6.53**	4.46
	Creamline Dairy Products Limited	**1.34**	0.69
	Omnivore India Capital Trust	**0.03**	1.05
	Godrej Maxximilk Pvt. Ltd.	**9.21**	2.20
	Astec LifeSciences Ltd.	**0.12**	(0.80)
	Godrej One Premises Management Pvt. Ltd.	**(0.13)**	0.10
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust.	**(1.43)**	(0.51)
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme.	**(0.05)**	(0.05)
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust.	**(3.80)**	(5.02)
19	**Guarantees outstanding**		
	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	**1.21**	1.21
20	**Director's sitting fees**		
	Mr. A. B. Godrej, (Director)	**0.04**	0.08
	Mr. K. N. Petigara, (Independent Director)	**0.08**	0.12
	Dr. S. L. Anaokar, (Independent Director)	**0.01**	0.07
	Mr. Amit B. Choudhury, (Independent Director)	**0.06**	0.10
	Dr. Ritu Anand, (Independent Director)	**0.08**	0.08
	Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai, (Independent Director)	**0.08**	0.07
	Dr. Raghunath A. Mashelkar, (Independent Director)	**0.06**	0.07
	Ms. Roopa Purushothaman, (Independent Director)	**0.07**	0.05
	Mr. N. Srinivasan	**0.01**	-
21	**Director's commission**		
	Mr. A. B. Godrej, (Director)	**0.12**	-
	Mr. N.B. Godrej	**0.15**	-
	Mr. K. N. Petigara, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Dr. S. L. Anaokar, (Independent Director)	**0.14**	-
	Mr. Amit B. Choudhury, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Dr. Ritu Anand, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Dr. Raghunath A. Mashelkar, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Ms. Roopa Purushothaman, (Independent Director)	**0.15**	-
	Ms. Tanya A. Dubash	**0.15**	-
	Mr. V. M. Crishna	**0.15**	-
	Mr. J. N. Godrej	**0.15**	-
	Ms. Nisaba Godrej	**0.15**	-
	Mr. N. Srinivasan	**0.01**	-
	Mr. Pirojsha A. Godrej	**0.03**	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
22	<u>Contribution to post-employment benefit plans</u>		
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust.	**17.18**	15.81
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme.	**0.58**	0.57
	Godrej Agrovet Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust.	**5.02**	4.21

Note 62: Earlier, the Company has initiated the process of merger of its subsidiary Astec Lifesciences Limited which has now being withdrawn.

Note 63: The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified to correspond with current year's classification/ disclosures.

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 06, 2019

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 Memb. No. 047959

VIVEK RAIZADA
Company Secretary
ICSI Memb. No. ACS11787