Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited**

1 Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') financial statements of J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

3 Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

4 Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year then ended.

5 Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(ii) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

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

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer note 35 and 36 to the Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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

iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representations, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management – Refer note 11 to the Ind AS financial statements.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership no.: 108044

Place : Gurugram,
Date : 23 May 2017

Annexure A referred to in clause 5(i) of our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of J.B.Mangharam Foods Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, we report that:

(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 annually. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the record of the Company, the lease deed of immovable property is held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The inventory, being store and spares, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies and other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Further, there are no Firms or Limited Liability Partnership covered in the register required under section 189 of Act.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or made investments, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits covered under section 73 to 76 or other provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Employees State Insurance, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.
According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as mentioned below.

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Disputed Amount in Rupees	Amount deposited in Rupees	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Madhya Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Sales tax	225,566	64,000	2005-06	Madhya Pradesh Commercial Tax Board, Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Sales tax	110,211	11,110	2006-07	Madhya Pradesh Commercial Tax Board, Bhopal
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	1,250,050	-	2009-10 to 2012-13	Commissioner Central Excise Appeals *
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	2,423,663	1,211,832	2001-02	High Court, Mumbai
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	3,589,000	-	2003-04	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	21,087,816	-	2008-09 and 2009-10	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	6,375,635	-	May 2007; September 2011	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

* Subsequent to the year-end, the Company has filed an appeal with Custom Excise and Service tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi on 8 May 2017 against the order passed by Commissioner of Central Excise, Appeals.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or borrowings from Banks during the year. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions or government and has not issued any debentures.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has applied money raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments.

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

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no managerial remuneration has been paid during the year as defined under provisions of section 197 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the 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.

(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.

(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.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership no.: 108044
Place : Gurugram, Haryana
Date : 23 May 2017

Annexure B referred to Clause 5(ii)(f) of our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 being the Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership no.: 108044

Place : Gurugram, Haryana
Date : 23 May 2017

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
ASSETS				
1) Non-current assets				
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	164,700,979	189,095,230	179,179,365
b) Capital work-in-progress	4	4,574,724	396,560	19,952,186
c) Financial assets				
- Investments	5	26,000	26,000	26,000
- Other financial non-current assets	6	3,924,974	3,315,474	3,266,656
d) Deferred tax asset	7	22,701,370	16,587,396	6,702,573
e) Other tax assets	8	20,467,006	19,943,899	20,688,635
Total non-current assets		**216,395,053**	**229,364,559**	**229,815,415**
2) Current assets				
a) Inventories	9	16,423,691	14,920,376	11,567,789
b) Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	10	64,672,168	41,695,369	23,924,891
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,734,284	3,679,068	10,973,316
- Other financial current assets	12	886,891	3,729,931	3,329,922
c) Other current assets	13	16,519,087	21,524,715	14,090,375
Total current assets		**100,236,121**	**85,549,459**	**63,886,293**
Total assets		**316,631,174**	**314,914,018**	**293,701,708**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity share capital	14	4,501,500	4,501,500	4,501,500
b) Other equity				
- Capital redemption reserve	15	6,000	6,000	6,000
- General reserve	15	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
- Retained earnings	15	33,882,459	27,697,789	30,402,234
- Other comprehensive income	15	(2,748,024)	(3,218,354)	(1,414,554)
Total equity		**43,141,935**	**36,486,935**	**40,995,180**
LIABILITIES				
1) Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
- Long-term borrowings	16	158,107,359	172,500,000	150,000,000
b) Long-term provisions	17	19,809,204	16,460,911	12,660,479
Total non-current liabilities		**177,916,563**	**188,960,911**	**162,660,479**
2) Current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables				
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	-	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	39,673,088	35,845,893	23,329,871
- Other financial current liabilities	19	46,826,552	44,409,706	57,593,833
b) Other current liabilities	20	1,240,210	1,124,089	1,934,985
c) Short-term provisions	17	7,832,826	8,086,484	7,187,360
Total current liabilities		**95,572,676**	**89,466,172**	**90,046,049**
Total liabilities		**273,489,239**	**278,427,083**	**252,706,528**
Total equity and liabilities		**316,631,174**	**314,914,018**	**293,701,708**
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 No:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited

Sd/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN : 03480249

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

Sd/-

Venktaraman Natrajan
Director
DIN : 05220857

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from operations (net)	21	362,773,543	356,236,161
Other income	22	1,974,307	734,700
I) Total revenue		**364,747,850**	**356,970,861**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	23	78,959,078	69,181,272
Finance costs	24	21,031,100	20,338,809
Depreciation expenses	25	39,983,331	51,931,311
Other expenses	26	217,234,982	217,933,200
II) Total expenses		**357,208,491**	**359,384,592**
III) Profit / (loss) before tax for the year (I-II)		**7,539,359**	**(2,413,731)**
IV) Tax expense:			
a) Current tax	27	7,468,663	10,175,537
b) Deferred tax credit availed	7	(6,113,974)	(9,884,823)
Income tax expense		**1,354,689**	**290,714**
V) Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year (III-IV)		**6,184,670**	**(2,704,445)**
VI) Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefit obligation	37	702,646	(2,694,772)
Tax effect relating to these items	27	(232,316)	890,972
		470,330	**(1,803,800)**
VII) Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (V + VI)		**6,655,000**	**(4,508,245)**
Earnings / (loss) per equity share (Rs.) (par value of Rs 10 each)	28		
Basic and diluted		13.74	(6.01)
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 No:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited

Sd/-
Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN : 03480249

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

Sd/-
Venktaraman Natrajan
Director
DIN : 05220857

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Statements of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (refer note 14)	Other Equity			
		Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)	Other comprehensive income (refer note 15)
Balance as at 1 April 2015	4,501,500	6,000	7,500,000	30,402,234	(1,414,554)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,704,445)	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	(1,803,800)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	4,501,500	6,000	7,500,000	27,697,789	(3,218,354)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (refer note 14)	Other Equity			
		Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)	Other comprehensive income (refer note 15)
Balance as at 1 April 2016	4,501,500	6,000	7,500,000	27,697,789	(3,218,354)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,184,670	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	470,330
Balance as at 31 March 2017	4,501,500	6,000	7,500,000	33,882,459	(2,748,024)

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 No:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited

Sd/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
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Date: 23 May 2017

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Venktaraman Natrajan
Director
DIN : 05220857

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**7,539,359**	**(2,413,731)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	39,983,331	51,931,311
Finance costs	21,031,100	20,338,809
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1,542,400)	(300,000)
Provision no longer required written back	(576,182)	(253,891)
Interest income	(431,907)	(434,700)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**66,003,301**	**68,867,798**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(1,505,315)	(3,352,587)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(22,976,799)	(17,770,478)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	2,233,540	(448,827)
Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	5,005,628	(7,434,340)
Increase in trade payable	4,403,377	12,769,913
Increase in other financial liabilities	1,565,164	5,848,407
Increase in provisions	3,797,281	2,004,784
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	116,121	(810,896)
Cash flow generated from operating activities before taxes	**58,644,298**	**59,673,774**
Income taxes paid	(8,224,086)	(8,539,829)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	**50,420,212**	**51,133,945**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and advances)	(21,754,406)	(44,155,410)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,544,509	300,000
Interest received	431,907	434,700
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(19,777,990)**	**(43,420,710)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	10,000,000	50,000,000
Repayment of borrowings	(21,555,906)	(28,750,000)
Interest paid on unsecured loan	-	(15,918,674)
Interest paid on term loan	(21,031,100)	(20,338,809)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(32,587,006)**	**(15,007,483)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,944,784)**	**(7,294,248)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,679,068	10,973,316
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,734,284**	**3,679,068**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand	1,233	18,632
- On current account	1,733,051	3,660,436
Cash and cash equivalents at the end year	**1,734,284**	**3,679,068**

Note: The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as specified in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited

Sd/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2017

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Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN : 03480249

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

Sd/-
Venktaraman Natrajan
Director
DIN : 05220857

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

J. B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Reporting entity

J. B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited ('the Company'), a subsidiary of Britannia Industries Limited ('BIL'), is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at D-1/502, Krishna Kaveri Society, Yamuna Nagar, Andheri (West), Mumbai – 400053. The Company had been incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company was incorporated as a proprietorship firm in 1949, under the name of "J. B. Mangharam & Co". The Company subsequently changed the name to "J. B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited" vide fresh Certificate of Incorporation dated 11 June 2001. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of biscuits on job work basis for BIL.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statement 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 Company's financial statement up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2014 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these financial statement are first financial statement prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), Ind AS 101, *First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards* has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flow is provided in provided in note 29.

b) Historical cost convention

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All the financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest of rupees, except where otherwise indicated.

d) 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

e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 2(f). Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of these estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

f) Critical accounting estimates

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives of property , plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors (such as stability of the industry, and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company review's the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

ii) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is based on estimated and assumptions regarding the expected market outlook and expected future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

iii) Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions including any changes in these assumptions that may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

iv) Recognition of deferred tax asset

Recognition of deferred tax assets depends upon the availability of future profits against which tax losses carried forward can be used.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Financial instruments

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

(i) Initial recognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent recognition

a. Non- derivative financial instruments

- **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 gives 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 income**

  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 in 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 is subsequently measured at fair valued through profit or loss.

- **Financial liabilities**

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

b. Equity shares

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined using the valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Based on the three level fair value hierarchy, the methods used to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities include quoted market price, discounted cash flow analysis and valuation certified by the external valuer.

In case of financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments, carrying amount is considered as fair value.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Under the Indian GAAP, property, plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet on historical cost. The Company has elected to avail the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16 retrospectively and continue to use the Indian GAAP carrying amount as the deemed cost under Ind AS on the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the Indian GAAP carrying amounts of items of property, plant and equipment as at 1 April 2015 (the Company's date of transition to Ind AS) have been considered as the carrying amounts under Ind AS on 1 April 2015. (Also refer note 29).

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and 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; and
(b) any attributable expenditure directly attributable for bringing an asset to the location and the working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year. Depreciation is charged from the date the asset is ready to use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

Leasehold land are amortised over the period of lease including the optional period, if any, available to the Company, where it is reasonably certain at the inception of lease that such option would be exercised by the Company.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property. plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

c) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets 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 recognised 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 amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

d) Inventories

Inventories comprises stores and spares, which are being valued at cost. Cost includes all applicable costs incurred in bringing the stores and spares to their present location and condition. Cost of stores and spares are determined on the weighted average method.

e) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, short-term bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

- **Defined Contribution Plan:**

  Provident Fund

  Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

- **Defined Benefit Plans**

  Gratuity

  The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the gratuity plan') covering eligible employees of the Company. 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.

  Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

  The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period when they are incurred and transferred to retained earnings immediately. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Compensated absences**

  The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from job work services rendered to the customers is recognised in accordance with the terms of the agreement, when the outcome of such transactions involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably.

The Company's main source of revenue is Conversion income. 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 dispatches of which happen after the date of the balance sheet.

The Company is required to offer discount at a mutually agreed rate in case the production shifts are more than a predetermined number for a particular month. However, in case the working shifts are below the agreed number of shifts due to BIL's inability to provide raw material, the Company is paid Compensation by BIL. Further, the rate of conversion income is based on standard consumption of fuel at a specific rate agreed mutually between BIL and the Company. Any increase/ decrease in fuel rates is adjusted against conversion income and is reimbursed/ recovered to/ from the Company. Revenue is net of such discounts/ compensation and reimbursement/ recovery.

h) Interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR). It is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses

i) Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

j) Lease payments

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded 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. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in statement of Profit or 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 increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

k) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognised as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

l) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized 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 differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

m) Expenditure

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Expense allocations received from other companies for sharing common services and facilities are allocated at cost and are included within respective expense classifications.

n) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs, if any, directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, if any, are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

The Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits with a maturity period of three months or less from the balance sheet date, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

q) Investments

Investments, which are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at fair value. Investments are carried in the financial statements at fair value determined on an individual investment basis. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

r) Excise duty

Excise duty paid on dutiable finished goods, i.e. biscuits, is accounted net of reimbursements by the customer.

s) Trade receivables

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

t) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's board of directors.

u) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

v) Current – non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current on the basis of the following criteria:

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or use to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterpart, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing/servicing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Data processing equipment	Total (A)	Capital work-in-progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)									
Balance as at 01 April 2015	14,008,207	96,522,075	217,577,604	1,927,611	543,630	2,821,746	333,400,873	19,952,186	**353,353,059**
Additions during the year #	-	42,665,003	18,978,463	172,210	-	31,500	61,847,176	396,560	**62,243,736**
Disposals during the year	-	-	(3,230,986)	-	-	-	(3,230,986)	-	**(3,230,986)**
Assets capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,952,186)	**(19,952,186)**
Balance as at 31 March 2016	**14,008,207**	**139,187,078**	**233,325,081**	**2,099,821**	**543,630**	**2,853,246**	**392,017,063**	**396,560**	**392,413,623**
Additions during the year @	-	9,753,163	4,796,460	20,090	350,805	670,671	15,591,189	4,574,724	**20,165,913**
Disposals during the year	-	(87,226)	(15,380,499)	(53,223)	-	(12,010)	(15,532,958)	-	**(15,532,958)**
Assets capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(396,560)	(396,560)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	14,008,207	148,853,015	222,741,042	2,066,688	894,435	3,511,907	392,075,294	4,574,724	396,650,018
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 01 April 2015	-	47,635,981	101,756,901	1,637,020	517,748	2,673,858	154,221,508	-	**154,221,508**
Depreciation for the year	4,715,196	8,215,129	38,750,545	161,321	22,518	66,602	51,931,311	-	**51,931,311**
On disposals	-	-	(3,230,986)	-	-	-	(3,230,986)	-	**(3,230,986)**
Balance as at 31 March 2016	**4,715,196**	**55,851,110**	**137,276,460**	**1,798,341**	**540,266**	**2,740,460**	**202,921,833**	-	202,921,833
Depreciation for the year	202,819	8,998,888	30,305,812	95,589	99,662	280,561	39,983,331	-	39,983,331
On disposals	-	(85,466)	(15,380,150)	(53,223)	-	(12,010)	(15,530,849)	-	(15,530,849)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	4,918,015	64,764,532	152,202,122	1,840,707	639,928	3,009,011	227,374,315	-	227,374,315
Net block									
As at 01 April 2015	**14,008,207**	**48,886,094**	**115,820,703**	**290,591**	**25,882**	**147,888**	**179,179,365**	**19,952,186**	**199,131,551**
As at 31 March 2016	**9,293,011**	**83,335,968**	**96,048,621**	**301,480**	**3,364**	**112,786**	**189,095,230**	**396,560**	**189,491,790**
As at 31 March 2017	**9,090,192**	**84,088,483**	**70,538,920**	**225,981**	**254,507**	**502,896**	**164,700,979**	**4,574,724**	**169,275,703**

Total borrowing costs capitalised during the year on building was amounting to Rs. 4,037,594.

@ Total borrowing costs capitalised during the year on building was amounting to Rs. 356,758.

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments

	Face value per share / unit	Units / numbers			Value		
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
(i) Investment in government securities (at cost)							
7 Years National Saving Certificates VIII issue (Of the above Rs.3,000 is deposited with Assistant Commissioner Central Excise. Rs.1,000 is deposited with Collector, Municipal Corporation, Gwalior)	Rs. 1,000	4	4	4	4,000	4,000	4,000
[illegible] Year National Saving Certificates (2 numbers of NSC of Rs.10,000 each deposited with Food Collectorate for sugar license)	Rs. 10,000	2	2	2	20,000	20,000	20,000
3 Years Vikas Cash Certificate	Rs. 1,000	2	2	2	2,000	2,000	2,000
(ii) Investments in equity instruments (fully paid)							
3,200 Equity Shares of Vasant Agro and Herbs Private Limited at Rs.10 each fully paid up	Rs. 10	3,200	3200	3200	32,000	32,000	32,000
Less : Provision for diminution in value of investments					(32,000)	(32,000)	(32,000)
Total		3,208	3,208	3,208	26,000	26,000	26,000

6 Other financial non-current assets

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Security deposits			
Unsecured, considered good	3,924,974	3,315,474	3,266,656
Considered doubtful	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000
Less : Provisions for doubtful security deposits	(2,015,000)	(2,015,000)	(2,015,000)
Total	3,924,974	3,315,474	3,266,656

7 Deferred tax asset

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for expenses disallowed under section 43 B and others of the Income-tax Act, 1961	12,546,434	9,896,107	4,310,373
Provision for expenses disallowed under Section 40A (7) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	2,097,300	2,116,766	911,050
Excess of depreciation on fixed assets provided in accounts over depreciation under income-tax law	8,057,[illegible]	4,574,523	1,481,150
Deferred tax asset	22,701,370	16,587,396	6,702,573

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realise the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

8 Other tax assets

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Minimum alternate tax entitlement	-	-	744,737
Advance Income tax [net of provision for tax of Rs. 33,45[illegible],208 (previous year Rs. 25,755,22[illegible])]	20,467,006	19,943,899	19,943,898
Total	20,467,006	19,943,899	20,688,635

9 Inventories

(at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Stores and spare parts	16,423,691	14,920,376	11,567,789
Total	16,423,691	14,920,376	11,567,789

10 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
(Secured, considered good)			
Receivable outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	-	-	-
Other receivables	64,672,168	41,695,369	23,924,891
Total	64,672,168	41,695,369	23,924,891

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

11 Cash and cash equivalent

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Cash on hand	1,233	18,632	27,829
Bank with banks			
- in current accounts	1,733,051	3,660,436	10,945,487
Total	**1,734,284**	**3,679,068**	**10,973,316**

Information pursuant to G.S.R. 308 (E) dated 30 March 2017 issued by Ministry of corporate affairs:

Particulars	SBN's**	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash on hand as on November 8, 2015	5,500	21,698	27,198
(+) Permitted Receipts	-	74,000	74,000
(-) Permitted Payments	-	66,460	66,460
(-) Amount deposited in banks*	4,500	-	4,500
Closing Cash on hand as on December 30, 2016	**1,000**	**29,238**	**30,238**

* The Company has exchanged specified bank notes amounting to Rs 4,500 disclosed under "amount deposited in banks".
** For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016

12 Other financial current assets

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unbilled revenue	-	1,537,242	1,537,242
Dividend on investments	-	-	95,900
Advance others	886,891	2,192,689	1,6[illegible],780
Total	**886,891**	**3,729,931**	**3,329,922**

13 Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Loan to Vasana Agrex and Herbs Private Limited (related party)			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
Less: Provisions for doubtful receivables	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)
	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	1,892,590	1,545,246	765,216
Balance with Central Excise authorities	14,626,497	19,979,469	13,325,159
Total	**16,519,087**	**21,524,715**	**14,090,375**

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

14 Equity share capital

(a) Reconciliation of share capital (Authorised and Issued) outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	Number	Amount
Authorised share capital (Equity shares of Rs. 10 each)		
As at 1 April 2015	500,000	5,000,000
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2016	**500,000**	**5,000,000**
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	**500,000**	**5,000,000**

Particulars	Number	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares (Equity shares of Rs. 10 each)		
As at 1 April 2015	450,150	4,501,500
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2016	**450,150**	**4,501,500**
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	**450,150**	**4,501,500**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share with a right to receive per share dividend declared by the Company. In the event of liquidation or winding up of the Company the equity shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company (after distribution of all preferential amount, if any) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders. There is no movement in the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital during the year ended 31 March 2017.

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

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015	
	Numbers	% of holding	Numbers	% of holding	Numbers	% of holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by :						
Britannia Industries Limited, holding company	354,136	78.67%	354,136	78.67%	354,136	78.67%
Boribunder Finance and Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of holding company	96,012	21.33%	96,012	21.33%	96,012	21.33%
	450,148	**100%**	**450,148**	**100%**	**450,148**	**100%**

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

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015	
	Numbers	% of holding	Numbers	% of holding	Numbers	% of holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by :						
Britannia Industries Limited, holding company	354,136	78.67%	354,136	78.67%	354,136	78.67%
Boribunder Finance and Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of holding company	96,012	21.33%	96,012	21.33%	96,012	21.33%
	450,148	**100%**	**450,148**	**100%**	**450,148**	**100%**

(e) During the five years period ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016, neither any bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash that have been issued nor any shares that have been bought back.

15 Other equity

	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Surplus Profit/ Loss balance	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2015	**6,000**	**7,500,000**	**30,402,234**	**(1,414,554)**	**36,493,680**
Additions					
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,704,445)	-	(2,704,445)
Remeasurement of defined benefit Liability	-	-	-	(1,803,800)	(1,803,800)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	**6,000**	**7,500,000**	**27,697,789**	**(3,218,354)**	**31,985,435**
Additions					
Profit for the year	-	-	6,184,670	-	6,184,670
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	470,330	470,330
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**6,000**	**7,500,000**	**33,882,459**	**(2,748,024)**	**38,640,435**

16 Borrowings

	Non-current			Current		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Term loan						
Secured bank loan	158,488,745	172,500,000	150,000,000	31,697,749	28,750,000	30,000,000
Less. Unamortised part of loan origination cost	(381,386)	-	-	(111,014)	-	-
	158,107,359	172,500,000	150,000,000	31,586,735	28,750,000	30,000,000
Amount disclosed under the head "other current financial liabilities(refer note 19)	-	-	-	(31,586,735)	(28,750,000)	(30,000,000)
	-	-	-	(31,586,735)	(28,750,000)	(30,000,000)
Closing balance	**158,107,359**	**172,500,000**	**150,000,000**	-	-	-

During the previous year the company has an outstanding term loan from ICICI bank repayable in 32 quarterly installments starting from the 90th day from the date of first reimbursement. The rate of interest is the sum of I-base and spread as communicated by the Bank periodically. The rate of interest ranges between 11% to 12%. The above term loan was secured by an exclusive charge over movable fixed assets and current assets, present and future and an exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on immovable fixed assets except leasehold land.) During the current year the existing loan has been repaid entirely by refinancing from new lenders being HSBC Bank.

The loan from HSBC Bank is repayable in 24 equal quarterly installments starting from 27 April 2017. The rate of interest is 8.1%. The outstanding term loan was secured by an exclusive charge on existing and future movable assets, current assets, letter of comfort from Britannia Industries Limited and negative lien on immovable fixed asset as securities to HSBC for availing the said facilities.

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

17 Provisions

	Long-term provisions			Short-term provisions		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits						
Net defined benefit liability - Gratuity (refer note 37)	3,149,175	3,656,208	408,416	3,194,168	3,194,168	2,539,967
Liability for compensated absences	1,985,491	1,279,120	919,622	216,934	470,592	436,435
Provision for income tax [net of advance tax of Rs. 15,587,785 (previous year Rs.15,587,785)]	-	-	-	4,421,724	4,421,724	4,210,958
Provision for workmen compensation (refer note 36)	14,674,538	11,525,583	11,332,441	-	-	-
Closing balance	**19,809,204**	**16,460,911**	**12,660,479**	**7,832,826**	**8,086,484**	**7,187,360**

18 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 38)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	39,673,088	35,845,893	23,329,871
Total	**39,673,088**	**35,845,893**	**23,329,871**

19 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 16)	31,586,735	28,750,000	30,000,000
Interest accrued but not due on term loan	-	-	59,178
Interest accrued and due on unsecured loan	-	-	15,918,674
Payable to employees	11,121,745	9,556,581	3,648,996
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,118,072	6,103,125	7,966,985
Total	**46,826,552**	**44,409,706**	**57,593,833**

20 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Statutory dues payable	1,240,210	1,124,089	1,934,985
Total	**1,240,210**	**1,124,089**	**1,934,985**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

21 Revenue from operations (net)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Sale of services		
Conversion income	322,309,223	318,946,582
Total sale of services (A)	**322,309,223**	**318,946,582**
Other operating revenue		
Lease income	39,078,598	36,740,805
Provision no longer required written back	576,182	253,891
Sale of scrap	809,540	294,883
Total other operating revenue (B)	**40,464,320**	**37,289,579**
Total revenue from operations (A+B)	**362,773,543**	**356,236,161**

22 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income	431,907	434,700
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,542,400	300,000
Total	**1,974,307**	**734,700**

23 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Salaries and bonus	66,276,063	58,817,725
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans (refer note 37)	1,695,613	1,234,649
Expenses related to compensated absences	585,536	457,883
Contribution to provident and other fund	6,413,298	5,870,476
Staff welfare expenses	3,988,568	2,800,539
Total	**78,959,078**	**69,181,272**

24 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest on loan	21,031,100	20,338,809
Total	**21,031,100**	**20,338,809**

25 Depreciation expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	39,983,331	51,931,311
Total	**39,983,331**	**51,931,311**

26 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Consumption of stores and spare parts	5,365,509	4,870,619
Contractual labour charges	119,218,003	124,872,359
Power and fuel	36,375,814	42,677,615
Rent (refer note 31)	396,000	360,000
Hygiene expenses	8,428,695	6,853,170
Rates and taxes	3,312,485	6,494,550
Insurance	1,327,190	1,221,760
Repair and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	25,997,426	19,474,437
- Buildings	4,537,064	1,253,673
- Others	184,374	209,247
Security charges	4,530,283	3,897,340
Travelling and conveyance	1,327,946	1,153,662
Legal and professional expenses (refer note 33)	1,465,035	1,304,492
Miscellaneous expenses	4,768,258	3,290,276
Total	**217,234,982**	**217,933,200**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

27 Taxes

(a) Income tax expense

(i) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Current year	7,468,663	10,175,537
Deferred tax attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,113,974)	(9,884,823)
Total	**1,354,689**	**290,714**

(ii) OCI

Income tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Net (loss)/ gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (refer note 37)	(232,316)	890,972
Total	**(232,316)**	**890,972**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Income before income taxes	7,539,359	(2,413,731)
Enacted tax rate	33.06%	33.06%
Expected tax expense	2,492,738	-
Tax effect on account of permanent differences	(398,819)	99,189
Tax effect on account of differential tax rate	(739,230)	191,525
Tax expense as recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,354,689**	**290,714**

28 Earnings per equity share:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Profit/ (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity holders	6,184,670	(2,704,445)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic and diluted earning per share	450,150	450,150
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per equity share	13.74	(6.01)

29. First time adoption on Ind AS

The financial statements of J.B Mangharam Foods Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 are required to be prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For all periods up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India and complied with the accounting standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has now prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for period ended 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected Company's Balance sheet, Statement of profit and Loss, is set out in note 33. Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have been set out below.

Exemptions applied

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment and deemed costs

The Company has elected to avail the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" retrospectively and continue to use the Indian GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2015 and at 31 March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

(iii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Ind AS 101 includes an optional exemption that permits an entity to apply the relevant requirements in Appendix C of Ind AS 17 for determining whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition contains a lease by considering the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition (rather than at the inception of the arrangement).

The Company has elected to avail of the above exemption.

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

29. Reconciliation

The following reconciliations provides the effect of transition to Ind AS from IGAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101

(a) Equity as at 01 April 2015 and 31 March 2016

Particulars	Ref	Opening Balance sheet as at 1 April 2015			Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016		
		Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS	Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS							
1) Non-current assets							
a) Property, plant and equipment		179,179,365	-	179,179,365	189,095,230	-	189,095,230
b) Capital work-in-progress		19,952.186	-	19,952.186	396.560	-	396.560
c) Financial assets							
- Investments		26,000	-	26,000	26.000	-	26.000
- Other financial non-current assets		3,266.656	-	3,266 656	3.315,474	-	3.315,474
d) Deferred tax asset		6,702,573	-	6,702,573	16,587,396	-	16,587,396
e) Other tax assets		20,688,635	-	20.688,635	19.943,899	-	19,943,899
Total non-current assets		229,815,415	-	229,815,415	229,364,559	-	229,364,559
2) Current assets							
a) Inventories		11,567,789	-	11,567,789	14,920,376	-	14,920,376
b) Financial assets							
- Trade receivables		23,924,891	-	23,924,891	41,695,369	-	41,695,369
- Cash and cash equivalents		10.973.316	-	10 973,316	3.679,068	-	3,679.068
- Other financial current assets		1,633,142	(1,696,780)	3,329,922	1,537,242	(2,192,689)	3,729,931
c) Other current assets		15,787.155	1,696.780	14.090.375	23.717,404	2.192.689	21.524,715
Total current assets		63,886,293	-	63,886,293	85,549,459	-	85,549,459
Total assets		293,701,708	-	293,701,708	314,914,018	-	314,914,018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
a) Equity share capital		4,501,500	-	4.501.500	4.501,500	-	4.501,500
b) Other equity		36,493,680	-	36,493,680	31,985,435	-	31,985,435
Total equity		40,995,180	-	40,995.180	36,486,935	-	36,486,935
LIABILITIES							
1) Non-current liabilities							
a) Financial liabilities							
- Long-term borrowings		150,000,000	-	150,000.000	172,500,000	-	172,500,000
b) Long-term provisions		12.660,479	-	12,660.479	16,460.911	-	16,460.911
Total non-current liabilities		162,660,479	-	162,660,479	188,960,911	-	188,960,911
2) Current liabilities							
a) Financial liabilities							
- Trade payables							
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises							
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		23,329.871	-	23,329,871	35.845,893	-	35,845,893
- Other financial current liabilities		57,593.833	-	57,593,833	44,409,706	-	44,409,706
b) Other current liabilities		1,934,985	-	1,934,985	1,124,089	-	1,124,089
c) Short-term provisions		7,187,360	-	7,187,360	8,086,484	-	8,086,484
Total current liabilities		90,046,049	-	90,046,049	89,466,172	-	89,466,172
Total equity and liabilities		293,701,708	-	293,701,708	314,914,018	-	314,914,018

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

29 b Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Ref	Year ended 31 March 2016		
		Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Revenue from operations	3	355,687,387	(548,774)	356,236,161
		355,687,387	**(548,774)**	**356,236,161**
Other income	3	1,283,474	548,774	734,700
Total revenue		**356,970,861**	**-**	**356,970,861**
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense	4, 5	71,888,030	(2,706,758)	69,181,272
Other expenses	5	217,921,214	11,986	217,933,200
Total expenses		**289,809,244**	**(2,694,772)**	**287,114,472**
Profit before finance costs, depreciation and tax		**67,161,617**	**2,694,772**	**69,856,389**
Finance costs		20,338,809	-	20,338,809
Depreciation expenses		51,931,311	-	51,931,311
		72,270,120	**-**	**72,270,120**
Profit before tax		**(5,108,503)**	**2,694,772**	**(2,413,731)**
Current tax	4	9,284,565	(890,972)	10,175,537
Deferred tax credit availed		(9,884,823)	-	(9,884,823)
Income tax expense		**(600,258)**	**(890,972)**	**290,714**
Profit for the year		**(4,508,245)**	**1,803,800**	**(2,704,445)**
Other comprehensive income				
Items not to be re-classified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods				
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	4	-	(2,694,772)	(2,694,772)
Income tax effect	4	-	890,972	890,972
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods		-	**(1,803,800)**	**(1,803,800)**
Total comprehensive income (net of tax)		**(4,508,245)**	**(0)**	**(4,508,245)**

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

1) Under Indian GAAP, short term loans to employees has been categorised as other current assets, however under Ind AS, the same has been categorised as other financial current assets.

2) Adjustments to retained earnings and other comprehensive income has been made in accordance with Ind AS for the above mentioned line items.

3) This entry pertains to reclassification of provision and liabilities no longer written back amounting to Rs 253,891 and scrap sale amounting to Rs. 294,883 from "Other Income" to "Other operating revenue". This doesnot meet the criteria for an Ind AS adjustment entry.

4) Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e acturial losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and not reclassified profit and loss in a subsequent period. Under the previous GAAP these remeasurements were forming part of the loss for the year. As a result of this change, the loss for the year ended 31 March 2016 was increased to the extent of Rs 2,694,772 (tax impact Rs 832,685) and actuarial loss of the same amount has been recognised in Other comprehensive income.

5) This entry pertains to a reclassification of an expense amounting to Rs. 11,986 from "Employee benefits expense" to "Other expenses". This doesnot meet the criteria for an Ind AS adjustment entry.

29 c Statement of Cash Flows

There were no significant items between statement of cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

30. Excise duty amounting to Rs. 59,947,590 (previous year Rs. 81,646,123) reimbursed by the customer has not been included in conversion charges. Tax deducted on the above excise reimbursement is Rs. 1,198,952 (previous year Rs. 989,907).

31. Operating lease

The Company has leased facilities for guest house under cancellable operating lease. The lease rental recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of such lease is Rs. 396,000 for the year ended 31 March 2017 (previous year Rs. 360,000).

32. Segment reporting

Based on the guiding principles given in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) on "Operating Segment" (Ind AS-108) the Company's primary business segment involves manufacturing of biscuits for Britannia Industries Limited on job work basis. As the Company's business activity falls within a single primary business segment, "biscuits" the disclosure requirements of Ind AS-108 in this regard are not applicable. Further, there is no reportable secondary segment i.e., Geographical Segment.

33. Payment to auditors (excluding service tax) which is included under the head legal and professional expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Statutory audit	155,000	155,000
Total	**155,000**	**155,000**

34. Related party disclosures

Related party and nature of related party relationship for the year ended 31 March 2017 are given hereunder:

(i) Related parties where control exists

Relationship	Name of the party
Ultimate holding company	The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited
Holding company	Britannia Industries Limited

(ii) Other related party with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Relationship	Name of the party
Fellow subsidiary	Vasana Agrex and Herbs Private Limited

(iii) Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Britannia Industries Limited		
Conversion income	322,309,223	318,946,582
Lease income	39,078,598	36,740,805
Total	**361,387,821**	**355,687,387**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Balances outstanding with related parties as at the year-end:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Britannia Industries Limited			
Receivables / (payables)	64,424,348	41,695,368	23,924,891
Unbilled revenue	-	1,537,242	1,537,242
Interest accrued and due	-	-	15,918,674
Vasana Agrex and Herbs Private Limited			
Short-term loans and advance given	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
Investment in equity instruments made	32,000	32,000	32,000

35. Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) *Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:*

Particulars	**Note No**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
(A) Service tax				
Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13	(i)	1,250,050	1,250,050	-
(B) Excise duty				
Financial year 2007-08 to 2009-10	(ii)	-	236,693	236,693
Financial year 2007-08	(iii)	-	118,018	118,018
Financial year 2007-08 to 2011-12	(iv)	6,375,635	6,375,635	6,375,635
Financial year 2008-09 to 2009-10	(v)	21,087,816	21,087,816	21,087,816
(C) Value added tax				
Financial year 2005-06	(vi)	225,566	225,566	225,566
Financial year 2006-07	(vii)	110,211	110,211	110,211
(D) Income-tax				
Financial year 2001-02	(viii)	2,423,663	2,423,663	2,423,663
Financial year 2002-03	(ix)	-	-	17,883,815
Financial year 2003-04	(x)	3,589,000	3,589,000	-

Notes

(i) During the annual excise audit conducted by the department on 23 March 2011, the Company has recovered a total of Rs. 12,136,404 over and above the conversion charges received from BIL for manufacturing of biscuits on job-work basis. A demand of Rs. 1,250,050 was raised by the department under section 73 of the Finance Act, 1994 along with interest. The Company had filed an appeal with Commissioner of Central Excise (Bhopal) stating that the amount received as reimbursement on actual basis are not liable for service tax. The said appeal has been rejected by the commissioner on 10 February 2017. The Company has further file an appeal with Custom Excise and Service tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi on 8 May 2017. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(ii) The Company is engaged in the manufacture of biscuits under job work basis falling under chapter ID-19 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. During the course of excise audit for the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09, the central excise officers observed that Company is not paying Excise Duty on sale of miscellaneous waste and scrap, the same being excisable goods. The department issued a show cause notice with a demand of Rs. 236,693 along with interest and penalty of an equal amount. The Company filed an appeal against the said order with Commissioner of Central Excise Appeals ('CCE Appeals') with the contention that no cenvat credit is required to be reversed and with regard to generation of scrap on aluminum and steel items, the Company claims that no cenvat credit has been availed. CCE Appeals has issued an order in favour of the department against which the Company has further filed an appeal with Custom Excise and Service tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi. The Tribunal has passed an order in favour of the Company on 9 November 2016 and the said case has been disposed off in the current year.

(iii) The Company is engaged in the manufacture of biscuits under job work basis falling under chapter ID-19 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. The Company had paid service tax amounting to Rs. 118,018 (May'05 to July'07) against GTA services availed by it and had booked cenvat credit against the same. Due to lack of evidences of documents produced by the Company during the excise audit conducted by the department, Excise department had reversed the said cenvat credit on 13 July 2007. The Company had filed an appeal with Commissioner of Central Excise Appeals ('CCE Appeals') for refund amounting to Rs. 118,018 against the credit reversal done by the Excise Officer. The CCE Appeals passed an order in the favour of the Company. The Company further files an appeal against the order of CCE Appeals with Custom Excise and Service tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi. The Tribunal has passed an order the favour of the Company on 29 October 2014 and accordingly the said case has been disposed off in the current year.

(iv) During earlier years, the Company has received Show Cause Notices ('SCN') from the office of the Commissioner of Central Excise, dated 7 May 2012, wherein the Commissioner had proposed to demand excise duty amounting to Rs. 6,375,635 based on the audit conducted for the period May 2007 to September 2011 on invert sugar syrup and cream manufactured and consumed captively in the manufacture of biscuits in the factory. The Company challenged the demand and filed its reply to the Commissioner of Central Excise. During the current year, the Commissioner of Central Excise in its order dated 5 March 2014 has disposed off above SCN and confirmed a demand of Rs. 6,375,635 together with a penalty of equal amount and interest on the amount of duty demanded. The Company had challenge the above demand at Custom Excise Service tax Appellate Tribunal on 28 May 2014. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(v) During earlier years, the Company has received Show Cause Notice ('SCN') from the office of the Commissioner of Central Excise dated 23 March 2010, wherein the Commissioner had proposed to demand excise duty amounting to Rs. 21,087,816 based on the scrutiny of monthly Excise Return (ER-1). On scrutiny it was noticed that the Company had made several short payment of duty. The Company submitted their reply via letter dated 7 June 2010 claiming the show cause notice issued by the department to be invalid. The Commissioner of Central Excise after hearing the submission made by the Company passed an order dated 3 November 2011 against the Company. The Company filed an appeal against the said order with Custom Excise Service tax Appellate Tribunal on 23 January 2012 .Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(vi) The Company had received an assessment order dated 22 August 2008 from Assessing Authority for financial year 2005-06 with a demand of Rs. 225,566 in respect of entry tax. The Company has deposited 10% of the demand amounting to Rs. 23,000 on 7 May 2008 and filed a case against the assessment order with the district court. The District court has rejected the appeal of the Company. The Company deposited additional sum of Rs. 41,000 on 21 May 2009 and filed a case against the order of District court with Madhya Pradesh Commercial Tax (MPCT) Appellate Board on 4 June 2009. The MPCT Appellate Board is yet to pass its order against the said matter. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(vii) The Company had received an assessment order dated 10 June 2009 for the financial Year 2006-07 with a demand of Rs. 110,211 in respect of entry tax. The Company has deposited 10% of the demand amounting to Rs. 11,100 on 14 August 2009. The Company filed a case against the assessment order with the district court. The District court has rejected the appeal of the Company. The Company has filed a case against the order of District court with Madhya Pradesh Commercial Tax (MPCT) Appellate Board on 18 May 2010. The MPCT Appellate Board has not yet passed its order. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(viii) In respect of financial year 2001-02 (Assessment year 2002-03), the assessment for the said year was completed u/s 143(1) (a) and refund of Rs. 4,615,071 was received by the Company. However under scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) of the Income tax Act, 1961, a demand of Rs. 2,423,663 was raised by the Assessing Officer. The Company had filed an appeal against the order of Assessing Officer with CIT Appeals. CIT Appeals via is order dated 4 September 2006 had partly confirmed the additions made by the Assessing Officer. The Company has further filed an appeal against the order of CIT Appeals with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). ITAT passed an order u/s 143 read with section 254 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 dated 30 December 2009 to set aside the appeal and referred the case back to the Assessing Officer for examination of the facts. Penalty proceedings for the said year were kept in abeyance. The Assessing Officer after considering the relevant facts sent a notice u/s 142(1) of the Act had passed an order against the Company. Further, the Company had filed an appeal with CIT Appeals against the fresh order of Assessing Officer and CIT Appeals passed its order in the favour of the Company in which the additions made by Assessing Officer amounting to Rs. 5,410,163 were deleted. However, the department has further filed an appeal against the order of CIT Appeals with ITAT and ITAT has also passed its order in the favour of the Company deleting the full demand, penalty and interest. The department has further file an appeal with the High Court. The decision of High court is pending as on the reporting date. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability

(ix) In respect of financial year 2002-03 (Assessment year 2003-04) the assessment for the said year was completed u/s 143(1) (a) and refund was received by the Company However under the scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) of the Income tax Act, 1961, a demand of Rs. 17,883,815 was raised by the Assessing Officer. The Company had filed an appeal against the order of Assessing Officer with CIT Appeals. CIT Appeals passed its order partly confirming the additions made by the Assessing Officer and the Company has further filed an appeal against the order of CIT with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). ITAT passed its order to set aside the appeal and referred the case back to the Assessing Officer for examination of the facts. The Assessing Officer after considering the relevant facts sent a notice u/s 142(1) of the Act had passed an order against the Company. Further, the Company had filed an appeal with CIT Appeals against the fresh order of Assessing Officer and CIT Appeals had then passed its order in the favour of the Company wherein the additions made by Assessing Officer amounting to Rs. 5,986,455 were deleted. However, the department has further filed an appeal against the order of CIT Appeals with ITAT and ITAT has passed its order in the favour of the Company deleting the full demand, penalty and interest. The department has not yet filed the case with the High court as at the reporting date. Since, the department has not yet filed the case with High Court, the matter stands settled for the said year.

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

(x) In respect of financial year 2003-04 (Assessment year 2004-05) the assessment for the said year was completed u/s 143(1) (a) and refund was received by the Company. However under the scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) of the Income tax Act, 1961, a demand of Rs. 3.589,000 was raised by the Assessing Officer. The said demand was raised relating to disallowance of provision for diminution in the value of investment of Rs. 41,843,402 and provision for doubtful advance of Rs. 28,108,718. The same had been adequately disallowed in the computation of income under the normal provision of the Act, however the same has not been considered while computing book profit u/s 115JB i.e. MAT. The Company filed an appeal with CIT Appeals against the said order and CIT Appeals passed an order in favour of department. The Company further filed an appeal with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. The hearing for the said case is awaited. Pending resolution of this matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

b) Capital commitments

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	2,935,889	3,673,659	26,878,255

36. The disclosure of movement of provision as required by Ind AS - 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities"

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
At the commencement of the year	11,525,583	11,332,441
Provision made during the year	3,148,955	193,142
Provision utilised during the year	-	-
Unutilised provision written back during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	14,674,538	11,525,583

J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited (Company) is engaged in the manufacturing of Britannia brand biscuits as a job worker of Britannia Industries Limited. During the course of the business, the Company had dismissed some of its workers in various years from their services due to their bad conduct and based on the domestic enquiry which found them guilty of charges.

Subsequent to their dismissal, these workmen filed separate appeals before the labour court pleading for accepting their application and to declare the termination letter issued by the Company as void and unfair. The workers have also requested to repeal the termination letter and to direct the Company to reinstate them in the services with entire wages (including other benefits) for the previous period (including dismissal period) and to give any other relief as the court deems fit.

The Company filed a reply in which they have rejected the claims made by the workers in their application. The appeals filed by some of the workmen were heard by the labour court and passed an order in favour of the workmen in which the Company has been directed to re-instate the workmen to their services along with certain percentage of the previous period wages.

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

The Company had also filed an application before the Industrial court for reviewing the order passed by the labour court. Workmen had also filed appeal before the Industrial Court for granting entire wages and other benefits for the dismissal period.

Since the Labour court had directed the Company to re-instate the workmen and to pay their wages, the Company has created provision on the basis of the calculation performed by the legal counsel.

37. Employee Benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

The Company provides for gratuity, which is defined benefit retirement plan (the gratuity plan) covering all employees. Every employee who has completed one year or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The following table sets out the disclosures in respect of the gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19:

(A) Reconciliation of benefit obligations for gratuity for the year:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Benefit obligation at the beginning	25,231,167	20,302,575
Current Service Cost	1,258,277	1,001,137
Interest Expense	1,857,639	1,607,964
Benefits Paid	(878,442)	416,730
Actuarial (gain)/ losses	(784,019)	2,736,221
Benefit obligation at the end	**26,684,622**	**25,231,167**

(B) Change in Plan Assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Fair Value of plan assets at the beginning	18,380,791	17,354,192
Interest income	1,420,303	1,374,452
Contributions	1,500,000	27,428
Benefits paid	(878,442)	(416,730)
Remeasurements - Return on assets (excluding interest income)	(81,373)	41,449
Benefit obligation at the end	**20,341,279**	**18,380,791**

(C) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Service cost	1,258,277	1,001,137
Interest expense of defined benefit obligation	1,857,639	1,607,964
Interest income on plan assets	(1,420,303)	(1,374,452)
Net gratuity cost	**1,695,613**	**1,234,649**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

(D) Amount recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Actuarial gain/ (losses)	702,646	(2,694,772)
Total	**702,646**	**(2,694,772)**

(E) Principal actuarial assumptions in respect of provision for gratuity as under:

Economic Assumptions	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Discount rate	7.10%	7.86%
Expected rate of increase in salary	5%	5%

Demographic Assumptions	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality Table	IALM (2006-08) Ultimate	IALM (2006-08) Ultimate
Withdrawal rates	2%	2%

(F) The quantitative sensitivity analysis on net liability recognised on account of change in significant assumptions:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Discount Rate		
0.50% increase	(997,832)	(1,009,246)
0.50% decrease	1,059,699	1,009.246
Future Salary increase		
0.50% increase	1,010,381	1,009,246
0.50% decrease	(960,566)	(1,009,246)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant.

b) Other long-term benefits (Compensated absences):

An actuarial valuation of compensated absence has been carried out by an independent actuary on the basis of the following assumptions:

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Assumptions	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Discount rate	7.20%	8.15%
Salary escalation rates	5.00%	5.00%

The defined benefit obligation of compensated absences in respect of employees of the Company as at 31 March 2017 amounts to Rs. 2,202,425 (previous year Rs. 1,749,712).

c) Defined contribution plan - Contribution to provident fund

Defined Contribution Plan	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Contribution to provident fund (excluding administration and EDLI charges)	4,108,704	4,023,853

38. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondences with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information available with the management there are no amounts payable to micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2017.

39. Details of stores and spares consumed (indigenous):

Particulars	Consumption			
	For the year ended 31 March 2017		For the year ended 31 March 2016	
	Value	% of consumption	Value	% of consumption
Indigenous	5,365,509	100	4,870,619	100

40. Financial Risk Management

The principal financial assets of the Company include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The principal financial liabilities of the Company, include borrowings, trade and other payables and the main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the day to day operations of the Company.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.

This note explains the risks which the Company is exposed to and policies and framework adopted by the Company to manage these risks:

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

a) 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 prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and investment risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's operations does not give rise to any foreign currency risk exposure. Hence no disclosure is made in the financial statements.

(ii) Investment risk

The Company has made investments in Government certificates (National Saving Certificate and Vikas Certificates) which are not exposed to any investment risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates, which are included in interest bearing borrowings in these financial statements.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instrument is at its fair value:

Particulars	**Carrying Amount**		
Variable rate instruments	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Long-term borrowings	158,107,359	172,500,000	150,000,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	31,586,735	28,750,000	30,000,000

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. A change of 100 basis points in interest rates for variable rate instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss for the below years by the amounts shown below. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

J. B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Increase/ (decrease) in 100 basis point	1,889,388	1,403,253	14,795

b) Liquidity risk

The financial liabilities of the Company include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds to meet the financial liabilities using a liquidity planning tool.

The below is the detail of contractual maturities of the financial liabilities of the Company at the end of each reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Long-term borrowings including current maturity of long-term debts (Carrying amount)	189,694,094	201,250,000	180,000,000
Contractual cash flows of long-term borrowings	235,652,658	283,885,288	268,992,740
0 - 3 months	9,063,693	12,694,582	10,832,671
3 - 12 months	34,410,924	37,431,122	32,708,219
1 - 2 years	43,566,363	47,112,901	40,393,973
2 - 5 years	115,315,086	121,789,007	105,005,959
More than 5 years	33,296,292	64,857,676	80,681,918
Trade payables (carrying amount)	37,901,168	3,5845,893	23,329,871
Contractual cash flows of trade payables	37,901,168	3,5845,893	23,329,871
0 - 3 months	37,901,168	3,5845,893	23,329,871
3 - 12 months	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-
2 - 5 years	-	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (carrying amount)	15,239,817	15,659,706	27,593,833
Contractual cash flows of other financial liabilities	15,239,817	15,659,706	27,593,833
0 - 3 months	15,239,817	15,659,706	27,593,833
3 - 12 months	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-
2 - 5 years	-	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-	-

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables which are typically unsecured. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies. The Company's credit risk in case of all other financial instruments is negligible.

The Company assesses the creditworthiness of the customers internally to whom goods are sold on credit terms in the normal course of business.

The entire revenue appearing in the financial statements is generated from a single customer. Further, as the Company is dealing with a single customer, the impairment analysis is performed for the debtors that are past due at the end of each reporting date. The Company does not have any receivables that are past due and accordingly no allowance for doubtful debts had been considered.

d) Capital management

The capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's gearing ratio was as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Borrowings (A)	189,694,094	201,250,000	180,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents (B)	(1,734,284)	(3,697,068)	(10,973,316)
Net debt (C) = (A-B)	187,959,810	197,552,932	169,026,684
Total equity (D)	42,574,030	37,319,619	40,995,180
Capital and Net debt (E) = (C + D)	230,533,840	234,872,551	210,021,864
Gearing ratio (F) = A / D	82%	84%	80%

There were no changes in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015.

All amounts are in Indian Rupees (unless otherwise stated)

40 Disclosures of Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

As at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total Fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Financial Assets:							
Investments	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Other financial non-current assets	3,924,974	-	-	-	-	3,924,974	3,924,974
Trade receivables	64,672,168	-	-	-	-	64,672,168	64,672,168
Cash and cash equivalents	1,734,284	-	-	-	-	1,734,284	1,734,284
Other financial current assets	886,391	-	-	-	-	886,891	886,891
Total	**71,244,317**	-	-	-	-	**71,244,317**	**71,244,317**
Financial Liabilities:							
Long term borrowings	158,107,359	-	-	-	-	158,107,359	158,107,359
Trade payables	39,673,088	-	-	-	-	39,673,088	39,673,088
Other financial current liabilities	46,826,552	-	-	-	-	46,826,552	46,826,552
Total	**244,606,999**	-	-	-	-	**244,606,999**	**244,606,999**

As at 31 March 2016

Particulars	Amortized cost	At fair value through profit or loss		At fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total Fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Financial Assets.							
Investments	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Other financial non-current assets	3,315,474	-	-	-	-	3,315,474	3,315,474
Trade receivables	41,695,369	-	-	-	-	41,695,369	41,695,369
Cash and cash equivalents	3,679,068	-	-	-	-	3,679,068	3,679,068
Other financial current assets	3,729,931	-	-	-	-	3,729,931	3,729,931
Total	**52,445,842**	-	-	-	-	**52,445,842**	**52,445,842**
Financial Liabilities:							
Long term borrowings	172,500,000	-	-	-	-	172,500,000	172,500,000
Trade Payables	35,845,893	-	-	-	-	35,845,893	35,845,893
Other financial current liabilities	44,409,706	-	-	-	-	44,409,706	44,409,706
Total	**252,755,599**	-	-	-	-	**252,755,599**	**252,755,599**

As at 1 April 2015

Particulars	Amortized cost	At fair value through profit or		At fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total Fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Financial Assets:							
Investments	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Other financial non-current assets	3,266,656	-	-	-	-	3,266,656	3,266,656
Trade receivables	23,924,891	-	-	-	-	23,924,891	23,924,891
Cash and cash equivalents	3,679,068	-	-	-	-	3,679,068	3,679,058
Other financial current assets	3,729,931	-	-	-	-	3,729,931	3,729,931
Total	**34,626,546**	-	-	-	-	**34,626,546**	**34,626,546**
Financial Liabilities:							
Long term borrowings	150,000,000	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	150,000,000
Trade payables	23,329,871	-	-	-	-	23,329,871	23,329,871
Other financial current liabilities	57,593,833	-	-	-	-	57,593,833	57,593,833
Total	**230,923,704**	-	-	-	-	**230,923,704**	**230,923,704**

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

Sd/-
Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J.B. Mangharam Foods Private Limited

Sd/-
Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN : 03460249

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017

Sd/-
Venktaraman Natrajan
Director
DIN : 05220857

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 May 2017