Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Balance sheet

Amount in Rupees thousands

As at	**Note**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	15,209	12,020
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	-	710
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	6	4,173	4,173
(ii) Other financial assets	7	5,079	3,531
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	10,251	12,202
(e) Income tax assets (net)	5	9,321	6,667
Total non-current assets		**44,033**	**39,303**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	3,514	2,785
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	10,896	16,597
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,623	12,020
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	-	1,276
(iv) Loans	6	466	476
(v) Other financial assets	7	6,453	11,966
(c) Other current assets	11	24,217	1,005
Total current assets		**47,169**	**46,125**
Total assets		**91,202**	**85,428**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Share capital	12	6,000	6,000
(b) Other equity	13	41,544	40,293
Total equity		**47,544**	**46,293**
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	9,357	9,359
Total non-current liabilities		**9,357**	**9,359**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	15	17,920	14,107
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	14,865	14,067
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1,330	1,332
(c) Provisions	14	186	270
Total current liabilities		**34,301**	**29,776**
Total equity and liabilities		**91,202**	**85,428**
Significant accounting policies	3		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101248W/ W-100022

Sd/-
Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership no: 064597

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

Sd/-
Venkataraman Natarajan
Director
DIN:05220857

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

Sd/-
Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in Rupees thousands

	For the year ended	Note	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(I)	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	18	181,113	184,493
	Other operating revenues	18	435	85
	Other income	19	588	625
	Total revenue		**182,136**	**185,203**
(II)	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	20	76,939	74,351
	Depreciation	4	3,210	4,025
	Other expenses	21	98,664	103,154
	Total expenses		**178,813**	**181,530**
(III)	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		**3,323**	**3,673**
(IV)	**Tax expense**			
	(i) Current tax	5	633	997
	(ii) Deferred tax	5	1,820	124
(V)	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		**870**	**2,552**
(VI)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss:			
	Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/asset		513	229
	Income tax relating to items not to be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		(132)	(70)
			381	**159**
(VII)	**Total comprehensive income net of tax subsequently (V-VI)**		**1,251**	**2,711**
	Earnings per share			
	Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs)	25	**1.45**	**4.25**
	Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share:			
	- Basic and diluted		**600,002**	**600,002**
Significant accounting policies		3		

The notes referred to above 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

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

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Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

Amount in Rupees thousands

	For the year ended 31 March 2018					
	Equity share capital	**Other equity**				**Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company**
		Capital reserve	**Retained earnings**	**OCI**	**Total**	
Balance as of 1 April 2016	6,000	29,093	6,498	1,991	37,582	43,582
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	159	159	159
Profit for the year	-	-	2,552	-	2,552	2,552
Balance at 31 March 2017	**6,000**	**29,093**	**9,050**	**2,150**	**40,293**	**46,293**
Balance as of 1 April 2017	**6,000**	**29,093**	**9,050**	**2,150**	**40,293**	**46,293**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	381	381	381
Profit for the year	-	-	870	-	870	870
Balance at 31 March 2018	**6,000**	**29,093**	**9,920**	**2,531**	**41,544**	**47,544**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

Sd/-
Vikash Gupta
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Place: Bangalore
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Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Cash flow statement

Amount in Rupees thousands

For the year ended	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,323	3,673
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	3,210	4,025
Bad debts	31	-
Other income	(554)	(615)
Changes in	**6,010**	**7,083**
Inventories	(729)	85
Trade receivables	5,670	3,742
Loans, other financial and other current assets	(17,741)	(284)
Trade payable, liabilities and provisions	4,279	2,881
Cash generated/(used in) from operations	**(2,511)**	**13,507**
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(3,288)	(3,704)
Net cash generated/ (used in) from operating activities	**(5,798)**	**9,803**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,933)	(2,849)
Movement in fixed deposits with banks (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(272)	3,405
Interest received	606	669
Net cash generated/ (used in) from investing activities	**(4,599)**	**1,225**
Cash flow used in financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net cash flow used in financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(10,397)**	**11,028**
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	**12,020**	**992**
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	**1,623**	**12,020**

Note:

Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year [Refer note 10]		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1,623	173
- On deposit accounts	-	11,847
	1,623	**12,020**

The notes referred to above 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

Sd/-
Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership no: 064597

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
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Sd/-
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Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

Sd/-
Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018

1 Reporting entity

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited ('the Company' or 'GVF') is a Deemed Public Company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 19 March 1992 with the primary objective to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in farinaceous foods of all kinds including biscuits, breads and also carrying on business as converters. The registered office of the Company is located at Village: Jagannathpur, PO: Bamunari, District: Hooghly.

GVF is a subsidiary of Britannia Industries Limited (BIL). GVF manufactures biscuits under long term conversion arrangement with BIL.

2 Basis of preparation

A. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of directors on 14 May 2018.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

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

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2018 is included in the following notes:
- Note 5 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 23 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 22 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 4 - useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Notes 6, 7, 9, 10 and 29 - impairment of financial assets.

E. Measurement of fair values

Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Company 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 valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

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).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into a 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.

Further information about the assumptions made in the measuring fair values is included in the following notes:
- Note 29 - financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment, are measured at cost (which includes capitalised borrowing costs, if any) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price, duties, taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to its intended working condition and estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which it is located, wherever applicable.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted 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 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

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value using straight line method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Company based on an internal technical evaluation performed by the management and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged.

The range of estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Plant and equipment*	7.5 - 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Buildings	30 - 60 years
Moulders, cutters and spare parts*	1 year

Freehold land is not depreciated.

* The Company believes the useful lives as given above best represent the useful life of these assets based on internal assessment where necessary, which is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

(b) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

(ii) Non -financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Leases

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

As a lessee
Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a lessor
Lease income from operating leases, where the Company is a lessor, is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflation.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (including prime cost, non-refundable taxes and duties and other overheads incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition) and estimated net realisable value, after providing for obsolescence, where appropriate. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis. The net realisable value of materials in process is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods. Raw materials, packing materials and other supplies held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The provision for inventory obsolescence is assessed regularly based on estimated usage and shelf life of products.

Raw materials, packing materials and stores and spares are valued at cost computed on moving weighted average basis. The cost includes purchase price, inward freight and other incidental expenses net of refundable duties, levies and taxes, where applicable.

(e) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates is carried at cost in the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments(continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and a new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability

(f) Revenue recognition

(i) Conversion income is recognised when finished goods are ready for dispatch, which are manufactured on behalf of Britannia Industries Limited "BIL" based on predetermined rate agreed between the parties. The Company also follows a practice of recognising accrued income on biscuits manufactured on behalf of BIL, physical dispatch of which happen after the date of the balance sheet.

(ii) Lease income is recognised against the depreciation and interest expenses incurred directly attributable to the finished goods manufactured on behalf of BIL

(iii) Revenue from sale of goods and sale of scrap is recognised, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue from the sale of goods and sale of scrap is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, exclusive of tax and net of sales return, trade discounts and volume rebates. Sales are presented gross of indirect taxes.

(iv) For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising 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 at the time of transaction.
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets recognised or unrecognised are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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.

The Company offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) and deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Income tax (continued)

iii. Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognosed as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. MAT credit entitlement at year end is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset (net) in the Balance Sheet of an entity.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of those property, plant and equipment which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they incur in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

i. General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense 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 discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

iii. Onerous contracts

Provision for onerous contracts. i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

(j) Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Post-employment benefits

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as Provident Fund, Pension Fund, etc., are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service. In respect of contributions made to government administered Provident Fund, the Company has no further obligations beyond its monthly contributions. The Company also provides for post-employment defined benefit in the form of gratuity and medical benefits. The cost of providing benefit is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement of the net benefit liability, which comprise acturial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interests) and the effect of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised in other comprehensive income.

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

All employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are determined based on actuarial valuation carried out at each balance sheet date. Provision for compensated absences is based on actuarial valuation carried out as at 1st January every year. Remeasurement of gain and losses are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

iv. Voluntary retirement scheme benefits

Voluntary retirement scheme benefits are recognised as an expense in the year they are incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for the share splits.

(m) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(n) Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not effective:

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue should be recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions. Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and will be applied accordingly.
The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:
Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact of the adoption of Ind AS 115 on accounting policies followed in its financial statements. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

i. Sales of goods

For the sale of goods, revenue is currently recognised when related risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Revenue is recognised at this point provided that the revenue and costs can be measured reliably, the recovery of the consideration is probable and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods.

Under Ind AS 115, revenue will be recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods.

For certain contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is currently recognised when a reasonable estimate of the returns can be made, provided that all other criteria for revenue recognition are met. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, then revenue recognition is deferred until the return period lapses or a reasonable estimate of returns can be made.

Under Ind AS 115, revenue will be recognised for these contracts to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. As a consequence, for those contracts for which the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate of return, revenue is expected to be recognised sooner than when the return period lapses or a reasonable estimate can be made. A refund liability and an asset for recovery will be recognised for these contracts and presented separately in the balance sheet.

ii. Transition

The Company plans to apply Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018) in retained earnings and NCI. As a result, the Company will not present relevant individual line items appearing under comparative period presentation.

Amount in Rupees thousands

4 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount							
Balance as at 1 April 2016	3,587	39,358	87,419	923	1,154	2,060	134,501
Additions	-	-	4,489	-	-	-	4,489
Disposals	-	-	(469)	-	-	(55)	(524)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**3,587**	**39,358**	**91,439**	**923**	**1,154**	**2,005**	**138,466**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	3,587	39,358	91,439	923	1,154	2,005	138,466
Additions	-	1,255	5,144	-	-	-	6,399
Disposal	-	-	(2,452)	-	-	-	(2,452)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**3,587**	**40,613**	**94,131**	**923**	**1,154**	**2,005**	**142,413**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-	34,856	84,235	909	905	2,002	122,890
Depreciation for the year	-	1,399	2,508	9	109	-	4,025
Disposals	-	-	(469)	-	-	(17)	(486)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**-**	**36,255**	**86,274**	**918**	**1,014**	**1,985**	**126,446**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	-	36,255	86,274	918	1,014	1,985	126,446
Depreciation for the year	-	770	2,365	3	61	11	3,210
Disposals	-	-	(2,452)	-	-	-	(2,452)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**37,025**	**86,187**	**921**	**1,075**	**1,996**	**127,204**
Carrying amount (net)							
As at 31 March 2018	**3,587**	**3,588**	**7,944**	**2**	**79**	**9**	**15,209**
As at 31 March 2017	**3,587**	**3,103**	**5,165**	**5**	**140**	**20**	**12,020**

Capital work-in-progress

Gross carrying amount	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	2,295
Addition	2,904
Assets capitalised	(4,489)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**710**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	710
Addition	5,689
Assets capitalised	(6,399)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-

Amount in Rupees thousands

5 Income tax

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Fot the year ended	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current tax	633	997
Deferred tax		
Attirubutable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,820	124
Tax expense for the year	**2,453**	**1,121**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Fot the year ended	31 March 2018			31 March 2017		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	513	(132)	381	229	(70)	159
	513	**(132)**	**381**	**229**	**(70)**	**159**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Fot the year ended	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
Profit before tax		3,323		3,673
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2018: 25.75% and 31 March 2017: 30.9%)	25.75%	856	30.90%	1,135
Tax effect of:				
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	0.00%	-	3.08%	113
Change in deferred tax rate (30.9%-25.75%)	50.66%	1,683	0%	0
Others	-2.60%	(86)	-3.46%	(127)
	73.81%	**2,453**	**30.51%**	**1,121**

(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	31 March	31 March 2017
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)		
Property, plant and equipment	5,267	6,972
Provision for gratuity	1,720	2,038
Provision for compensated absences	737	937
Minimum alternative tax	477	-
Provision for doubtful deposit	-	84
Provision for doubtful advance	-	69
Land	2,050	2,102
Deferred tax assets (net)	**10,251**	**12,202**

(e) Movement in temporary differences

	Balance as at 1 April 2016	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2017
Property, plant and equipment	9,396	(322)	-	-	-	9,074
Provision for gratuity	1,968	140	(70)	-	-	2,038
Provision for compensated absences	855	82	-	-	-	937
Provision for doubtful deposit	84	(0)	-	-	-	84
Provision for doubtful advance	93	(24)	-	-	-	69
	12,396	**(124)**	**(70)**	**-**	**-**	**12,202**

	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Property, plant and equipment	9,074	(1,758)	-	-	-	7,317
Provision for gratuity	2,038	(186)	(132)	-	-	1,720
Provision for compensated absences	937	(200)	-	-	-	737
MAT	-	477	-	-	-	477
Provision for doubtful deposit	84	(84)	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful advance	69	(69)	-	-	-	-
	12,202	**(1,820)**	**(132)**	**-**	**-**	**10,251**

Amount in Rupees thousands

	As at	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
5	**Income tax(continued)**		
	The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2017:		
	Income tax assets (Net)	9,321	6,667
	Income tax liabilities (Net)	-	-
	Current income tax asset/(liability) at the end	**9,321**	**6,667**
	The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 is as follows.		
	Net current income tax asset at the beginning	6,667	3,960
	Income tax paid (net)	3,287	3,704
	Current income tax expense (including earlier years)	(633)	(997)
	Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	**9,321**	**6,667**
6	**Loans**		
	Non-current		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Security deposits	4,173	4,173
	(Unsecured and considered doubtful)		
	Security deposits	-	272
	Less: Provision against doubtful deposits	-	(272)
		4,173	**4,173**
	Current		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Advance to employees	466	476
	(Unsecured and considered doubtful)		
	Advance to employees	-	222
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	(222)
		466	**476**
7	**Other financial assets**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Non-current		
	Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months from the reporting date*	5,079	3,531
		5,079	**3,531**
	Current		
	Unbilled revenue receivable from related party	6,451	11,912
	Interest accrued on fixed deposit	2	54
		6,453	**11,966**
	Total	**11,532**	**15,497**

* Includes Rs. 5,079 (March 2017 Rs. 3,531) pledged against bank guarantee given to West Bengal State Electricity Board for supply of power.

Amount in Rupees thousands

As at	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
8 Inventories		
Stores and spares	3,514	2,785
	3,514	**2,785**
See accounting policies in note 3(e)		
9 Trade receivables		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Receivable from related party [Refer note 24]	10,896	16,597
	10,896	**16,597**

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 27.

10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
- Balances with banks		
On current accounts	1,623	173
On deposit accounts with original maturity of 3 months or less	-	11,847
	1,623	**12,020**
Other bank balances:		
Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months*	-	1,276
	-	**1,276**

* Includes Nil (March 2017: Rs. 1,276) pledged against bank guarantee given to West Bengal State Electricity Board for supply of power.

Details of bank deposits:		
Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less included under ‘Cash and cash equivalents’	-	11,847
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months from the reporting date included under ‘Other bank balances’ (refer note 10)	-	1,276
Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months from the reporting date included under ‘Other financial assets’ (refer note 7)	5,079	3,531
	5,079	**16,654**

11 Other current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Advances to suppliers	-	64
Prepaid expenses	527	663
Balances with government authorities	23,690	278
	24,217	**1,005**

Amount in Rupees thousands

12 Share capital	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised		
Equity shares		
[1,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (March 2017: 1,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each)]	**10,000**	**10,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
Equity share fully paid up		
[600,002 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 2017: 600,002 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)]	**6,000**	**6,000**

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
Equity shares	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
As at the commencement and end of the year	**600,002**	**6,000**	**600,002**	**6,000**

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
During the current year, the Company has not declared any dividend.

c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries /associates

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by				
Britannia Industries Limited, the holding company	252,000	2,520	252,000	2,520
Boribunder Finance and Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of the holding company	54,000	540	54,000	540
Gilt Edge Finance & Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of the holding company	1	0	1	0

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of a class of shares

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number	**% of Shares in the Class**	**Number**	**% of Shares in the Class**
Britannia Industries Limited	252,000	42.00%	252,000	42.00%
Boribunder Finance & Investments Private Limited	54,000	9.00%	54,000	9.00%
Shrestch Cotton Private Limited	147,000	24.50%	147,000	24.50%
Green Field Farm Private Limited	147,000	24.50%	147,000	24.50%

Amount in Rupees thousands

13 Other equity

	Capital Reserve	Surplus Profit/ Loss balance	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2016	29,093	6,498	1,991	37,582
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	159	159
Profit for the year	-	2,552	-	2,552
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**29,093**	**9,050**	**2,150**	**40,293**
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	381	381
Profit for the year	-	870	-	870
	29,093	**9,920**	**2,531**	**41,544**

14 Provisions

	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at 31 March 2018	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 23)	6,679	6,595	-	-
Provision for compensated absences	2,678	2,764	186	270
	9,357	**9,359**	**186**	**270**

15 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Current		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note below]	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17,920	14,107
The company exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payable is disclosed in note	**17,920**	**14,107**

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

Particulars		
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) The amount of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

16 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	**As at 31 March 2017**
Creditors for capital goods	1,130	374
Payroll related liabilities	13,735	13,693
	14,865	**14,067**

17 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	**As at 31 March 2017**
Statutory liabilities	1,330	1,332
	1,330	**1,332**

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Notes to financial statements (continued)

Amount in Rupees thousands

	For the year ended	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Conversion income	174,997	178,263
	Rental income	6,116	6,230
		181,113	**184,493**
	Other operating revenues		
	Scrap sales	435	85
		181,549	**184,578**
19	**Other income**		
	Interest income on:		
	- Fixed deposits with banks	554	615
	- Interest on income tax refund	34	10
		588	**625**
20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	65,118	62,893
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 23)	9,462	9,103
	Workmen and staff welfare expenses	2,359	2,355
		76,939	**74,351**
21	**Other expenses**		
	Consumption of stores and spare parts	2,912	2,078
	Power and fuel	59,862	59,635
	Contract labour charges	16,404	19,342
	Repairs and maintenance:		
	- Plant and machinery	6,478	8,194
	- Buildings	4,994	6,235
	Rates and taxes	185	116
	Security service charges	1,987	2,456
	Insurance	346	145
	Professional charges	1,958	2,027
	Auditors' remuneration*:		
	- Audit fees	132	115
	- Expenses reimbursed	48	82
	Bad debt	31	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	3,327	2,729
		98,664	**103,154**

*Excludes applicable taxes

Amount in Rupees thousands

22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(to the extent not provided for)

(i) **Contingent liabilities:**

Description	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**
Claims / demand against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
- Tax matters - excise duty	278,045	278,045
- Tax matters - sales tax	4,123	4,123
- Tax matters - Income tax	-	513
- Agricultural produce market committee regulation 1972 for ad-volerem duty against agriculture produce	-	1,000

(ii) **Commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advance)	2,804	996

23 Disclosure in respect of employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee's salary, in respect of qualifying employee towards provident fund and employees' state insurance which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to these funds for the year aggregated to Rs. 7,428 (previous year Rs.7,297) and is included in "Employee benefits expense" in note 20.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has a gratuity plan which is in the nature of defined benefit. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The company make annual contribution to the Life Insurance Corporation of India under GVFL Employees Gratuity Fund. The following table sets out the status of the Gratuity Plan as required under Ind-AS:

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	**Year ended 31 March 2017**
1. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	1,603	1,398
Interest cost	1,472	1,288
Interest income on plan assets	(1,042)	(880)
Total expense	**2,034**	**1,806**
2. Remeasurements recognised in statement of Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to financial assumptions	(726)	1,129
Actuarial loss / (gain) due to experience adjustments	125	(1,284)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	87	(74)
Income recognised in statement of other comprehensive income	**(513)**	**(229)**
3. Net (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	21,660	20,220
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	14,981	13,625
Net (liability)	**(6,679)**	**(6,595)**
Classified as:		
Short-term provisions	-	-
Long-term provisions	(6,679)	(6,595)
	(6,679)	**(6,595)**
4. Change in obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	20,220	17,961
Current services cost	1,603	1,398
Interest cost	1,472	1,288
Benefits paid	(1,035)	(272)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(601)	(155)
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**21,660**	**20,220**
5. Change in the fair value of plan assets		
Plan asset at the beginning of the year	13,625	11,592
Expected return on the plan assets	1,042	880
Contribution by employer	1,437	1,351
Actual benefits paid	(1,035)	(272)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(87)	74
Plan asset at the end of the year	**14,981**	**13,625**

Amount in Rupees thousands

23 Disclosure in respect of employee benefits(continued)

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	**Year ended 31 March 2017**
6. Sensitivity analysis		
The sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumption as of end of reporting period is shown below.		
A. Discount rate		
Discount rate -50 basis points	22,777	21,312
Assumptions	7.10%	6.90%
Discount rate +50 basis points	20,621	19,208
Assumptions	8.10%	7.90%
B. Salary increase rate		
Salary rate -50 basis points	20,640	19,226
Assumptions	4.50%	4.50%
Salary rate +50 basis points	22,746	21,282
Assumptions	5.50%	5.50%
C. Withdrawal rate		
Withdrawal rate -100 basis points	21,094	19,684
Withdrawal rate +100 basis points	22,167	20,699

7. Actuarial assumptions	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	**Year ended 31 March 2017**
Discount rate	7.60%	7.40%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.60%	7.40%
Future salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate:	2.00%	2.00%
Retirement age (in years)	58	58

(i) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on the published statistics and mortality tables. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions.

(ii) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at year end for the estimated term of the obligations.

Amount in Rupees thousands

24 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of related parties.

(i) Parties where control exists:

Ultimate holding company	:	The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited
Holding company	:	Britannia Industries Limited

(ii) Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Holding company	:	Britannia Industries Limited

(iii) Key management personnnel(KMP):

Directors	:	Mr. Venkataraman Natarajan
		Mr.Vinay Singh Kushwaha

(b) Outstanding balances as at year end

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Britannia Industries Limited		
- Trade Receivables	10,896	16,597
- Unbilled revenue receivable	6,451	11,912

(c) Related party transactions:

Nature of transaction	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
With Britannia Industries Limited:		
Conversion income	174,997	178,263
Rental income	6,116	6,230
Reimbursement of expenses	-	836

25 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.thousands)	870	2,552
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	600,002	600,002
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10
Profit per share - Basic and diluted (Rs.)	1.45	4.25

26 Segment information

The Board of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The operating segment of the Company is identified to be "Foods" as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment.

Amount in Rupees thousands

27 Financial risk management

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

a. 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. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company’s entire revenue is derived from Britannia Industries Limited (BIL), holding Company in the form of conversion income from BIL. As such, at the financial statement level, Company does not have any credit risk.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company’s corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The financial assets of the Company is given below:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Trade receivables	10,896	16,597
Bank balance in current account	1,623	173
Fixed deposits at Bank	5,079	16,654
Loans	4,639	4,649
Other financial assets	6,453	11,966
Total	**28,690**	**50,039**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at year end:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2018**		
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**
Trade payables	17,920	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14,865	-	-
	32,785	**-**	**-**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**		
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**
Trade payables	14,107	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14,067	-	-
	28,174	**-**	**-**

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments.

The Company is not exposed to such risk as Company does not have any borrowings, foreign currency transactions and does not have any derivative trasactions.

Amount in Rupees thousands

28 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves and debt includes total liability.

The Company does not have any borrowings/ debt. Hence, Capital management/ monitoring of gearing ratio is not applicable to the Company.

29 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period. The Company does not have any investments, derivative financial assets and liabilities. Hence, Level 1 and Level 2 hierarchy is not applicable.

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2018:

	Carrying amount				
Particulars	**Mandatorily - FVTPL and others**	**FVOVI - Debt and equity instruments**	**Other financial assets - amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets not measured at fair value *					
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	10,896	-	10,896
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,623	-	1,623
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above			-		
(iv) Loans	-	-	4,639	-	4,639
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	11,532	-	11,532
	-	**-**	**28,690**	**-**	**28,690**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value #					
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	17,920	17,920
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	14,865	14,865
	-	**-**	**-**	**32,785**	**32,785**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2017, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Carrying amount				
Particulars	**Mandatorily - FVTPL and others**	**FVOVI - Debt and equity instruments**	**Other financial assets - amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets not measured at fair value *					
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	16,597	-	16,597
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12,020	-	12,020
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	1,276	-	1,276
(iv) Loans	-	-	4,649	-	4,649
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	15,497	-	15,497
	-	**-**	**50,039**	**-**	**50,039**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value #					
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	14,107	14,107
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	14,067	14,067
	-	**-**	**-**	**28,174**	**28,174**

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as short-term trade payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Amount in Rupees thousands

30 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified as per current year's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**	*for* **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**	
Chartered Accountants	**Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited**	
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022	CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793	
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Vikash Gupta	**Venkataraman Natarajan**	**Vinay Singh Kushwah**
Partner	*Director*	*Director*
Membership no: 064597	DIN:05220857	DIN:03480249
Place: Bangalore	Place: Bangalore	Place: Bangalore
Date: 14 May 2018	Date: 14 May 2018	Date: 14 May 2018