Jain Farm Fresh Foods Ltd.

Audited Standalone Financial Statement

Financial Year 2016-17

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (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") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls and ensuring their operating effectiveness and the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit.

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

We conducted our audit 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements read with Note 2.1(i) thereto comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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, we give our separate Report in "Annexure 2".

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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements – Refer Note 27 on Contingent Liabilities to the financial statements;

(ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 33 to the financial statements;

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

(iv) The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on audit procedures and relying on Management representation, 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 no. 38 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements).

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W /W100048

Sumant M. Sakhardande

Partner

Membership No. 034828

Jalgaon

May 23, 2017

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017]

(i)

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

(b) During the year, the fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management and as informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties recorded as fixed assets in the books of account of the Company are held in the name of the Company except for the details given below.

₹ in million

Land/ Building	**Total number of cases**	**Leasehold/ Freehold**	**Gross Block as on March 31, 2017**	**Net Block as on March 31, 2017**
Building	43	Building and godown	1,354.08	1,277.76
Free hold land	27	Free hold land	2,055.91	2,055.91

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification carried out during the year.

(iii) As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii)(a), 3 (iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of products where the maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.

(vii)

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the dues outstanding with respect to, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, customs duty, excise duty on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount ₹ in million	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act, 1994	Excise duty	42.37	FY 2010–12, 2012-15, 2014-15	Joint Commissioner /Commissioner
		25.87	FY 2010–12, 2012-13	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposed for which the loans were obtained.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.

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

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year.

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

For **Haribhakti & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande

Partner

Membership No. 034828

Jalgaon

May 23, 2017

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited ("the Company") on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017]

Para 1 - Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Para 2 - 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 ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Para 3 - Auditors' 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Para 4 - 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 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Para 5 - 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.

Para 6- 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 March 31, 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 ICAI.

For **Haribhakti & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Sumant Sakhardande

Partner

Membership No. 034828

Jalgaon

May 23, 2017

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at, 31-March-2017	As at, 31-March-2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3	8,192.50	8,319.04
Capital work-in-progress	3	225.34	82.41
Intangible assets	4	3.07	3.79
Investments in subsidiary	5	929.33	878.93
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	6[d]	259.35	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6[e]	27.10	24.44
Other non-current assets	7	205.46	0.70
Total non-current assets		**9,842.15**	**9,309.31**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	5,406.32	3,788.04
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6[a]	-	350.00
(ii) Trade receivables	6[b]	1,731.01	1,159.34
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6[c] (i)	11.60	1,438.09
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6[c] (ii)	213.22	-
(v) Loans	6[d]	9.41	14.23
(vi) Other financial assets	6[e]	91.05	0.17
Other current assets	7	724.26	349.64
Total current assets		**8,186.87**	**7,099.51**
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,029.02**	**16,408.82**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	280.03	280.03
Other equity	10	9,499.82	8,939.78
Total Equity		**9,779.85**	**9,219.81**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11[a]	1,382.26	1,312.97
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11[b]	202.67	232.79
Provisions	12	47.06	14.37
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	1,079.43	1,008.04
Total non-current liabilities		**2,711.42**	**2,568.17**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11[a]	1,175.58	-
(ii) Trade payables	11[c]	3,045.23	2,089.24
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11[b]	240.36	1,518.18
Provisions	12	24.15	14.53
Current tax liabilities (net)	14	93.09	0.27
Other current liabilities	15	959.34	998.62
Total current liabilities		**5,537.75**	**4,620.84**
Total liabilities		**8,249.17**	**7,189.01**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,029.02**	**16,408.82**
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 39

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Anil B. Jain
Chairman

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
CFO & Director

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	March 31, 2017	April 7, 2015 to March 31, 2016
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	16	8,098.08	3.33
Other income	17	171.57	0.23
Total income		**8,269.65**	**3.56**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade	18	5,053.15	3,293.10
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progres	19	(1,529.45)	(3,291.85)
Excise duty on sales		158.21	-
Employee benefits expense	20	513.61	0.89
Finance costs	22	477.39	0.31
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	516.51	-
Other expenses	21	2,233.44	11.33
Total expenses		**7,422.86**	**13.78**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**846.79**	**(10.22)**
Income tax expense	23		
Current tax		180.12	0.27
Deferred tax expense / (income)		80.47	(35.20)
Total tax expense / (income)		**260.59**	**(34.93)**
Profit after tax		**586.20**	**24.71**
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan gratuity obligation gain / (loss	25	(26.25)	-
- Income tax relating to the above items	23	9.08	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(17.17)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**569.03**	**24.71**
Earnings per equity share (face value₹ 10/-)			
Basic and Diluted		**19.48**	**15.41**
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 39)

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Anil B. Jain
Chairman

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
CFO & Director

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit /(Loss) before tax	846.79	(10.22)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	516.51	-
Loss on asset sale/ discarded	15.40	-
Finance costs	477.39	0.31
Unrealised forex (gain) / loss	(8.44)	
Interest income	(10.65)	(0.17)
Share issue expenses	-	10.72
Provision for gratuity & leave encashmen	16.06	0.01
Corporate guarantee commission	(14.03)	-
Irrecoverable claims & bad debts & bad advance	1.95	-
Provisions for bad & doubtful debts	4.78	-
Fair value changes of derivative	(66.49)	-
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(19.00)	-
Provisions no longer required written back	(11.33)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,748.94**	**0.65**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivable	(577.35)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(1,618.28)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and other financial assets	(446.48)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	955.72	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(153.31)	416.79
Cash generated from operations	**(90.76)**	**417.44**
Income tax paid	(100.29)	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	**(191.05)**	**417.44**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP & capital advance	(587.26)	(38.08)
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary	-	(878.93)
Loan to Subsidiary	(343.40)	-
Investment in mutual funds	369.00	(350.00)
Interest income	10.57	-
Margin money and investment in fixed deposits	(213.22)	-
Consideration for business purchase	(1,263.05)	(5,534.54)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(2,027.36)**	**(6,801.55)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issue of Equity Shares and Issue expenses	(8.99)	6,213.37
Proceeds from Compulsory convertible debenture	-	1,608.83
Interest Paid	(394.89)	-
Increase/(decrease) in working capital borrowings (net	1,195.80	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**791.92**	**7,822.20**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(1,426.49)	1,438.09
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	1,438.09	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year(refer note no 6 [c] (i))	**11.60**	**1,438.09**
Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	10.55	436.89
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 Months	-	1,000.00
Cash on hand	1.05	1.20
Total	**11.60**	**1,438.09**

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 39)

Explanatory notes to Statements of Cash Flows

1 Statement of Cash-flows is prepared in accordance with IND-AS7 as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

2 In Part A of the Cash Flow Statement, figures in brackets indicates deduction made from the net profit for deriving the net cash flow from operating activities. In Part B and Part C, figures in brackets indicate cash outflows

3 The net profit / loss arising due to conversion of current assets / current liabilities, receivable / payable in foreign currency is furnished under the head "Unrealized forex exchange (gain) / loss

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande	Jeetmal Taparia	Anil B. Jain	Sunil Deshpande	Manoj Lodha
Membership No.034828	Company Secretary	Chairman	Managing Director	CFO & Director
Partner				
Place:Jalgaon				Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017				Date: 23-May-2017

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note	Amount
As at April 7, 2015		**0.50**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	9	279.53
As at March 31, 2016		**280.03**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	9	-
As at March 31, 2017		**280.03**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Attributable to owners			
		Reserves and Surplus			Total
		Securities premium reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 7, 2015					-
Profit for the year		-	-	24.71	24.71
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**24.71**	**24.71**
Transactions with owners of Company					-
- Capital reserve created on business purchase	10(i)	-	2,907.63	-	2,907.63
- Premium on issue of equity shares	10(ii)	6,047.25	-	-	6,047.25
- Share issue expenses	10(ii)	(39.81)	-	-	(39.81)
Balance at March 31, 2016		**6,007.44**	**2,907.63**	**24.71**	**8,939.78**
Profit for the year		-	-	586.20	586.20
Other comprehensive income on OCI					
- Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan gratuity obligation gain / (loss) (net of tax)	10(iii)	-	-	(17.17)	(17.17)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**569.03**	**569.03**
Transactions with owners of Company		-	-	-	-
- Equity share expenses	10(ii)	(8.99)	-	-	(8.99)
Balance at March 31, 2017		**5,998.45**	**2,907.63**	**593.74**	**9,499.82**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 39)

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Anil B. Jain
Chairman

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
CFO & Director

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

1. Company overview

Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Jain Food Park, Gat No. 139/2, Jain Valley, Shirsoli, Jalgaon (425 001), Maharashtra, India. The Company was incorporated on 7th April 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013. The company is subsidiary of Jain Irrigation Systems Limited ("JISL", Parent Company", "the Holding Company"). The Company is one of the world's largest fruits and vegetable processers. It is one of the largest mango processor and among the top global onion dehydrators with capabilities to manage different processes such as aseptic, dehydration, IQF and reduced moisture frozen for various products across multiple geographies. It has multiple manufacturing and packaging plants across the globe, including India, UK and US.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation:

(i) Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards as per Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) (referred to as "Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP"), notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS, hence Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. Refer note 35 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 23rd May 2017.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupee (₹). All figures appearing in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest ten thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

The financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following items:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair value; and

- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates, judgements, assumptions affect application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenditure, contingent liabilities etc.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and changes are made as management becomes aware of changes in the circumstances surrounding the estimates. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Wherever possible, detailed information about each of the critical estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Refer note 25
- Impairment of financial assets such as trade receivables – Refer note 33
- Estimated fair value of derivative embedded in host contract of compulsorily convertible debentures – Refer note 32
- Estimation of tax expense and liability – Refer note 23, 13 & 14
- Revenue recognition

2.2 Current versus non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in its Balance Sheet based on current versus non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:
a) Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trade,
c) Expected to be realized on demand or within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:
a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trade,
c) it is due to be settled on demand or within twelve months after the reporting period, and
d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.3 Foreign currencies

(i) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss as either profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income and expenses accordingly.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”).

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company’s activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates and are measured net of sales tax, value added taxes (VAT). The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales contract.

(b) Rendering of services

In contract involving rendering of services, revenue is recognised in profit or loss in the proportion of the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date and are measured net of works contract taxes (WCT) and service tax.

(c) Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the EIR method or proportionate basis. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.5 Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the related assets and presented within other income.

2.6 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current year’s taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax comprises of expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income/loss for the year or any adjustment or receivable in respect of previous year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the Balance Sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting date and are expected to apply to the Company when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits (Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement) only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, unused losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable or no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

2.7 Leases

At the inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At the inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for the other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of the lease or on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.8 Business combinations

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Company accounts for the business combinations (except common control business transactions) using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combinations as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amount related to the settlement of pre-existing relationship with the acquiree. Such amount are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured subsequently and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and change in the fair value if the contingent consideration are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

If a business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the group (referred as common control business combinations) are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved and they appear in financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the carrying value of identifiable assets acquired (net of liabilities assumed) by the Company is transferred to capital reserve.

2.9 Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non- financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting year.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet include cash on hand, cheques on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and overdrawn bank balances.

2.11 Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax 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 are segregated.

2.12 Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory arrived on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Materials in transit are valued at cost to date. Finished goods at factory premises and depots are valued at inclusive of excise duty.

2.13 Financial assets

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is

- To hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both

- collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

- contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely consisting of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

Debt instruments at Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Fair Value through Profit or Loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. After initial measurement, any fair value changes including any interest income, foreign exchange gain and losses, impairment losses and other net gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

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

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognised and accumulated in OCI are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the ‘simplified approach’ at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets such as debt securities and bank balances, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

2.14 Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost as per Ind AS 27. Except where investments accounted for at cost shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

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

2.16 Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible debentures denominated in INR that can be converted to equity shares at the option of the holder within prescribed timelines, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequently.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset). In case of conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

2.17 Derivatives and hedging activities

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts, interest rate and principal only swaps to mitigate risk of changes in exchange and interest rates. The counterparty for these contracts is generally banks.

(i) Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting:

The Company designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions and variable interest rate risk associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges).

The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

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

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income / expenses.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

(ii) Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss and are included in other income / expenses. Assets/liabilities are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(iii) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

2.18 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.19 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost / deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated attributable costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement profit or loss as other income / expenses.

(ii) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro rata basis using straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the fixed assets taking into consideration their estimated residual values. All the assets have been provided depreciation based on life of assets in line with rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Act on Straight Line Method except green house, shades and poly houses depreciated at 10% per annum. The Management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Significant components of assets having a life shorter than the main asset, if any is depreciated over the shorter life. Depreciation on additions to assets or on sale / disposal of assets is calculated from the beginning of the month of such addition or up to the month of such sale / scrapped, as the case may be.

The following table represents the useful lives of the fixed assets:

Class of asset	Life of the asset
Buildings	5 - 60 years
Green / poly houses	10 years
Plant and equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	1 - 10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

2.20 Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Separately acquired intangible assets are stated initially at acquisition cost Intangible assets have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Costs associated with maintaining software's is recognised as an expense as incurred. Product development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets if, and only if, technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the asset and the costs can be measured reliably.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the product development costs include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised product development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the useful life as estimated by the management.

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria as given above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

(ii) Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Class of asset	Life of the asset
Computer software	6 years
Technical know-how	5 years

2.21 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income /expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and transactions costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investment Income earned on the temporary investment of funds of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

2.23 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

2.24 Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund."

Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plan

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

2.25 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.26 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company;

- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares."

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land (ii)	Buildings (iv)	Green / poly houses	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work In Progress (v,vii)
Year ended March 31, 2016									
Gross Carrying Amount									
Carrying amount as at April 7, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition including acquired under business purchase (Refer note (i))	3,192.89	2,314.92	1.35	2,796.68	1.23	4.24	7.73	8,319.04	82.41
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**3,192.89**	**2,314.92**	**1.35**	**2,796.68**	**1.23**	**4.24**	**7.73**	**8,319.04**	**82.41**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any									
As at April 7, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2016	**3,192.89**	**2,314.92**	**1.35**	**2,796.68**	**1.23**	**4.24**	**7.73**	**8,319.04**	**82.41**
Year ended March 31, 2017									
Gross Carrying Amount									
Carrying amount as at April 1, 2016	3,192.89	2,314.92	1.35	2,796.68	1.23	4.24	7.73	8,319.04	82.41
Additions	1.11	95.97	-	299.94	-	1.16	5.58	403.76	323.73
Transfer to Fixed Assets								-	(180.80)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(21.67)	-	-	-	(21.67)	-
At March 31, 2017	**3,194.00**	**2,410.89**	**1.35**	**3,074.95**	**1.23**	**5.40**	**13.31**	**8,701.13**	**225.34**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any									
As at April 1, 2016								-	-
Charge for the year	-	143.49	0.03	368.50	0.11	0.92	1.88	514.93	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(6.30)	-	-	-	(6.30)	-
At March 31, 2017	**-**	**143.49**	**0.03**	**362.20**	**0.11**	**0.92**	**1.88**	**508.63**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2017	**3,194.00**	**2,267.40**	**1.32**	**2,712.75**	**1.12**	**4.48**	**11.43**	**8,192.50**	**225.34**

Notes:

(i) During FY 2015-16, assets & liabilities of the Company are acquired from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.(JISL) under Business Transfer Agreement dated 19th February 2016 ("BTA") for lumpsum consideration. (refer note 31). During IND AS transition, JISL has fair valued & restated property, plant & equipment accordingly, the Company has recorded property, plant & equipment received persuant to slump sale at revised carrying value

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) As on 31-Mar-2017, above schedule includes freehold land bearing Gat Nos. 139/1 to 139/10, 139/17, 139/34 to 139/48 and 139/50 situated at Jalgaon. The approval of the Revenue Department, Government of Maharashtra (GOM) for transfer the aforesaid properties in the name of Company has been applied for and is still awaited, upon receipt of which approval necessary entries in the land register records will be made by relevant Governmental Authority to record the Company as the transferee of the said properties and upon such entries being made the said properties and all right, title and interest therein shall stand vested, conveyed and transferred to the Company. The proposal of change in the name is recommended by Jalgaon Collector and Nasik Divisional level and awaiting final approval from GOM, Mumbai. In the meanwhile, the Company has entered into a Leave and License Agreement dated 25th March 2016 with Parent, until legal transfer of the said properties to the Company as aforesaid.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment provided as security

Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment provided as security by the Company are as follow

	31-Mar-17
Freehold Land	561.94
Buildings	984.44
Green / poly houses	1.32
Plant and equipment	626.24
Furniture and fixtures	0.27
Office equipment	0.89
Vehicles	6.39
	2,181.49

In addition to above, certain property, plant, equipments are also provided as security on a parri-passu basis to working capital lende

(iv) Fixed assets addition during the year includes cost of self constructed assets amounting to ₹ 35.74 (PY ₹ Nil)

(v) Addition in capital work in progress during the year includes cost of self constructed assets amounting to ₹ 58.89 (PY ₹ Nil)

(vi) Contractual obligations
Refer note 28 for disclosures of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipmen

(vii) Capital work-in-progress
Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of factory buildings and plant and machinery at various location

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

4 **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Computer Software	Technical Knowhow	Total
Gross Carrying Amount			
Carrying amount as at April 7, 2015	-	-	-
Additions including acquired under business purchase (Refer note 31	0.65	3.14	3.79
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**0.65**	**3.14**	**3.79**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if an			
As at April 7, 2015	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2016	**0.65**	**3.14**	**3.79**
Year ended March 31, 2017			
Gross Carrying Amount			
Carrying amount as at April 1, 2016	0.65	3.14	3.79
Additions	0.86	-	0.86
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**1.51**	**3.14**	**4.65**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if an			
As at April 1, 2016			
Charge for the year	0.30	1.28	1.58
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**0.30**	**1.28**	**1.58**
Net Block at March 31, 2017	**1.21**	**1.86**	**3.07**

5 **INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES**

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary (unquoted) (fully paid-up		
- Jain International Foods Ltd., UK.	929.33	878.93
(6,338,128 ordinary Shares of GBP 1 each)		
Total	**929.33**	**878.93**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereo	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	929.33	878.93
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investment	-	-

(i) Information of Subsidiaries as required by Ind AS 27

Subsidiaries	Direct / Step down	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest as on 31-Mar-17 %	31-Mar-16 %
Jain International Foods Limited (Erst. SQF 2009 Ltd.)	Direct	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Jain America Foods, Inc. (Formerly Jain (Americas) Inc. USA	Stepdown	United States of America	100.00	100.00
Cascade Specialties Inc., USA	Stepdown	United States of America	100.00	100.00
Jain Irrigation Holdings Inc., USA	Stepdown	United States of America	100.00	100.00
JIIO, USA (Formerly Jain Irrigation Inc. USA)	Stepdown	United States of America	100.00	100.00
Sleaford Food Group Ltd., UK	Stepdown	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd., UK	Stepdown	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Arnolds Quick Dried Foods Ltd., UK	Stepdown	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

6[a] CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	Nos	**Amount**	**Nos**	**Amount**
Reliance Liquid Fund	-	-	166,691	350.00
	-	**-**	**166,691**	**350.00**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereo		-		350.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investment		-		-

6[b] TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Dues from subsidiaries	668.44	224.42
Due from other trade receivables	1,079.63	947.20
Less: Impairment allowance	(17.06)	(12.28)
Total	**1,731.01**	**1,159.34**
Current portion	1,731.01	1,159.34
Non-current portion	-	-

Break-up of security details

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	1,731.01	1,159.34
Unsecured, considered doubtful	17.06	12.28
Sub-total	1,748.07	1,171.62
Less: Impairment allowance	(17.06)	(12.28)
Total	**1,731.01**	**1,159.34**

Trade receivables stated above are charged on a first pari-passu basis between working capital lende

As at 31-March-2016 & 31-March-2017, no trade and other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

6[c] (i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balances with banks in current accounts	10.55	436.89
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 Month	-	1,000.00
Cash on hand	1.05	1.20
Total	**11.60**	**1,438.09**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of reporting period and prior period

6[c] (ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balances with banks		
Balances with banks in margin account	211.28	-
Fixed deposits with maturity more than 3 Months but less than 1 Yea	1.94	-
	213.22	**-**

6[d] LOANS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-Current		
Loans to related parties (Refer note (i))	259.35	-
Total	**259.35**	**-**
Current		
Loans to Employees	9.41	14.23
Total	**9.41**	**14.23**

(i) Loans to related parties are disclosed as part of note 29- Related party transaction along with other related parties transaction.

6[e] OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-Current		
Security deposits		
- To related parties	-	-
- To others (Refer note (i))	27.10	24.44
Total	**27.10**	**24.44**
Current		
Derivative assets	17.36	-
Interest receivable	0.25	0.17
Current portion of loans to related parties	73.44	-
Total	**91.05**	**0.17**

(i) Security deposits primarily include security deposits given towards rented premises, warehouses and electricity depos

7 OTHER ASSETS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current		
Capital advances	150.75	0.70
Prepaid expenses	52.85	-
Incentive receivables	1.86	-
Total	**205.46**	**0.70**
Current		
Advance to suppliers	343.84	45.75
Prepaid expenses	67.05	106.07
Balance with excise, customs and sales tax authorities	88.50	31.03
Claims receivables	2.10	-
Incentive receivables	219.59	165.80
Employee advances	2.52	0.99
Others	0.66	-
Total	**724.26**	**349.64**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

8 INVENTORIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(at lower of cost or net realizable value)		
Raw materials	368.96	243.63
Stores and consumables	182.61	252.56
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	4,854.75	3,291.85
Total	**5,406.32**	**3,788.04**
Included in inventories goods in transit as follows		
Raw materials	4.57	0.39
Stores, spares and consumables	3.38	-
Finished goods	26.07	-
Total	**34.02**	**0.39**

Inventories stated above are hypothecated on a first pari-passu charge basis between working capital lenders

9 SHARE CAPITAL

[a] Authorised share capital

	Equity shares of ₹10 each	
	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 7, 2015	1,000,000	10.00
Increase during the year	30,000,000	300.00
As at 31-Mar-2016	**31,000,000**	**310.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31-Mar-2017	**31,000,000**	**310.00**

Terms / rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. They have right to receive dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, right to receive annual report and other quarterly/halfyearly/annuallyreports/notices and right to get new shares proportionately in case of issuance of additional shares by the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Equity Shares held by the Shareholders. The Company has a first and paramount lien upon all the Ordinary Equity Shares

[b] Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital

	Equity shares of ₹10/- each	
	No. of shares	Amount
As at Apr 7, 2015		
Opening	50,000.00	0.50
Issued during the year	27,953,089	279.53
As at 31-Mar-2016	**28,003,089**	**280.03**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31-Mar-2017	**28,003,089**	**280.03**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

[c] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Equity shares of (face value:₹ 10/- each)

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	No. of shares	% of total equity shares	No. of shares	% of total equity shares
Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	22,865,487	81.65%	22,865,487	81.65%
Mandala Primerose Co-Investment Ltd	3,132,596	11.19%	3,132,596	11.19%
Jain Processed Foods Trading & Investment Private Ltd	2,005,000	7.16%	2,005,000	7.16%

Pursuant to right issue, the Company has issued 20,000,000 Shares at ₹ 10/- each on March 4, 2016 and pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 14, 2016 and March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the Company on March 15, 2016 has issued and allotted 1,141,017 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each and on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,679,476 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each at ₹ 770.365/- each to Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the Company on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,132,596 equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- each at ₹ 770.365/- each and 2,088,397 compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 770.365/- each to Mandala Primrose Co-investment Limited. Till conversion, CCDs shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per annum. In terms of the investment agreements, CCDs shall be converted into 1,007,865 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are met or 2,088,397 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are not met. Whether the adjustment conditions are met or not, conversion will be decided within 60 months from the date of issue of CCD.

10 RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Capital reserve	2,907.63	2,907.63
Capital redemption reserve		-
Securities premium reserve	5,998.45	6,007.44
Retained earnings	593.74	24.71
Total	**9,499.82**	**8,939.78**

(i) Capital Reserve

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	2,907.63	-
Reserve created on business purchase	-	2,907.63
Balance at the end of the year	**2,907.63**	**2,907.63**

Capital reserve is created due to purchase of Indian food business from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. in FY 2015-16

The Business purchase from Jain Irrigation Systems Limited to Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has been accounted for purchase for lumpsum consideration under the previous GAAP. The purchase of the food business under Ind AS is considered as as a business combination and hence the same has been restated using common control transaction principles laid down under Ind AS 103, Business Combinations.During transition to IND AS, Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has restated Property plant equipments. Accordingly, the value of assets and liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities) acquired have been recorded at the restated carrying value of the JISL and the difference between the Consideration and the carrying values has been recorded as capital reserve

(ii) Securities premium reserve

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	6,007.44	-
Premium on issue of equity shares	-	6,047.25
Less: Equity share issue expense	(8.99)	(39.81)
Balance at the end of the year	**5,998.45**	**6,007.44**

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the act.

(iii) Retained earnings

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	24.71	-
Add: Net profit for the year	586.20	24.71
Add: Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earning		
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit gratuity obligation (net of tax	(17.17)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**593.74**	**24.71**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

11[a] BORROWINGS

NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	Security and terms of repayment	Coupon / Interest rate	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Unsecured				
Compulsory convertible debentures (CCD)	See note (i)	1% p.a.	1,382.26	1,312.97
Non-current borrowings			**1,382.26**	**1,312.97**
Balance at the beginning of the year			1,312.97	-
Liability portion on issue of CCD			-	1,376.05
Less: Issue expenses attributable to CCD			-	(63.38)
Add: Interest expenses (net of payments)			69.38	0.30
Less: Paid during the year			(0.09)	-
Balance at the end of the year			**1,382.26**	**1,312.97**

(i) Convertible debentures

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the Company on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,132,596 equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- each at ₹ 770.365/- each and 2,088,397 compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 770.365/- each to Mandala Primrose Co-investment Limited. Till conversion, CCDs shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per annum. In terms of the investment agreements, CCDs shall be converted into 1,007,865 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are met or 2,088,397 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are not met. Whether the adjustemnt conditions are met or not, conversion will be decided within 60 months from the date of issue of CCD.

CURRENT BORROWINGS

	Security	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(i) Loans repayable on demand			
- From Banks (Secured)			
Cash credit accounts	Secured against a floating charge on entire trade receivables and inventories & second charge on certain fixed assets	387.56	-
Export packing credit		788.02	-
Total		**1,175.58**	**-**

11[b] OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current		
Derivative liabilities (Refer note 32(D))	166.30	232.79
Financial guarantees	36.37	-
Total	**202.67**	**232.79**
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.13	-
Capital creditors	139.00	28.63
Payable against business purchase	-	1,263.05
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	38.74	179.47
Liabilities towards employee benefits	61.55	47.03
Security deposits	0.94	-
Total	**240.36**	**1,518.18**

11[c] TRADE PAYABLES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer note 30)	27.97	-
Dues to subsidiaries	-	0.45
Dues to others	3,017.26	2,088.79
Total	**3,045.23**	**2,089.24**

Trade payables to related parties are disclosed as part of note 29- Related party transaction along with other related parties transaction.

12 PROVISIONS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 25)	27.83	3.98
(ii) Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	19.23	10.39
Total	**47.06**	**14.37**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 25)	21.8	13.65
(ii) Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	2.35	0.88
Total	**24.15**	**14.53**

13 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Movement for the period ended March 31, 2016

	1-Apr-15	Recognised in			Acquired on Business Purchase	31-Mar-16
		Profit or loss	OCI	Equity		
Property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	1,043.24	1,043.24
Others		(35.20)	-	-	-	(35.20)
Total	**-**	**(35.20)**	**-**	**-**	**1,043.24**	**1,008.04**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Movement for the period ended March 31, 2017

	1-Apr-16	Recognised in Profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in Equity	31-Mar-17
Property, plant and equipment	1,043.24	88.37	-	-	1,131.61
Disallowance under section 43B of the IT Act, 1961	-	(19.04)	(9.08)	-	(28.12)
Fair valuation of Derivative/ Guarantees	-	31.28	-	-	31.28
Provision for Doubtful debts	-	(1.65)	-	-	(1.65)
Others	(35.20)	9.05	-	-	(26.15)
Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	**1,008.04**	**108.01**	**(9.08)**	**-**	**1,106.97**
Minimum Alternate tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	-	(27.54)	-	-	(27.54)
Net tax Liabilties/ (Assets)	**1,008.04**	**80.47**	**(9.08)**	**-**	**1,079.43**

14 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Opening balance	0.27	-
Add: Current tax for the year	180.11	0.27
Add: Interest on Current tax	12.99	-
Less: Taxes paid	(100.28)	-
Total	**93.09**	**0.27**

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Advances from customers	736.08	884.34
Excise duty on year end finished goods	92.63	85.25
Statutory liabilities	80.15	0.13
Deferred income	50.48	28.90
Total	**959.34**	**998.62**

* includes provision for sales return and grant towards capital goods

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Revenue from sale of products (including excise duty)		
- Domestic sales	3,351.46	1.32
- Export sales	4,618.85	-
Less: Sales return	(156.39)	-
Less: Trade, other discounts and allowances	(0.31)	-
	7,813.61	**1.32**
Revenue from rendering services		
- Domestic services	38.46	2.01
	38.46	**2.01**
Other operating income		
- Incentives & assistance (Refer note (i) below)	212.72	-
- Sale of Scrap	21.40	-
- Sundry balances appropriated	0.05	-
- Provisions no longer required written back	11.28	-
- Miscellaneous income	0.56	-
	246.01	**-**
Total	**8,098.08**	**3.33**

(i) Detail of government grants: Government Grant are related to investment in Jalgaon and grant is in the form of exemption from electricity duty, stamp duty and to receive an industrial promotional subsidy. Further it also includes savings in import duty on procurement of capital goods and ex incentives under MEIS scheme.

17 OTHER INCOME

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Other non-operating income		
Interest on deposits and others	10.65	0.17
Profit on sale of investments (net)	19.00	-
Foreign exchange gain	61.40	0.06
Gain on fair valuation of derivative	66.49	-
Corporate Guarantee commission	14.03	-
Total	**171.57**	**0.23**

18 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED AND PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(a) Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	243.63	-
Add: purchases	5,178.48	243.63
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	368.96	243.63
Total	**5,053.15**	**-**
(b) Purchase of finished goods (includes goods on business purchas	-	3,293.10
	5,053.15	**3,293.10**

19 CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Inventory at the end of the year		
- Finished goods (excludes material in transit)	4,828.68	3,291.85
- Work-in-progress	-	-
	4,828.68	**3,291.85**
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	3,291.85	-
- Work-in-progress	-	-
	3,291.85	**-**
Excise duty related to increase / (decrease) in inventory of finished goods	(7.38)	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in inventories	**(1,529.45)**	**(3,291.85)**

20 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Salaries, wages, bonus etc.	452.09	0.83
Contribution to provident and other funds	41.21	0.05
Gratuity expense (Refer note no 25)	6.48	0.01
Staff welfare expenses	13.83	-
	513.61	**0.89**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

21 OTHER EXPENSES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Consumption of stores, spares and consumable	223.93	0.06
Power and fuel	802.63	-
Project site general exps	3.67	-
Rent	14.48	-
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	19.35	-
- Machinery	51.70	-
- Others	6.84	-
Freight outward	26.80	-
Processing charges	378.16	-
Export selling expenses	254.14	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note 21(a)	1.20	0.11
Legal, professional & consultancy fee	34.29	10.73
Travelling & conveyance expenses	36.28	0.27
Communication expenses	10.55	0.05
Commission and brokerage	0.58	-
Advertisement and sales promotion expense	30.06	-
Irrecoverable claims	1.89	-
Bad debts & bad advances	0.06	-
Provisions for bad & doubtful debts	4.78	-
Donation	10.53	-
Insurance	3.23	-
Rates and taxes	2.00	-
Director's sitting fees	0.23	-
Miscellaneous expenses	316.06	0.11
Total	**2,233.44**	**11.33**

21(a) Payment to auditors *(exclusive of service tax)*

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
As auditor		
- Statutory audit	1.10	0.11
- Tax audit	0.10	-
Total	**1.20**	**0.11**

22 FINANCE COSTS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Interest expenses :		
Interest on term loans	70.59	0.31
Interest on working capital loans	182.87	-
Interest on others	19.92	-
Other borrowing cost :		
Discounting charges and interest	159.66	-
Bank commission and charges	44.35	-
Total	**477.39**	**0.31**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

23 INCOME TAX

[a] Income tax expense is as follows

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Statement of profit and loss		
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the yea	180.12	0.27
Adjustments for current tax of prior perioc	-	-
Total current tax expense	**180.12**	**0.27**
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of tax differenc	80.47	(35.20)
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**80.47**	**(35.20)**
Income tax expense	**260.59**	**(34.93)**
Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to OCI items	-	-
Net loss / (gain) on Remeasurements of defined benefit plar	9.08	-
	9.08	-

[b] Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit computed by applying the Income tax rate

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Profit / (Loss) before tax	846.79	(10.22)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 34.608 % (2015-16: 30.90%)	293.06	(3.16)
Tax effects on amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Share / CCD issue expense	-	(31.77)
Weighted deduction on research and development expenditu	(12.09)	-
Charity and donation	3.64	-
Income not considered for Tax purpos	(3.90)	-
Expenses not allowable for tax purpose	31.28	-
Deductions under chapter VI-A	(51.40)	-
Income tax expense	**260.59**	**(34.93)**

Above workings are based on provisional computation of tax expenses and subject to finalisation including that of tax audit or otherwise in due course

24 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	For the year ended as on	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Depreciation on property, plant and equipmen	514.93	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.58	-
	516.51	-

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

25 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

25(a) Defined Contribution plans

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Group has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Group does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

25(b) Defined Benefit plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. 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. The Company's liabilityis actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The fair value of the plan assets of the trust administered by the Comapny, is deducted from the gross obligation.

(i) Movement of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
7-Apr-15	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.01	-	0.01
Interest expenses (income)	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**0.01**	**-**	**0.01**
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Acquired on slump purchase	43.47	(25.85)	17.62
31-Mar-16	**43.48**	**(25.85)**	**17.63**

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
31-Mar-16	43.48	(25.85)	17.63
Current service cost	5.06	-	5.06
Interest expenses (income)	3.51	(2.09)	1.42
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**8.57**	**(2.09)**	**6.48**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expenses (income)	-	(3.08)	(3.08)
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumption	8.40	-	8.40
Experience (gain)/ losses	20.93	-	20.93
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**29.33**	**(3.08)**	**26.25**
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(0.73)	-	(0.73)
31-Mar-17	**80.65**	**(31.02)**	**49.63**

(ii) Net assets / liabilities

An analysis of net (deficit)/assets is provided below for the Company's principal defined benefit gratuity scheme.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Present value of funded obligations	80.65	43.48
Fair value of plan assets	(31.02)	(25.85)
Deficit of funded plan	**49.63**	**17.63**
Unfunded plans		
Deficit of gratuity plan	**49.63**	**17.63**

(iii) Analysis of plan assets is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Insurer managed funds (%)	100%	100%
Others (%)	0%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

(iv) Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Salary growth (p.a.) (0 to 5 yrs)	7%	6%
Salary growth (p.a.) (6 yrs & above)	4%	4%
Discount rate	7.34%	8.08%
Attrition rates	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-8)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-8)
Mortality rate after employment	N.A	N.A

Notes:

1. Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities for the estimated term of the obligations.

2. Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

3. Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the statistics published by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in weighted principal assumptions is

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Impact on present benefit obligation	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Discount rate - Increase by 0.5%	(3.85)	-
Discount rate- Decrease by 0.5%	4.18	-
Salary growth rate - Increase by 0.5%	4.25	-
Salary growth rate- Decrease by 0.5%	(3.95)	-
Attrition rate - Increase by 0.5%	1.20	-
Attrition rate- Decrease by 0.5%	(1.29)	-

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice it is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The methods and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivityanalysis did not change compared to previous period.

Defined benefit liability and employer contribution:
The company has agreed that it will eliminate the deficit in defined benefit obligation over the next 10 years. Funding levels are monitored annually . The company considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date are significant to eliminate the deficit over the agreed period .

	Less than a year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	Between 5-10 Years	Total
31-Mar-17					
Defined benefit obligations (gratuity)	7.42	6.70	10.78	31.51	**56.41**
31-Mar-16					
Defined benefit obligations (gratuity)	4.72	1.59	7.20	18.18	**31.69**

Further, contribution to defined contribution plan recognised as expense for the year are as under:
a) Employers contribution to Provident fund CY ₹ 9.99 (PY ₹ 0.02) deposited with concerned authority.
b) Employers contribution to Pension scheme CY ₹ 16.36 (PY ₹ 0.03) deposited with concerned authority.
c) Employers contribution to Superannuation fund CY ₹ 10.76 (PY ₹ Nil) managed by a Trust.
d) Employers contribution to ESIC CY ₹ 4.01 (PY ₹ Nil)
e) Employers contribution to State Labour welfare fund CY ₹ 0.09 (PY ₹ Nil)
The net of provision for unfunded leave encashment liability up to March 2017 is₹ 21.58 (PY ₹ 11.27)

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

26 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average of equity shares outstanding during the year.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(a) Basic earning per share	19.48	15.41
(b) Diluted earning per share	19.48	15.41

(c) Reconciliation of earning used in calculating EPS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Basic earning per share		
Profit attributable to the equity share holders of the company used in calculating basic earning per share	586.20	24.71
Diluted earning per share		
Profit attributable to the equity share holders of the company used in calculating diluted earning per share	586.20	24.71

(d) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator in calculating Basic & Diluted EPS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Weighted average number of shares used as denominator	28,003,089	1,597,310
Convertible Bonds	2,088,397	5,722
Weighted average number of shares used as denominator	**30,091,486**	**1,603,032**

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(i) Claims not acknowledged as debts in respect of:		
- Customs and excise duty (paid under protest ₹ 11.07)	79.31	79.31
(ii) Performance guarantees given by the Company's bankers in the normal course of business	1,400.46	-
(iii) Corporate guarantee for security idebtedness of subsidiaries	1,945.16	-
(iv) Export obligation towards duty saved amount under EPCG scheme	13.21	12.56

28 COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for at end of the year but not recognised as liabilities is as follows

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Property, plant and equipment	277.59	12.39

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

[A] Related parties and their relations

[1] Holdings companies

Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.

[2] Subsidiary companies – Fellow/second/multi-level

Jain International Foods Ltd. (Formerly SQF 2009 Ltd.)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Ltd.
Jain America Foods, Inc. (Formerly Jain (Americas) Inc. USA	WOS of Jain International Foods Ltd., UK
Cascade Specialties Inc., USA	WOS of Jain America Foods Inc., USA (Formerly Jain (Americas) Inc. USA)
Jain Irrigation Holdings Inc., USA	WOS of Jain America Foods Inc., USA (Formerly Jain (Americas) Inc.USA)
JIIO, USA (Formerly Jain Irrigation Inc. USA	WOS of Jain Irrigation Holding Inc., USA
Sleaford Food Group Ltd., UK	Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Jain International Foods Ltd. (Formerly SQF 2009 Ltd.)
Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd., UK	Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Sleaford Food Group Ltd., UK
Arnolds Quick Dried Foods Ltd., UK	Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd., UK
Jain Processed Foods Trading and Investment Pvt.Ltd.	Subsidiary of Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.

[3] Companies / Firms in which Director, Director's relatives are Directors/Shareholders/Partners

Companies

Atlaz Technology Pvt. Ltd.
Labh Subh Securities International Ltd.
Jain Vanguard Polybutylene Ltd.
JAF Products Pvt. Ltd,
Jain Brothers Industries Pvt. Ltd.,
Pixel Point Pvt. Ltd.
Jain Extrusion & Moulding Pvt. Ltd.
Gandhi Research Foundation
Cosmos Investment & Trading Pvt. Ltd.,
Jain Eagro.Com India Pvt. Ltd
Jalgaon Investment Pvt. Ltd.,
Stock & Securities (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
Jain Rotfil Heaters Pvt. Ltd
Timbron India Pvt. Ltd
Kantabai Bhavarlal Jain Family Knowledge Institute

Partnership firms

Jain Computer & Allied Services,
Jalgaon Udyog
Jalgaon Metal & Bricks Manufacturing Co.,

Proprietorship

PVC Trading House,
Drip & Pipe Suppliers,
Plastic Enterprises,
Jain Sons & Investments Corporation,

Trust:

Anubhuti Scholarship Foundation,
Bhavarlal and Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation

Trust entities

Jain Family Holding Trust
Jain Family Enterprises Trust
Jain Family Trust
Jain Family Investment Trust
Jain Family Investment Management Trust

Associate Company

Sustainable Ago-Commercial Finance Ltd.

Foreign Companies

Jain Investment and Finance BV
Jain Overseas Investment Ltd, Mauritius

[4] Key management personnel & designation

Anil B. Jain (Director)
Athang Anil Jain (Whole Time Director)
Uday R. Garg (Director)
Sunil Deshpande (Managing Director)
Jeetmal Taparia (Company Secretary)
Atul B. Jain (Director)
Manoj Lodha (CFO & Director) (appointed as CFO w.e.f.23-May-17)
Ghanshyam Dass (Director)
Darshan Surana (CFO) (resigned w.e.f.22-May-17)

[5] Relatives of Key management personnel & designation

Nisha Anil Jain (Wife of Shri Anil B Jain)
Ms. Amoli Anil Jain (Daughter of Shri Anil B Jain)
Bhavana Atul Jain (Wife of Shri Atul B Jain)
Ms. Ashuli Anil Jain (Daughter of Shri Anil B Jain)

[B] Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31-March-2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Sr.	Trasactions	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Total
1	**Purchase of Goods**	**137.55**	**2.12**	**1.28**	**-**	**-**	**140.95**
		(1.31)	***(0.39)***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(1.70)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	137.55	-	-	-	-	137.55
		(1.31)	-	-	-	-	*(1.31)*
	Jain America Foods Inc.	-	2.12	-	-	-	2.12
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain (Americas) Inc, USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(0.39)*	-	-	-	*(0.39)*
	Bhavarlal Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation	-	-	1.28	-	-	1.28
		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Sale of Goods/Services**	**57.47**	**2,465.85**	**0.23**	**-**	**-**	**2,523.55**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	57.47	-	-	-	-	57.47
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhavarlal Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.04
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd.	-	448.38	-	-	-	448.38
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain America Foods Inc.	-	206.70	-	-	-	206.70
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	1,807.63	-	-	-	1,807.63
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cascade Specialities, Inc.	-	3.14	-	-	-	3.14
		-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Loans & Advance Taken**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		(50.52)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(50.52)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(50.52)	-	-	-	-	*(50.52)*
4	**Loans & Advance Given**	**-**	**324.19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**324.19**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	324.19	-	-	-	324.19
		-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Interest on Loan**	**-**	**8.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.60**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	8.60	-	-	-	8.60
		-	-	-	-	-	-

6	**Investment during the year**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(878.93)	-	-	-	(878.93)
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(878.93)	-	-	-	(878.93)
7	**Remuneration, & Fees**	-	-	-	13.52	-	13.52
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Sunil Deshpande	-	-	-	5.23	-	5.23
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Athang Anil jain	-	-	-	2.52	-	2.52
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Jeetmal taparia	-	-	-	2.03	-	2.03
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Darshan Surana	-	-	-	3.74	-	3.74
		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Loans & Advance Repaid**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(50.52)	-	-	-	-	(50.52)
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(50.52)	-	-	-	-	(50.52)
9	**Service Received**	222.78	-	-	-	-	222.78
		(2.00)	-	-	-	-	(2.00)
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	222.78	-	-	-	-	222.78
		(2.00)	-	-	-	-	(2.00)
10	**Investment by Holdings Company**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(3,893.99)	-	-	-	-	(3,893.99)
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(3,893.99)	-	-	-	-	(3,893.99)
11	**Investment by fellow subsidiary**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(20.05)	-	-	-	(20.05)
	Jain Processed Foods Trading and Investments Pvt.Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(20.05)	-	-	-	(20.05)
12	**Business Purchase**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(6,476.82)	-	-	-	-	(6,476.82)
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(6,476.82)	-	-	-	-	(6,476.82)
13	**Donation**	-	-	10.50	-	-	10.50
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	10.50	-	-	10.50
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Balances Receivables & Payables as on 31-March-2017

1	**Investment in**	-	929.33	-	-	-	929.33
		-	(878.93)	-	-	-	(878.93)
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	929.33	-	-	-	929.33
		-	(878.93)	-	-	-	(878.93)
2	**Accounts Receivable**	-	668.44	-	-	-	668.44
		(2.73)	(221.69)	-	-	-	(224.42)
	Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd.	-	201.27	-	-	-	201.27
		-	(221.69)	-	-	-	(221.69)
	Jain America Foods Inc.	-	72.42	-	-	-	72.42
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	391.70	-	-	-	391.70
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cascade Specialities, Inc.	-	3.05	-	-	-	3.05
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(2.73)	-	-	-	-	(2.73)
3	**Accounts Payable**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(0.39)	(0.06)	-	-	(0.45)
	Jain Irrigation Inc., USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(0.39)	-	-	-	(0.39)
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	(0.06)	-	-	(0.06)
4	**Loan receivable**	-	332.79	-	-	-	332.79
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain International Foods Ltd.	-	332.79	-	-	-	332.79
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Payable against business purchase**						
		(1,263.05)	-	-	-	-	(1,263.05)
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(1,263.05)	-	-	-	-	(1,263.05)
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:
[1] Holding Company
[2] Fellow Subsidiary Companies
[3] Companies / Firms in which director, director’s relatives are Directors / Shareholders / Partners
[4] Key management personnel
[5] Relatives of Key management personnel & designation

30 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

To the extent, the Company has received intimation from the "suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the details are provided as under:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	27.97	-
Interest due thereon	0.52	
Interest remaining accrued and unpaid at the end of the year	0.52	-
Total Interest accrued and remained unpaid at year end	0.52	-

31 In terms of the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company dated 24-Aug-15, pursuant the Business Transfer Agreement dated 19-Feb-16 or any supplement or modification thereto, Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has purchased the Indian Food Business from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. with effect from close of business hours on March 31, 2016 for lumpsump consideration as a going concern. Pursuant to the business purchase, the entire assets (whether movable or immovable, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, business and commercial rights, track record, employees etc.) and licenses, permits, certifications, liabilities of the Indian Food Business located in India are purchased from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Assets and liabilities transferred pursuant to slump sale are as under:

(i) Purchase consideration

Purchase consideration	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd., (Food
Cash paid	6,797.59
Total purchase consideration	6,797.59

(ii) Asset and liabilities recognised as result of business purchase

Non current assets (including capital work in progress)	8,357.88
Other current assets	5,368.77
Other current liabilities	(2,978.19)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,043.24)
	9,705.22

(iii) Calculation of capital reserve

Consideration transferred	6,797.59
Non controlling interest acquired	-
Less : Net identifiable assets acquired	(9,705.22)
Capital reserve	**(2,907.63)**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

32 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

A. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION AND FAIR VALUES

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31-Mar-17	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Other Financial Liabilities**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current								
Financial Assets								
Loans				-				
(a) Loans to related parties		259.35		259.35				-
Other financial assets								
(a) Security deposits		27.10		27.10				-
	-	**286.45**	**-**	**286.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current								
Financial Assets								
Trade receivables	-	1,731.01	-	1,731.01				-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	11.60	-	11.60				-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		213.22		213.22				-
Loans				-				
(a) Loans to Employees	-	9.41	-	9.41				-
(b) Loans to related parties		73.44		73.44				-
Other Financial Asset								
Derivative assets	17.36			17.36		17.36		17.36
Interest receivable	-	0.25	-	0.25				-
	17.36	**2,038.93**	**-**	**2,056.29**	**-**	**17.36**	**-**	**17.36**
	17.36	**2,325.38**	**-**	**2,342.74**	**-**	**17.36**	**-**	**17.36**
Non-Current								
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	1,382.26	-	1,382.26			1,382.26	1,382.26
Other financial liabilities								-
Derivative liabilities	166.30	-	-	166.30			166.30	166.30
Financial guarantees	-	36.37		36.37		36.37		36.37
	166.30	**1,418.63**	**-**	**1,584.93**	**-**	**36.37**	**1,548.56**	**1,584.93**
Current								
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings		1,175.58		1,175.58	-	1,175.58	-	1,175.58
Trade payables	-	3,045.23	-	3,045.23	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities				-				
Derivative liabilities				-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		0.13		0.13	-	0.13	-	0.13
Unpaid dividend				-	-	-	-	-
Capital creditors	-	139.00	-	139.00	-	-	-	-
Outstanding liabilities for expenses		38.74		38.74	-	-	-	-
Liabilities towards employee benefit		61.55		61.55	-	-	-	-
Security deposits		0.94		0.94				-
	-	**4,461.17**	**-**	**4,461.17**	**-**	**1,175.71**	**-**	**1,175.71**
	166.30	**5,879.80**	**-**	**6,046.10**	**-**	**1,212.08**	**1,548.56**	**2,760.64**

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31-Mar-16	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Other Financial Liabilities**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current								
Financial Assets								
Other financial assets								
Security deposits	-	24.44	-	24.44	-	-	-	-
	-	**24.44**	**-**	**24.44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current								
Financial Assets								
Investments								
- Mutual funds (quoted)	350.00	-	-	350.00	350.00	-	-	350.00
Trade receivables	-	1,159.34	-	1,159.34	-	-	-	-
Cash and Bank								
Cash on hand		1.05		1.05				-
Cash and bank balances with current accounts	-	436.89	-	436.89	-	-	-	-
Fixed deposits with banks	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
Loans								
Loans to Employees	-	14.23	-	14.23	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset								
Interest receivable	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
	350.00	**2,611.68**	**-**	**2,961.68**	**350.00**	**-**	**-**	**350.00**
	350.00	**2,636.12**	**-**	**2,986.12**	**350.00**	**-**	**-**	**350.00**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

31-Mar-16	Carrying amount FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Other Financial Liabilities	Total	Fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-Current								
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	1,312.97	-	1,312.97	-	-	1,312.97	1,312.97
Other financial liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	232.79	-	-	232.79	-		232.79	232.79
	232.79	**1,312.97**	**-**	**1,545.76**	**-**	**-**	**1,545.76**	**1,545.76**
Current								
Financial Liabilities								
Trade payables	-	2,089.24	-	2,089.24	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities								
Capital creditors	-	28.63	-	28.63	-	-	-	-
Liabilities towards employee benefit	-	47.03	-	47.03	-	-	-	-
Payable for business purchase	-	1,263.05	-	1,263.05	-	-	-	-
	-	**3,427.95**	**-**	**3,427.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	232.79	**4,740.92**	**-**	**4,973.71**	**-**	**-**	**1,545.76**	**1,545.76**

There are no other categories of financial instruments othre than those mentioned abov

B. FAIR VALUE HEIRARCHY

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The Company has made certain judgements and estimates in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statement

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company as classified the financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level is as follow

Level 1: Level 1 heirarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments and bonds which are traded in stock exchangs is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV

Level 2: Level 2 heirarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimate

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on the observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3 heirarc

C. VALUATION TECHNIQUE USED TO DETERMINE FAIR VALUE

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments includ
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rate at the balance sheet da
- the fair value of embedded option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model or such other acceptable valuation methodol
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis or such other acceptable valuation methodology

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 or level 1 except for derivatives embedded in host contract of compulsorily convertible debentures, where the fair values have been determined using Black-Scholes-Merton formula under 'Income Approach' considering factors like stock price, strike price, time to expiration, volatility, dividend yield and risk free interest rate.

D. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT USING SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended 31-Mar-17 and 31-Mar-1

	Embedded derivative of CCD
As at March 31, 2016	232.79
(Gain) / loss recognised in the profit or los	(66.49)
(Gain) / loss recognised in the other comprehensive incom	-
As at March 31, 2017	**166.30**
Unrealised (gains) / losses recognised in profit and loss related to assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting perioc	
March 31, 2017	(66.49)
March 31, 2016	Nil

E. VALUATION INPUTS AND RELATIONSHIP TO FAIR VALUE (LEVEL 3)

The following table summaries the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements. See note above for the valuation techniques adopted.

Particulars	Fair value as at 31-Mar-17	Fair value as at 31-Mar-16	Significant unobservable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs value 31-Mar-17	Significant unobservable inputs value 31-Mar-16	Sensitivity analysis / Inter-relationship with the valuation
Derivative embedded in host contract of Compulsorily convertible debentures	166.30	232.79	Stock price	378.38	378.38	See note (i) below
			Fulfillment of adjustment condition			The valuation would be higher if the adjustment condition is not met
			Unexpired life of Conversion Option	4 Years	5 Years	The valuation would increase if the conversion period is assumed to be longer.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Fair value as at	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
+ 2.5% increase in stock price	175.91	244.26
- 2.5% increase in stock price	156.91	221.52

The Black-Scholes-Merton formula under income approach has been applied to arrive at the fair value of derivative embedded in host contract of Compulsorily convertible debentures. The yield on Government of India Bonds with similar maturity period has been considered for the purpose of determining risk free rate for Valuation Date. Dividend yield has not been considered for valuation. Further, the historical volatility in stock price of Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has been considered over a period of unexpired life of the Conversion Option. It is considered that the adjustment conditions shall be met and thus the unexpired life of Conversion Option as at Valuation Date has been considered to be 4 years as at March 31, 2017.

F. VALUATION PROCESS

The Company involves external valuation experts for performing valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are accounted for at fair valu

- Discounts rates are determined using the a capital assets pricing model to calculate a pre tax that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specified to the assets.

- Risk adjustments specific to the counter parties (including assumptions about credit default rates) are derived from credit risk grading determined by the Company's internal credit risk management teams

Changes in level 2 and level 3 fair values are analyzed at the end of each reporting period during the quarterly valuations to understand the reasons for fair value movements.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may have an adverse effects on its financial performance.The sources of risk, which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages these risks and their impact on financial statements is given below:

The sources of risk, which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages these risks and their impact on financial statements is given below:

Risk	Exposure from	Measureme	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial	Aging analysis, Credit ratings	Credit limits, Letters of credit and diversification of bank deposits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, Trade payables	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of commited credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - Foreign Currency	Foreign currency receivables and	Cash flow forecasting and Sensitivity analysis	Foreign exchange forward contracts, natural hedge

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreing exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity

[A] Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and depostis with banks and financial institution as well as exposures to customers outstanding receivables. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the coutnerparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables). However, the credit risk on account of financing activities, i.e., balances with banks is very low, since the Company holds all the balances with with approved bankers only.

Trade and other receivables

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

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Not yet due	1,116.24	264.91
Past due	-	-
Past due 0 - 180 days	572.73	906.71
Past due more than 180 days	59.10	-
Sub-total	**1,748.07**	**1,171.62**
Less: Impairment allowance	**(17.06)**	**(12.28)**
Total	**1,731.01**	**1,159.34**

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31-Mar-2017

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Since these receivables have been taken over from the parent company, the company uses the historical trends of these customers from the parent Company to assess the expected credit loss. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

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

	Amount
Balance as at April 7, 2015	-
Provision acquired on business purchase	12.28
Balance as at March 31, 2016	**12.28**
Impairment loss recognised	4.78
Amounts written off	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**17.06**

Cash and bank balance

The Company held cash and bank balance with credit worthy banks and financial institustions of ₹ 224.82 and ₹ 1,438.09 as at 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

[B] Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Comapny will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk management implies manitaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through committed credit facilities to meet the obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Comapny manages its liquidity risk by by preparing month on month cash flow projections to monitor liquidity requirements.In addition, the Company projects cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring the balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal an external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	7-Apr-15
Floating rate			
- Expiring within one year (Cash credit and other facilities)	1,324.42	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (loans etc.)	-	-	-
Fixed rate			
Total	**1,324.42**	**-**	**-**

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The below table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows, balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Carrying Amount	Less than 12 Months	1 - 2 years	3- 5 years	More than 5 years
31-Mar-17					
Non-derivatives					
Compulsorily convertible debentures (including embedded derivatives ₹ 166.30)	1,548.56	16.09	16.09	32.22	-
Other borrowings	1,175.58	1,175.58	-	-	-
Trade payables	3,045.23	3,045.23	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	36.37	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	240.36	240.36	-	-	-
Total	**6,046.10**	**4,477.26**	**16.09**	**32.22**	**-**
31-Mar-16					
Non-derivatives					
Compulsorily convertible debentures (including embedded derivatives ₹ 232.79)	1,545.76	16.09	16.09	48.31	-
Other borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,089.24	2,089.24	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,518.18	1,518.18			
Total	**5,153.18**	**3,623.51**	**16.09**	**48.31**	**-**

* Financial guarantees issued by the company on behalf of subsidiary (₹ 1,945.16, March 31, 2016 ₹ Nil), are with respect to borrowing raised by the respective entity. These amounts will be payable on default by the concerned entity. As of the reporting date, the subsidiary has not deafaulted and hence, the Company does not have any present obligation to third parties in relation to such guarantee.

[C] Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices etc. The Company operations involve foreing exchange transactions including import, export as well as financing and investment transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to US$, EUR, and GBP. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that is not Company's functional currency (i.e., ₹). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the ₹ cash flows of a high probable forecast transactions.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹, are as follows:

	US$	EUR	GBP	CHF	Total
31-Mar-17					
Financial assets					
Loan to related party	332.79	-	-	-	332.79
Trade receivables	448.81	525.31	196.10	-	1,170.22
Less:Forward Contract	(259.35)	-	-	-	(259.35)
Trade receivables Net of Forward Contract	189.46	525.31	196.10	-	910.87
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**522.25**	**525.31**	**196.10**	**-**	**1,243.66**
Financial liailities					
Borrowings	600.44	-	-	-	600.44
Trade payables	22.46	3.10	-	-	25.56
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**622.90**	**3.10**	**-**	**-**	**626.00**

	US$	EUR	GBP	CHF	Total
31-Mar-16					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	298.63	20.09	203.69	-	522.41
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**298.63**	**20.09**	**203.69**	**-**	**522.41**
Financial liailities					
Trade payables	1.22	0.25	-	-	1.47
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**1.22**	**0.25**	**-**	**-**	**1.47**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Note: During FY 2015-16, balances disclosed in export receivables pertains to balances taken over by Jain Farm Fresh Foods Ltd.(JFFFL) from its holding Company Jain Irrigation System Ltd.(JISL) as a result of business purchase.

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of profit and loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in US$ and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
US$		
- Increase by 2%	(1.32)	3.88
- Decrease by 2%	1.32	(3.88)
EUR		
- Increase by 2%	6.83	0.26
- Decrease by 2%	(6.83)	(0.26)
GBP		
- Increase by 2%	2.56	2.66
- Decrease by 2%	(2.56)	(2.66)

(ii) Cashflow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing borrowing because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowing will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio at a group level.

The Company does not have any long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company has Compulsorily convertible debentures, which carry a coupon rate of 1% and hence there is no interest rate risk. However, to manage the working capital requirements, the Company has short-term borrowings of ₹ 1,175.58 (31-Mar-2016 ₹ Nil) at variable rates mainly denominated in INR.

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points (50 basis points)	(5.00)	-
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points (50 basis points)	5.00	-

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

34 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowingsand the advantagesand security afforded by a sound capital position. The Company's target is to keep Debt Equity ratio below 1
The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is borrowing and obligations under finance leases, less cash and bank balance. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity & reserves.

The Company strategy is to maintain a gearing of ratio below 1:1. The gearing ratios were as follow

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Debt	2,557.84	1,312.97
Less: Cash & bank balance	224.82	1,438.09
Net Debt	2,333.02	(125.12)
Total Equity	9,779.85	9,219.81
Net Debt to equity ratio	**0.24**	**(0.01)**

Metrics are maintained in excess of any debt covenant restriction

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

35 A. Transition to Ind AS

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31-Mar-17, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31-Mar-16.

Since the Company has been incorported only on 7-Apr-2015 and the Company has presented its first financial statements for the period 7-Apr-2015 to 31-Mar-2016, the Company is not required to prepare an opening Ind AS balance sheet. The Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements i.e. for the period ended 7-Apr-2015 to 31-Mar-2016 prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

B. Exemptions and exceptions availed

B.1 Ind AS mandatory exceptions (as applicable)

B.1.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 31-Mar-2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

1. Investment in equity instruments carried at FVPL or FVOCI; and
2. Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.
3. Complusory convertible debenture (CCD) valuation

B.2 Ind AS optional exemptions

Since the Company's transition date coincides with the incorporation date i.e., 7-Apr-2015, the Company does not have any optional exemptions.

C. Reconciliations

An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected our financial performance, cash flows and financial position is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables. On transition, we did not revise estimates previously made under IGAAP except where required by Ind AS.

Reconciliation of equity as at 31-March-2016

	Footnote reference	Amount as per IGAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (net)	1,2	3,992.58	4,326.46	8,319.04
Capital work-in-progress		82.41	-	82.41
Other intangible assets		3.79	-	3.79
Investments in subsidiaries		878.93	-	878.93
Financial assets				-
(i) Other financial assets		24.44	-	24.44
Other non-current assets		0.70	-	0.70
Total non-current assets		**4,982.85**	**4,326.46**	**9,309.31**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Current assets				
Inventories	1	4,134.73	(346.69)	3,788.04
Financial assets				-
(i) Investments		350.00	-	350.00
(ii) Trade receivables		1,159.34	-	1,159.34
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,438.09	-	1,438.09
(iv) Loans		14.23	-	14.23
(v) Other financial assets		0.17	-	0.17
Other current assets		349.64	-	349.64
Total current assets		**7,446.20**	**(346.69)**	**7,099.51**
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,429.05**	**3,979.77**	**16,408.82**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital		280.03	-	280.03
Other equity	2,3	5,968.99	2,970.79	8,939.78
Total Equity		**6,249.02**	**2,970.79**	**9,219.81**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	3	1,608.83	(295.86)	1,312.97
(ii) Other financial liabilities	3	-	232.79	232.79
Provisions		14.37	-	14.37
Deferred tax liabiilties (net)	2	(35.20)	1,043.24	1,008.04
Total non-current liabilities		**1,588.00**	**980.17**	**2,568.17**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings		-	-	-
ii. Trade payables		2,089.24	-	2,089.24
iii. Other financial liabilities		1,518.18	-	1,518.18
Provisions		14.53	-	14.53
Current tax liabilities		0.27	-	0.27
Other current liabilities	2	969.81	28.81	998.62
Total current liabilities		**4,592.03**	**28.81**	**4,620.84**
Total liabilities		**6,180.03**	**1,008.98**	**7,189.01**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**12,429.05**	**3,979.77**	**16,408.82**

* These figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Reclassification of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31-March-2016

	Footnote ref.	**Amount as per IGAAP**	**Effects of transition to Ind AS**	**Amount as per Ind AS**
Revenue from operations		3.33	-	3.33
Other income		0.23	-	0.23
Total Income		**3.56**	**-**	**3.56**
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade		3,293.10	-	3,293.10
Changes in inventories of Finished goods and work in progress		(3,291.85)	-	(3,291.85)
Employee benefit expense		0.89		0.89
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-		-
Finance costs	3	0.09	0.22	0.31
Other expenses	3	0.61	10.72	11.33
Total expenses		**2.84**	**10.94**	**13.78**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**0.72**	**(10.94)**	**(10.22)**
Exceptional items		-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**0.72**	**(10.94)**	**(10.22)**
Tax expense				
- Current tax		0.27	-	0.27
- Deferred tax		(35.20)	-	(35.20)
		(34.93)	**-**	**(34.93)**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**35.65**	**(10.94)**	**24.71**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	-	-	-
- Income tax relating to the above items	-	-	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**35.65**	**(10.94)**	**24.71**

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flow for the year ended 31-March-2016

	Footnote reference	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash from operating activities		417.44	-	417.44
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(6,801.55)	-	(6,801.55)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		7,822.20	-	7,822.20
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,438.09	-	1,438.09
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**1,438.09**	**-**	**1,438.09**

Notes to Reconciliation

1 Property, plant and equipment

Under previous GAAP, spare parts were classifed as inventory and charged to profit and loss account in the period in which they were issued for use. Under Ind AS, spare parts used over more than one period are classified as property, plant and equipment and depreciated from the date of purchase. The Company has carried out the adjustments accordingly.

2 Accounting for Business acquisition

The Business purchase from Jain Irrigation Systems Limited to Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has been accounted for as a slump sale under the previous GAAP. The acquisition of the food business under Ind AS is considered as as a business combination and hence the same has been restated using common control transaction principles laid down under Ind AS 103, Business Combinations.During transition to IND AS, Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has restated Porperty plant equipments. Accordingly, the value of assets and liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities) acquired have been recorded at the restated carrying value of the transferor and the difference between the Consideration and the carrying values has been recorded as capital reserve.

3 Embedded Derivatives

Ind AS 109 requires embedded derivatives to be separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. The Company has reviewed the equity conversion option embedded in a convertible debentures and concluded the same to be an embedded derivative. The Company has accounted for the same at fair value through profit and loss as at the transition date. Further, the liability component was also restated using effective interest rate method.

36 SEGMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and therefore, no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements

(All amount in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

37 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINACIAL LIABILITIES

The Company enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances - e.g. when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The ISDA master netting agreement do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the balance sheet. This is because the Company does not have any currently legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default on the bank loans or other credit events.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements:

	Gross and Net amounts of financial inatruments in the Balance sheet	Related financial instruments that are not offset	Net amount
31-Mar-17			
Financial assets			
Derivate assets	17.36	-	17.36
Total			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-
Total			
31-Mar-16			
Financial assets			
Derivate assets	-	-	-
Total			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-
Total			

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

38 Specified Bank Notes (SBN)

During the year, the company had specified bank notes as defined in MCA notification dated 31-Mar-17 on the detail of Specified Bank Notes held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the SBN and other denomination notes as per the specification is given below

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8-Nov-16	2.53	0.23	2.76
(+) Permitted receipts	-	1.84	1.84
(-) Permitted payments	-	1.11	1.11
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	2.53	-	2.53
Closing cash in hand as on 30-Dec-16	**-**	**0.96**	**0.96**

39 Comparative previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped and reclassified to the extent possible, wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification and presentation.

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Anil B. Jain
Chairman

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
CFO & Director

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jain Farm Fresh Foods Ltd.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statement

Financial Year 2016-17

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited
Report on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including comprehensive income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income ,consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. While conducting the audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their report referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2017, their consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of eight subsidiaries located outside India (including seven step down subsidiaries), whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 15,095.02 million and net assets of Rs. 3,381.49 million as at March 31, 2017, total revenues of Rs. 10,495.26 million and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 72.91 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The aforementioned subsidiary Companies are located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which has been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's Management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's Management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the Management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements have been kept by the Holding Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the report of the Holding Company and reports of other auditors;

c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained by the Holding Company for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company is disqualified as on March 31, 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 Group, since none of the subsidiaries are incorporated in India, no separate report on internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, for the Group is being issued.

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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 26 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

  (ii) Provision has been made in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Notes 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

  (iii) There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company; and

(iv) The Holding Company has provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on audit procedures performed by us and reports of other auditors, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Holding Company - Refer Note 40 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

For **Haribhakti & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande

Partner

Membership No. 034828

Jalgaon

May 23, 2017

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-March-2017	As at 31-March-2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3	**9,697.78**	9,641.11
Capital work-in-progress	3	**234.27**	101.72
Other intangible assets	4	**230.39**	236.36
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5[e]	**76.38**	99.40
Other non-current assets	6	**306.24**	1.58
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	**1,298.83**	1,314.00
Total non-current assets		**11,843.89**	**11,394.17**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	**9,632.36**	7,108.15
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5[a]	**-**	350.00
(ii) Trade receivables	5[b]	**2,906.79**	2,382.44
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5[c]	**152.65**	1,506.23
(iv) Bank balances other then (iii) above	5[c]	**213.22**	-
(v) Loans	5[d]	**22.12**	139.74
(vi) Other financial assets	5[e]	**17.61**	9.34
Other current assets	6	**796.11**	387.21
Total current assets		**13,740.86**	**11,883.11**
TOTAL ASSETS		**25,584.75**	**23,277.28**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	**280.03**	280.03
Other equity	10	**9,452.58**	8,884.81
Equity attributable to owners of JFFFL		**9,732.61**	9,164.84
Preference shares issued to Non-controlling interests		**1,284.90**	1,317.90
Total Equity		**11,017.51**	**10,482.74**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11[a]	**3,335.35**	2,747.02
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11[c]	**166.30**	255.18
Provisions	12	**47.06**	14.37
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	**1,091.31**	1,040.48
Total non-current liabilities		**4,640.02**	**4,057.05**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11[b]	**3,204.64**	1,572.22
(ii) Trade payables	11[d]	**4,837.98**	3,768.98
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11[c]	**739.17**	2,322.06
Provisions	12	**24.15**	14.53
Income tax liabilities (Net)	13	**161.95**	61.05
Other current liabilities	15	**959.33**	998.65
Total current liabilities		**9,927.22**	**8,737.49**
Total liabilities		**14,567.24**	**12,794.54**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**25,584.75**	**23,277.28**
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 42)

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
Director

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	31-Mar-17	April 7, 2015 to March 31, 2016
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	16	**15,952.13**	474.80
Other income	17	**93.85**	0.17
Total income		**16,045.98**	**474.97**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade	18	**10,775.45**	6,587.00
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	19	**(2,322.14)**	(6,221.75)
Excise duty on sales		**158.21**	-
Employee benefits expense	20	**1,356.50**	27.99
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	**641.48**	4.44
Finance costs	23	**666.27**	5.88
Other expenses	22	**3,905.80**	55.91
Total expenses		**15,181.57**	**459.47**
Profit before tax		**864.41**	**15.50**
Income tax expense			
Current tax	24	**184.39**	3.73
Deferred tax expense / (income)	24	**75.09**	(31.82)
Total tax expense / (income)		**259.48**	**(28.09)**
Profit after tax		**604.93**	**43.59**
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	30	**(26.25)**	-
- Income tax relating to the above items	24	**9.08**	-
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (FCTR)		**(11.00)**	(14.37)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(28.17)**	(14.37)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**576.76**	**29.22**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of equity		**604.93**	**43.59**
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		604.93	**43.59**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of equity		**576.76**	**29.22**
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		576.76	**29.22**
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10)			
Basic and Diluted	25	**20.10**	**27.19**
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 42)

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
Director

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	864.41	15.50
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	641.48	4.44
Amounts written off and provisions	-	0.06
Un-realized forex (gain) / loss	(19.05)	-
Finance cost	666.27	5.88
Provision for gratuity	5.75	-
Provision for leave encashment	10.31	-
Loss/(Profit) on asset sale/discarded (net)	0.69	-
Loss/(Profit) on sale of investments	(19.00)	-
Provision for doubtful debts and Irrecoverable claims	25.37	-
Gain on fair valuation of derivatives	(46.29)	-
Interest income	(2.43)	(0.17)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,127.51**	**25.71**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(550.62)	34.29
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances and other assets	(451.68)	291.54
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(2,524.21)	226.64
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable, other liabilities and provisions	755.70	726.73
Cash generated from operations	**(643.30)**	**1,304.91**
Income tax paid	(83.50)	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(726.80)**	**1,304.91**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including changes in CWIP and capital advances)	(1,060.43)	(39.32)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	20.06	-
Proceeds from sale of investment	369.00	-
Investment in mutual funds	-	(350.00)
Investment in other bank balances and fixed deposits	(213.22)	-
Consideration paid for business purchase of food division (Refer No 33 (a))	(1,263.05)	(5,534.54)
Investment in subsidiaries (Refer No 33 (b))	-	(1,486.57)
Loan (given)/ repaid to related parties and others	112.80	-
Interest received	2.35	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(2,032.49)**	**(7,410.43)**

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds by way of issue of shares & issue expenses		(8.99)	6,213.37
Proceeds from issue of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures		-	1,608.83
Proceeds from term loan borrowings		2,192.67	-
Repayment towards term loans Borrowings		(1,530.89)	(63.07)
Increase / (Decrease) working capital borrowings (net)		1,652.64	(147.38)
Interest and finance charges paid		(899.72)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		**1,405.71**	**7,611.75**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,353.58)	1,506.23
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		1,506.23	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**152.65**	**1,506.23**
Cash and cash equivalents includes:			
Cheques on hand			
Cash on hand		2.75	1.63
Bank balances			
- In current accounts		149.90	504.60
Fixed deposits (having maturity value less than 3 months)		-	1,000.00
Total		**152.65**	**1,506.23**
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements (1 to 42)

Explanatory notes to Statements of Cash Flows

1. Statement of Cash-flows is prepared as per IND-AS 7 as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
2. In Part A of the Cash Flow Statement, figures in brackets indicates deduction made from the net profit for deriving the net cash flow from operating activities.In Part B and Part C, figures in brackets indicate cash outflows.
3. The net profit / loss arising due to conversion of current assets / current liabilities, receivable / payable in foreign currency is furnished under the head "Unrealized forex exchange (gain) / loss"

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
Director

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

	Notes	Amount
As at April 7, 2015		**0.50**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	9	279.53
As at March 31, 2016		**280.03**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	9	-
As at March 31, 2017		**280.03**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Notes	Attributable to owners					Non Controlling Interest	Total
		Reserves and Surplus			Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Other equity		
		Capital reserve on business combination	Securities premium reserve	Retained Earnings				
Balance as at April 7, 2015		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	10[a](iii)	-	-	43.59	-	43.59	-	43.59
Other comprehensive income	10[b](i)	-	-	-	(14.37)	(14.37)	-	(14.37)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**43.59**	**(14.37)**	**29.22**	**-**	**29.22**
Transactions with owners of Company								
- Capital reserve created on business purchase	10[a](i)	2,907.63	-	-	-	2,907.63	-	2,907.63
- Reserve created on business combination	10[a](i)	1.40	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40
- Acquired from subsidiaries	10[a](i), 10[a](iii)	17.30	-	(78.18)	-	(60.88)	-	(60.88)
- Premium on issue of equity shares	10[a](ii)	-	6,047.25	-	-	6,047.25	-	6,047.25
- Share issue expenses	10[a](ii)	-	(39.81)	-	-	(39.81)	-	(39.81)
Transaction with non controlling interest								
- Issue of preference share		-	-	-	-	-	1,317.90	1,317.90
Balance at March 31, 2016		**2,926.33**	**6,007.44**	**(34.59)**	**(14.37)**	**8,884.81**	**1,317.90**	**10,202.71**
Profit for the year	10[a](iii)	-	-	604.93	-	604.93	-	604.93
Other comprehensive income	10[a](iii), 10[b](i)	-	-	(17.17)	(11.00)	(28.17)	-	(28.17)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**587.76**	**(11.00)**	**576.76**	**-**	**576.76**
Movement of foreign exchange gain / loss during the year		-	-	-	-	-	(33.00)	(33.00)
Transactions with owners of Company								
- Equity share expenses	10[a](ii)	-	(8.99)	-	-	(8.99)	-	(8.99)
Balance at March 31, 2017		**2,926.33**	**5,998.45**	**553.17**	**(25.37)**	**9,452.58**	**1,284.90**	**10,737.48**

For Haribhakti & Co.LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration
Number: 103523W/W100048

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sumant Sakhardande
Membership No.034828
Partner
Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Jeetmal Taparia
Company Secretary

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017

Sunil Deshpande
Managing Director

Manoj Lodha
Director

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company overview

Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Jain Food Park, Gat No. 139/2, Jain Valley, Shirsoli, Jalgaon (425 001), Maharashtra, India. The Company was incorporated on 7th April 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013. The company is subsidiary of Jain Irrigation Systems Limited ("JISL", Parent Company", "the Holding Company"). The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "Group") are one of the world's largest fruits and vegetable processers. The Group is one of the largest mango processor and among the top global onion dehydrators with capabilities to manage different processes such as aseptic, dehydration, IQF and reduced moisture frozen for various products across multiple geographies. It has multiple manufacturing and packaging plants across the globe, including India, UK and US.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements for the period from 07 April, 2015to 31 March 2016 (the'period') were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards as per Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) (referred to as "Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP"), notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of the Group under Ind AS, hence Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. Refer note 34 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 23th May 2017.

The accounting policies are applied consistently all the periods presented in the financial statements.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The Group's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupee (₹). All figures appearing in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest ten thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

The financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following items:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair value;

and

- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates, judgements, assumptions affect application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenditure, contingent liabilities etc.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and changes are made as management becomes aware of changes in the circumstances surrounding the estimates. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Wherever possible, detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Refer note 30
- Impairment of financial assets such as trade receivables – Refer note 37 A
- Estimated fair value of derivative embedded in host contract of compulsorily convertible debentures – Refer note 36 D
- Estimation of tax expense and liability – Refer note 7, 13, 14 & 24
- Revenue recognition

2.2 Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(ii) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

The non-controlling interests comprise the portion of equity of subsidiaries that are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Changes in the Group's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Loss of control

When a Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and the liabilities of the subsidiaries, and any NCI and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balance and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(v) Business combinations

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Group accounts for business combinations (except common control business transactions) using acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combinations as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amount related to the settlement of pre-existing relationship with the acquiree. Such amount are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured subsequently and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and change in the fair value if the contingent consideration are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

If a business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the group (referred as common control business combinations) are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved and they appear in financial statements of the Group in the same form in which they appeared in the consolidated financial statements of the transferor entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to capital reserve.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification:

The Group presents assets and liabilities in its Balance Sheet based on current versus non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trade,

c) Expected to be realized on demand or within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trade,

c) it is due to be settled on demand or within twelve months after the reporting period, and

d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.4 Segment reporting

For the purposes of presenting segment information, the activities of the Group are divided into operating segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 (Operating Segments). Operating segments are identified on the same basis that is used internally to manage and report on performance and takes account of the organisational structure of the Group based on the various products and services of the reportable segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies. Refer note 31 for segment information presented.

2.5 Foreign currencies

(i) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income and expenses accordingly.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are recognised in Other comprehensive income ("OCI").

(ii) Transactions and balances

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations (subsidiaries) including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into INR, the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of the foreign operations are translated into INR at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate, if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity (as exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation), except to the extent that the exchange differences are allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that the control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to that foreign operation recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit and loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant portion of the cumulative amount is re-allocated to NCI. When the Group disposes of only a part of its interest in an associate or joint venture, while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.6 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each agreement.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales contract.

(b) Rendering of services

In contract involving rendering of services, revenue is recognised in profit or loss in the proportion of the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date and are measured net of sales tax, works contract tax and service tax.

(c) Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the EIR method or proportionate basis. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.7 Government Grants

Grants from government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the related assets and presented within other income.

2.8 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current year’s taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax comprises of expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income/loss for the year or any adjustment or receivable in respect of previous year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting date and are expected to apply to the Group when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits (Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement) only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, unused losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable or no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9 Leases

At the inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At the inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for the other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of the lease or on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.10 Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non- financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting year.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet include cash on hand, cheques on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.12 Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax 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 are segregated.

2.13 Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory arrived on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Materials in transit are valued at cost to date. Finished goods at factory premises and depots are valued at inclusive of excise duty.

2.14 Financial assets

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Group classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is

- To hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both

- collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

- contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

Debt instruments at Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Fair Value through Profit or Loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. After initial measurement, any fair value changes including any interest income, foreign exchange gain and losses, impairment losses and other net gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

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

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

- the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognised and accumulated in OCI are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the ‘simplified approach’ at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets such as debt securities and bank balances, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

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

2.16 Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible debentures denominated in INR that can be converted to equity shares at the option of the holder within prescribed timelines, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequently.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in statement of profit and loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset). In case of conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

2.17 Derivatives and hedging activities

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts to mitigate risk of changes in exchange rates. The counterparty for these contracts is generally banks.

(i) Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting:

The Group designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions and variable interest rate risk associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

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

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income / expenses.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

(ii) Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Group enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss and are included in other income / expenses. Assets/liabilities are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(iii) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

2.18 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.19 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated attributable costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss as other income / expenses.

(iii) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro rata basis using straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the fixed assets taking into consideration their estimated residual values. All the assets have been provided depreciation based on life of assets in line with rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Act on Straight Line Method except green house, shades and poly houses depreciated at 10% per annum. The Management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Significant components of assets having a life shorter than the main asset, if any is depreciated over the shorter life. Depreciation on additions to assets or on sale / disposal of assets is calculated from the beginning of the month of such addition or up to the month of such sale / scrapped, as the case may be.

The following table represents the useful lives of the fixed assets:

Class of asset	Life of the asset
Buildings	5 - 60 years
Green / poly houses	10 years
Plant and equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Leasehold improvements	27.5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

2.20 Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Separately acquired intangible assets are stated initially at acquisition cost. Intangible assets have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Costs associated with maintaining software's is recognised as an expense as incurred. Product development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets if, and only if, technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the asset and the costs can be measured reliably.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the product development costs include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised product development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the useful life as estimated by the management.

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria as given above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

(ii) Amortisation methods and periods

The Group amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Class of asset	Life of the asset
Computer software	6 years
Technical know-how	5 years

2.21 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income /expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and transactions costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investment Income earned on the temporary investment of funds of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

2.23 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

2.24 Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees’ services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund."

Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plan

The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

2.25 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.26 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Group;

- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares."

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land [ii]	Buildings [v]	Green / poly houses	Plant and equipment's	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total	Capital Work In Progress [vi] & [viii]
Year ended March 31, 2016										
Gross Carrying Amount										
Carrying amount as on April 7, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition including acquired under business purchase *(See note (i) below)*	3,252.12	2,889.47	1.35	4,092.67	21.65	58.55	55.33	262.74	10,633.88	101.48
Exchange Difference	(2.18)	2.64	-	5.09	(0.40)	(1.68)	(1.29)	3.47	5.65	0.24
Disposals / adjustments									-	-
At March 31, 2016	**3,249.94**	**2,892.11**	**1.35**	**4,097.76**	**21.25**	**56.87**	**54.04**	**266.21**	**10,639.53**	**101.72**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any										
As at April 7, 2015									-	-
Acquisition	-	151.81	-	648.14	16.10	48.42	41.49	87.21	993.17	-
Exchange Difference	-	1.91	-	0.85	(0.40)	(1.63)	(1.07)	1.15	0.81	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	4.44	-	-	-	-	4.44	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**-**	**153.72**	**-**	**653.43**	**15.70**	**46.79**	**40.42**	**88.36**	**998.42**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2016	**3,249.94**	**2,738.39**	**1.35**	**3,444.33**	**5.55**	**10.08**	**13.62**	**177.85**	**9,641.11**	**101.72**
Year ended March 31, 2017										
Gross Carrying Amount										
Carrying amount as at April 1, 2016	3,249.94	2,892.11	1.35	4,097.76	21.25	56.87	54.04	266.21	10,639.53	101.72
Exchange Difference	(8.99)	(25.06)	-	(70.79)	(2.45)	(7.47)	(5.65)	(6.02)	(126.43)	(0.08)
Additions	7.07	95.97	-	654.83	5.84	6.23	15.14	0.71	785.79	391.92
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(259.29)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(21.67)	(1.23)	-	(10.39)	-	(33.29)	-
At March 31, 2017	**3,248.02**	**2,963.02**	**1.35**	**4,660.13**	**23.41**	**55.63**	**53.14**	**260.90**	**11,265.60**	**234.27**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any										
As at April 1, 2016	-	153.72	-	653.43	15.70	46.79	40.42	88.36	998.42	-
Exchange Difference	-	(4.46)	-	(37.23)	(1.88)	(6.81)	(4.52)	(2.37)	(57.27)	-
Charge for the year	-	163.79	0.03	455.08	1.44	4.18	3.86	11.52	639.90	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(6.30)	(0.51)	-	(6.42)	-	(13.23)	-
At March 31, 2017	**-**	**313.05**	**0.03**	**1,064.98**	**14.75**	**44.16**	**33.34**	**97.51**	**1,567.82**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2017	**3,248.02**	**2,649.97**	**1.32**	**3,595.15**	**8.66**	**11.47**	**19.80**	**163.39**	**9,697.78**	**234.27**

Notes:

(i) During FY 2015-16, assets & liabilities of the holding company are acquired from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.(JISL) under Business Transfer Agreement dated 19th February 2016 ("BTA") for lumpsum consideration. (refer note 33 (a)). During IND AS transition, JISL has fair valued & restated property, plant & equipment accordingly, the Company has recorded property, plant & equipment received pursuant to slump sale at revised carrying value.

(ii) As on 31-Mar-2017, above schedule includes freehold land bearing Gat Nos. 139/1 to 139/10, 139/17, 139/34 to 139/48 and 139/50 situated at Jalgaon. The approval of the Revenue Department, Government of Maharashtra (GOM) for transfer the aforesaid properties in the name of group has been applied for and is still awaited, upon receipt of which approval necessary entries in the land register records will be made by relevant Governmental Authority to record the group as the transferee of the said properties and upon such entries being made the said properties and all right, title and interest therein shall stand vested, conveyed and transferred to the group. The proposal of change in the name is recommended by Jalgaon Collector and Nasik Divisional level and awaiting final approval from GOM, Mumbai. In the meanwhile, the group has entered into a Leave and License Agreement dated 25th March 2016 with Parent, until legal transfer of the said properties to the group as aforesaid.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Property, plant and equipment taken under finance lease

The property, plant and equipment includes the following amounts, where the group is a lessee under a finance lease

Particulars	Plant and equipment's
31-Mar-16	474.58
31-Mar-17	**484.54**

The plant, machinery and equipment's have been purchased by the group on a finance lease basis hypothecated against the loan outstanding. The lease period generally varies from 5 to 7 years.

(iv) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the group are as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Freehold Land	849.39	310.61
Buildings	984.44	-
Green / poly houses	1.32	-
Plant and equipment's	910.67	257.73
Furniture and fixtures	0.27	-
Office equipment	0.89	-
Vehicles	6.39	-
	2,753.37	**568.34**

In addition to above, certain property, plant, equipments are also pledged as security on a parri-passu basis.

(v) Fixed assets addition during the year includes cost of self constructed assets amounting to ₹ 35.74 (PY ₹ Nil)

(vi) Addition in capital work in progress during the year includes cost of self constructed assets amounting to ₹ 58.89 (PY ₹ Nil)

(vii) Contractual obligations

Refer to note 27 for disclosures of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipment.

(viii) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of factory buildings and plant and machinery purchased at various locations.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Computer software	Technical knowhow	Water Rights	Total
Year ended March 31, 2016					
Gross Carrying Amount					
Carrying amount as on April 7, 2015		-	-	-	-
Additions including acquired under business purchase (Refer note 33)	228.00	0.65	3.14	5.08	236.87
Exchange Difference	(0.58)	-	-	0.07	(0.51)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**227.42**	**0.65**	**3.14**	**5.15**	**236.36**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any					
As at April 7, 2015		-	-	-	-
Exchange Difference		-	-	-	-
Charge for the year		-	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments		-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block at March 31, 2016	**227.42**	**0.65**	**3.14**	**5.15**	**236.36**
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Gross Carrying Amount					
Carrying amount as at April 1, 2016	227.42	0.65	3.14	5.15	236.36
Additions		0.86	-	-	0.86
Exchange Difference	(5.13)	-	-	(0.12)	(5.25)
Disposals / adjustments		-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**222.29**	**1.51**	**3.14**	**5.03**	**231.97**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any					
As at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year		0.30	1.28	-	1.58
Disposals / adjustments		-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**-**	**0.30**	**1.28**	**-**	**1.58**
Net Block at March 31, 2017	**222.29**	**1.21**	**1.86**	**5.03**	**230.39**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

5[a] CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Mutual funds (quoted) at fair value through profit and loss				
Reliance Liquid Fund	-	-	166,691	350.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**166,691**	**350.00**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		-		350.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		-		-

5[b] TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Due from trade receivables	**2,969.68**	2,442.37
Less: Impairment allowance	**(62.89)**	(59.93)
Total receivables	**2,906.79**	**2,382.44**
Current portion	**2,906.79**	2,382.44
Non-current portion	**-**	-

Break-up of security details

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	**2,906.79**	2,382.44
Unsecured, considered doubtful	**62.89**	59.93
Sub-total	**2,969.68**	**2,442.37**
Less: Impairment allowance	**(62.89)**	(59.93)
Total	**2,906.79**	**2,382.44**

Certain trade receivables stated above are charged / pledged on a first pari-passu basis to working capital lenders.

As at 31-March-2016 & 31-March-2017, no trade and other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person

5[c] (i) Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balances with banks in current accounts	**149.90**	504.60
Fixed Deposit with maturity value less than 3 months	-	1,000.00
Cash on hand	**2.75**	1.63
	152.65	**1,506.23**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of reporting period and prior periods.

5[c] (ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Fixed deposit with more than 3 months but upto 12 months	**1.94**	-
Balances with banks in margin accounts	**211.28**	-
	213.22	**-**

5[d] LOANS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loans to related parties *(see note(i))*	**-**	33.02
Loans to employees	**9.41**	14.23
Loans to others	**12.71**	92.49
	22.12	**139.74**

(i) Loans to related parties are disclosed as part of note 32 - Related party transaction along with other related parties transaction.

5[e] OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Derivative assets	16.06	42.02
Security deposits		
- To others *(refer note(i))*	**60.32**	57.38
Total	**76.38**	**99.40**
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Derivative assets	**17.36**	-
Security deposits		
- To others *(see note(i))*	**-**	9.17
Interest receivable	**0.25**	0.17
Total	**17.61**	**9.34**

(i) Security deposits primarily include security deposits given towards rented premises, warehouses and electricity deposits.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

6 OTHER ASSETS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advances	**251.53**	0.70
Advances other than capital advances :		
Prepaid expenses	**52.85**	0.88
Incentive receivables	**1.86**	-
Total	**306.24**	**1.58**
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances other than capital advances		
- Advance to suppliers	**343.83**	45.75
- Employee advances	**2.52**	0.99
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	**129.58**	134.85
- Balance with excise, customs and sales tax authorities	**97.83**	38.84
- Claims receivables	**2.10**	-
- Incentive receivables	**219.59**	165.79
- Others	**0.66**	0.99
Total	**796.11**	**387.21**

7 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Net)

(i) Movement in deferred tax assets for the year ended March 31, 2016

	07-Apr-15	Recognised in			Acquired on Business	31-Mar-16
		Profit or loss	OCI	Equity		
Property plant and Equipment		-				-
Carried Forward Losses		-			1,314.00	1,314.00
Other Current assets/Liability		-				-
	-	-	-	-	1,314.00	1,314.00

(i) Movement in deferred tax assets for the year ended March 31, 2017

	01-Apr-16	Recognised in			Acquired on Business	31-Mar-17
		Profit or loss	OCI	Equity		
Property plant and Equipment	-	(21.41)				(21.41)
Carried Forward Losses	1,314.00	(16.07)			-	1,297.93
Other Current assets/Liability	-	22.30				22.30
	1,314.00	(15.18)	-	-	-	1,298.82

8 INVENTORIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials	**871.26**	293.35
Stores and consumables	**183.76**	252.56
Work-in-progress	**205.17**	54.72
Finished goods	**8,372.17**	6,507.52
Total	**9,632.36**	**7,108.15**
Included in inventories goods in transit as follows:		
Raw materials	**4.57**	-
Stores, spares and consumables	**3.38**	-
Finished goods	**26.07**	340.49
Total	**34.02**	**340.49**

Certain inventories stated above are hypothecated on a first pari-passu charge basis to working capital lenders

(i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Write-down of inventories to net realisable value amounted to ₹ 9.85 (31 March 2016: ₹ NIL). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in Changes in value of inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

9 SHARE CAPITAL

[a] Authorised share capital

	Equity shares of ₹10 each	
	No. of shares	**Amount**
As at April 7, 2015	1,000,000	10.00
Increase during the year	30,000,000	300.00
As at 31-Mar-2016	**31,000,000**	**310.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31-Mar-2017	**31,000,000**	**310.00**

Terms / rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. They have right to receive dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, right to receive annual report and other quarterly/half yearly/annually reports/notices and right to get new shares proportionately in case of issuance of additional shares by the group.

In the event of liquidation of the group, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the group, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Equity Shares held by the Shareholders. The group has a first and paramount lien upon all the Ordinary Equity Shares.

[b] Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital

	Equity shares of ₹10 each	
	No. of shares	**Amount**
As at 7-Apr-2015	-	-
Opening	50,000.00	0.50
Issued during the year	27,953,089	279.53
As at 31-Mar-2016	**28,003,089**	**280.03**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31-Mar-2017	**28,003,089**	**280.03**

[c] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in The group:
Equity shares of (face value: ₹ 10/- each)

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	No. of shares	**% of total equity shares**	**No. of shares**	**% of total equity shares**
Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	22,865,487	81.65%	22,865,487	81.65%
Mandala Primerose Co-Investment Ltd.	3,132,596	11.19%	3,132,596	11.19%
Jain Processed Foods Trading & Investment Private Ltd.	2,005,000	7.16%	2,005,000	7.16%

Pursuant to right issue, the group has issued 2,00,00,000 Shares at ₹ 10.00 each on March 4, 2016 and pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 14, 2016 and March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the group on March 15, 2016 has issued and allotted 1,141,017 Equity Shares of ₹ 10.00 each and on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,679,476 Equity Shares of ₹ 10.00 each at ₹ 770.365 each to Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the group on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,132,596 equity shares having face value of ₹ 10.00 each at ₹ 770.365 each and 2,088,397 compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 770.365 each to Mandala Primrose Co-investment Limited. Till conversion, CCDs shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per annum. In terms of the investment agreements, CCDs shall be converted into 1,007,865 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are met or 2,088,397 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are not met. Whether the adjustment conditions are met or not, conversion will be decided within 60 months from the date of issue of CCD.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

10 OTHER EQUITY

		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Capital reserve	10[a](i)	**2,926.33**	2,926.33
Securities Premium Reserve	10[a](ii)	**5,998.45**	6,007.44
Retained earnings	10[a](iii)	**553.17**	(34.59)
Foreign currency translation reserve	10[b](i)	**(25.37)**	(14.37)
Total		**9,452.58**	**8,884.81**

10[a] RESERVES AND SURPLUS

(i) Capital reserve

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year/ period	**2,926.33**	-
Reserve created on business purchase *(see below (i))*	-	2,907.63
Reserve created on business combination *(Refer note 33 (b))*	-	1.40
Acquired from subsidiaries *(Refer note 33 (b))*		17.30
Balance at the end of the year	**2,926.33**	**2,926.33**

i. Capital reserve is created due to purchases on Indian food business from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. in FY 2015-16.

The Business purchase from Jain Irrigation Systems Limited to Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has been accounted for purchase for lumpsum consideration under the previous GAAP. The purchase of the food business under Ind AS is considered as as a business combination and hence the same has been restated using common control transaction principles laid down under Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. During transition to IND AS, Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has restated Property plant equipments. Accordingly, the value of assets and liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities) acquired have been recorded at the restated carrying value of the JISL and the difference between the Consideration and the carrying values has been recorded as capital reserve.

(ii) Securities premium reserve

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	**6,007.44**	-
Premium on issue of equity shares	-	6,047.25
Less: Equity share issue expenses	**(8.99)**	(39.81)
Balance at the end of the year	**5,998.45**	**6,007.44**

Security premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the act.

(iii) Retained earnings

Retained earning represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the group and are available for distribution to shareholders

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	**(34.59)**	-
Add: Net profit for the year / period	**604.93**	43.59
Acquired from subsidiaries *(Refer note 33 (b))*	**-**	(78.18)
Add: Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	-	-
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit gratuity obligation (net of tax)	**(17.17)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**553.17**	**(34.59)**

10[b] OTHER RESERVES

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year/ period	**(14.37)**	-
Exchange gain / (loss) during the year	**(11.00)**	(14.37)
Balance at the end of the year	**(25.37)**	(14.37)

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

11[a] NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	Maturity year	Terms of repayment	Security details	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Secured					
(i) Term loans - From banks (Average interest rate for loan under category is 4.51%)					
Community Bank	FY 2033 - 34	The loan is repayable in monthly installments of $30,999 (Equivalent ₹ 2.01 million) each, including interest.	Certain lands and improvement thereon of borrower subsidiary company.	259.50	276.78
Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A	FY 2021 -22	The loan is repayable in 9 half yearly installments of US$ 1.50 million (Equivalent ₹ 97.26 million) to US$ 6.00 million (Equivalent ₹ 389.03 million) after 12 months from disbursement.	All properties and assets of the borrower subsidiary company.	1,937.34	-
Capital Leases (Plant, machinery and equipments)	upto FY 2021-22	These leases are repayable in various monthly installments.	Related specific plant, Machinery and equipment's	115.77	142.17
Sub-total				**2,312.61**	**418.95**
Unsecured					
(i) Term loans - from related party (Average interest rate for loan under category is 5.07%)					
Jain America Holding Inc., USA		This loan is repayable in various installments.	Unsecured	-	1,454.77
(ii) Liability component of compound financial instruments					
Compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD)	FY 2020-21	See note (i) below	Unsecured	1,382.26	1,312.97
Sub-total				**1,382.26**	**2,767.74**
Total non-current borrowings				**3,694.87**	**3,186.69**
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings				(359.52)	(439.67)
Non-current borrowings				**3,335.35**	**2,747.02**

(i) Compulsory convertible debentures (CCD)

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval on March 29, 2016 and other requisite approvals, the group on March 30, 2016 has issued and allotted 3,132,596 equity shares having face value of ₹ 10.00 each at ₹ 770.365 each and 2,088,397 compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 770.365 each to Mandala Primrose Co-investment Limited. Till conversion, CCDs shall carry interest at the rate of 1% per annum. In terms of the investment agreements, CCDs shall be converted into 1,007,865 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are met or 2,088,397 equity shares, if the Adjustment Conditions are not met. Whether the adjustment conditions are met or not, conversion will be decided within 60 months from the date of issue of CCD.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,312.97**	-
Liability portion on issue of CCD	**-**	1,376.05
Less: Issue expenses attributable to CCD	**-**	(63.38)
Add: Interest expenses (net of payments)	**69.38**	0.30
Less: Paid during the year	**(0.09)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,382.26**	**1,312.97**

11[b] CURRENT BORROWINGS

	Security	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(i) Loans repayable on demand			
- From Banks (Secured)			
Working capital loans	Secured against a floating charge on entire trade receivables and inventories & second charge on certain fixed assets	**544.93**	667.73
Cash credit accounts		**1,871.69**	904.49
Export packing credit		**788.02**	-
Total		**3,204.64**	**1,572.22**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

11[c] OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current		
Derivative liabilities (Refer note 36 D)	**166.30**	232.79
Other long term liabilities	**-**	22.39
	166.30	**255.18**
Current		
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer note 11(a))	**359.52**	439.67
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**6.43**	309.17
Capital creditors	**139.00**	28.63
Payable against business purchase	**-**	1,263.05
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	**144.09**	178.39
Liabilities towards employee benefits	**70.87**	103.15
Security deposits	**0.94**	-
Others payables	**18.32**	-
	739.17	**2,322.06**

11[d] TRADE PAYABLES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer note 28)	**27.97**	-
Dues to others	**4,810.01**	3,768.98
	4,837.98	**3,768.98**

12 PROVISIONS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 30)	**27.83**	3.98
(ii) Provision for leave encashment (unfunded) (Refer note 30)	**19.23**	10.39
	47.06	**14.37**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 30)	**21.80**	13.65
(ii) Provision for leave encashment (unfunded) (Refer note 30)	**2.35**	0.88
	24.15	**14.53**

13 INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Income tax liabilities	**161.95**	**61.05**

14 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Movement for the period ended March 31, 2016

	07-Apr-15	Recognised in			Acquired on Business Purchase	31-Mar-16
		Profit or loss	OCI	Equity		
Property, plant and equipment	-	26.67	-	-	1,054.39	1,081.06
Carried Forward Losses	-	(1.50)	-	-	-	(1.50)
Other Current assets/Liability	-	(56.99)	-	-	17.91	(39.08)
As at March 31, 2016	**-**	**(31.82)**	**-**	**-**	**1,072.30**	**1,040.48**
Minimum Alternate tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	**-**	**(31.82)**	**-**	**-**	**1,072.30**	**1,040.48**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Movement for the year ended March 31, 2017

	01-Apr-16	Recognised in				31-Mar-17
		Profit or loss	OCI	Equity		
Property, plant and equipment	1,081.06	59.84	-	-	-	**1,140.90**
Disallowance under section 43B of the IT Act, 1961	-	(19.04)	(9.08)	-	-	**(28.12)**
Carried Forward Losses	(1.50)	1.50	-	-	-	-
Fair valuation of Derivative/ Guarantees	-	31.28	-	-	-	**31.28**
Other Current assets/liability	(39.08)	13.87	-	-	-	**(25.21)**
Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	**1,040.48**	**87.45**	**(9.08)**	**-**	**-**	**1,118.85**
Minimum Alternate tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	-	(27.54)	-	-	-	**(27.54)**
Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	**1,040.48**	**59.91**	**(9.08)**	**-**	**-**	**1,091.31**

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current		
Advances from customers	**736.08**	884.34
Excise duty on year end finished goods	**92.63**	85.25
Statutory liabilities	**80.14**	0.16
Deferred income*	**50.48**	28.90
	959.33	**998.65**

* includes provision for sales return and grant towards capital goods

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Revenue from sale of products (including excise duty)		
Sale of products	**15,989.51**	481.33
Less: Sales return	**(161.22)**	-
Less: Trade, other discounts and allowances	**(162.31)**	(8.62)
	15,665.98	**472.71**
Revenue from rendering services		
Sale of services	**38.46**	2.01
	38.46	**2.01**
Other operating income		
- Incentives & assistance (Refer note (i) below)	**212.72**	-
- Sale of Scrap	**21.40**	-
- Sundry balances appropriated	**0.05**	-
- Provisions no longer required written back	**11.28**	-
- Miscellaneous income	**2.24**	0.08
	247.69	**0.08**
	15,952.13	**474.80**

Note (i) : Detail of Government Grant

Government Grant are related to investment in Jalgaon and grant is in the form of exemption from electricity duty, stamp duty and receive an industrial promotional subsidy. Further it also includes savings in import duty on procurement of capital goods and export incentives under MEIS scheme.

17 OTHER INCOME

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Other non-operating income		
Interest received on financial assets- Carried at amortised cost	**2.43**	0.17
Foreign exchange gain (net)	**26.13**	-
Profit on sale of investments (net)	**19.00**	-
Fair valuation gain on derivatives	**46.29**	-
	93.85	**0.17**

18 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED AND PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(a) Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year (excludes material in transit)	**293.35**	-
Add: purchases	**11,348.79**	663.36
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (excludes material in transit)	**(866.69)**	(293.35)
Cost of raw materials consumed	**10,775.45**	**370.01**
(b) Purchase of finished goods (includes goods on business purchase)	**-**	**6,216.99**
	10,775.45	**6,587.00**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

19 CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Inventory at the end of the year		
- Finished goods (excludes material in transit)	**(8,346.10)**	(6,167.03)
- Work-in-progress	**(205.17)**	(54.72)
	(8,551.27)	**(6,221.75)**
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods (excludes material in transit)	**6,167.03**	-
- Work-in-progress	**54.72**	-
	6,221.75	**-**
Excise duty related to increase / (decrease) in inventory of finished goods	**(7.38)**	-
Net (increase) / decrease in inventories	**(2,322.14)**	**(6,221.75)**

20 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Salaries, wages, bonus etc.	**1,204.18**	24.31
Contribution to provident and other funds	**72.21**	1.35
Gratuity expense (Refer note 30)	**6.48**	0.01
Staff welfare expenses	**73.63**	2.32
	1,356.50	**27.99**

21 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**639.90**	4.44
Amortisation of intangible assets	**1.58**	-
	641.48	**4.44**

22 OTHER EXPENSES

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Consumption of stores, spares and consumables	**230.80**	0.12
Power and fuel	**1,009.95**	4.39
Project site general exps	**3.67**	-
Rent (Refer note 29)	**359.40**	8.63
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	**28.26**	-
- Machinery	**140.09**	3.02
- Others	**6.84**	-
Freight outward	**133.00**	5.42
Processing charges	**656.86**	7.96
Export selling expenses	**254.14**	-
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 22(a))	**10.97**	0.19
Legal, professional & consultancy fees	**101.35**	11.54
Travelling & conveyance expenses	**95.19**	2.88
Communication expenses	**22.52**	0.38
Commission and brokerage	**47.63**	1.26
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	**57.04**	0.49
Cash discount	**0.06**	0.02

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Irrecoverable claims	**15.05**	-
Bad debts & bad advances	**-**	0.06
Provisions for bad & doubtful debts	**10.32**	-
Donation	**10.86**	0.01
Insurance	**38.92**	1.16
Rates and taxes	**43.28**	0.29
Director's sitting fees	**0.23**	-
Foreign exchange loss	**-**	0.83
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	**0.69**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**628.68**	7.26
	3,905.80	**55.91**

22(a) Payment to auditors

	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
As auditor		
- Statutory audit	**7.94**	0.19
- Tax audit	**0.10**	-
- Limited review	**2.93**	-
	10.97	**0.19**

23 FINANCE COSTS

	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Interest expenses :		
Interest on term loans	**173.47**	2.24
Interest on working capital loans	**227.47**	-
Interest on others	**43.53**	2.71
Other borrowing cost :		
Discounting charges and interest	**159.66**	-
Bank commission and charges	**62.14**	0.93
	666.27	**5.88**

24 INCOME TAX

[a] Income tax expense is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Statement of profit and loss		
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year/ period	**184.39**	3.73
Total current tax expense	**184.39**	**3.73**
Deferred tax:		
Decrease / (Increase) in deferred tax assets	**75.09**	(31.82)
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**75.09**	**(31.82)**
Income tax expense	**259.48**	**(28.09)**
Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to OCI items:		
Net loss / (gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**9.08**	**-**
	9.08	**-**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

[b] Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit computed by applying the Income tax rate:

	For the year ended as on	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Profit before tax	**864.41**	15.50
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 34.608 % (2015-16: 30.90%)	**299.16**	4.79
Tax effects on amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share / CCD issue expense	**-**	(31.77)
Weighted deduction on research and development expenditure	**(12.09)**	-
Charity and donation	**3.64**	-
Income not considered for tax purpose	**(3.90)**	-
Expenses not allowable for tax purpose	**32.53**	-
Deductions under chapter VI-A	**(51.40)**	-
Difference in tax rates from Subsidiaries	**(25.78)**	1.91
Other items	**17.32**	(3.02)
Income tax expense	**259.48**	**(28.09)**

Above workings are based on provisional computation of tax expenses and subject to finalisation including that of tax audit or otherwise in due course

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

25 EARNING PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the group by the weighted average of equity shares outstanding during the year.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(a) Basic earning per share	**20.10**	27.19
(b) Diluted earning per share	**20.10**	27.19

(c) Reconciliation of earning used in calculating EPS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Basic earning per share		
Profit attributable to the equity share holders of the group used in calculating basic earning per share	**604.93**	43.59
Diluted earning per share		
Profit attributable to the equity share holders of the group used in calculating diluted earning per share	**604.93**	43.59

(d) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator in calculating Basic & Diluted EPS

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Weighted average number of shares used as denominator	28,003,089	1,597,310
Compulsorily convertible debentures	2,088,397	5,722
Weighted average number of shares used as denominator in calculating basic & diluted EPS	**30,091,486**	**1,603,032**

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent Liabilities

[A] Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(i) Claims not acknowledged as debts in respect of:		
- Customs and excise duty (paid under protest ₹11.07)	79.31	79.31
(ii) Performance guarantees given by the group's banker in the normal course of business	1,400.46	-
(iii) Export obligation towards duty saved amount under EPCG scheme	13.21	12.56
	1,492.98	**91.87**

27 COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for at end of the year but not recognised as liabilities is as follows :

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (Property, plant and equipments) and not provided for (net of advances)	**277.59**	12.39

28 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

To the extent, the group has received intimation from the "suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the details are provided as under:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	**27.97**	-
Interest due thereon	**0.52**	-
Interest remaining accrued and unpaid at the end of the year	**0.52**	-
Total interest accrued and remained unpaid at year end	**0.52**	-

29 Lease

(i) Operating Lease

The group has entered into "Operating lease for premises" as defined in the Indian Accounting Standard 17 (Ind AS-17). Significant terms of the lease agreement are:

a) No transfer of ownership on termination of lease,

b) No compensation for transfer on termination of lease.

c) No renewal of lease on expiry of the lease period

The future minimum lease payments (MLP) under non-cancelable operating lease in the aggregate and for each of the following periods are as under:

Particulars	**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-16**
Not later than one year	158.76	175.39
Later than one year and not later than five years	408.72	468.21
Later than five years	635.59	511.15

Aggregate amount of operating lease rent debited to statement of Profit and loss during the year is ₹ 359.40 (PY ₹ 8.63)

(ii) Finance Lease

Finance lease consist of property, plant and equipment which have been purchased by the group on finance lease basis.

	31-Mar-17		**31-Mar-16**	
Particulars	**Future Minimum Lease Payment**	**Present Value of MLP**	**Future Minimum Lease Payment**	**Present Value of MLP**
Not later than one year	63.70	57.77	61.13	58.79
Later than one year and not later than five	66.06	58.00	91.69	83.38
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
Total Minimum lease payments	129.76	115.77	152.81	142.17
less : future interest	(13.99)		(10.64)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	**115.77**	**115.77**	**142.17**	**142.17**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

30 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

30(a) Defined Contribution plans

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the group has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the group does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

30(b) Defined Benefit plans

Gratuity: The Holding Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. 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. The group's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The fair value of the plan assets of the trust administered by the group, is deducted from the gross obligation.

(i) Movement of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
07-Apr-15	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.01	-	0.01
Interest expenses (income)	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**0.01**	**-**	**0.01**
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Acquired on slump purchase	43.47	(25.85)	17.62
31-Mar-16	**43.48**	**(25.85)**	**17.63**

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
31-Mar-16	43.48	(25.85)	17.63
Current service cost	5.06	-	5.06
Interest expenses (income)	3.51	(2.09)	1.42
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**8.57**	**(2.09)**	**6.48**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expenses (income)	-	(3.08)	(3.08)
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumption			-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumption	8.40		8.40
Experience (gain)/ losses	20.93		20.93
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**29.33**	**(3.08)**	**26.25**
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(0.73)	-	(0.73)
31-Mar-17	**80.65**	**(31.02)**	**49.63**

(ii) Net assets / liabilities

An analysis of net (deficit)/assets is provided below for the Company's principal defined benefit gratuity scheme.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Present value of funded obligations	80.65	43.48
Fair value of plan assets	(31.02)	(25.85)
Deficit of funded plan	**49.63**	**17.63**
Unfunded plans		
Deficit of gratuity plan	**49.63**	**17.63**

(iii) Analysis of plan assets is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Insurer managed funds (%)	100%	100%
Others (%)	0%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Salary growth (p.a.) (0 to 5 yrs)	7%	6%
Salary growth (p.a.) (6 yrs & above)	4%	4%
Discount rate	7.34%	8.08%
Attrition rates	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-8)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-8)
Mortality rate after employment	N.A	N.A

Notes:

1. Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities for the estimated term of the obligations.

2. Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

3. Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the statistics published by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in weighted principal assumptions is

	Impact on present benefit obligation	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Discount rate - Increase by 0.5%	(3.85)	-
Discount rate- Decrease by 0.5%	4.18	-
Salary growth rate - Increase by 0.5%	4.25	-
Salary growth rate- Decrease by 0.5%	(3.95)	-
Attrition rate - Increase by 0.5%	1.20	-
Attrition rate- Decrease by 0.5%	(1.29)	-

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice it is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The methods and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous period.

Defined benefit liability and employer contribution:

The Holding Company has agreed that it will eliminate the deficit in defined benefit obligation over the next 10 years. Funding levels are monitored annually . The Holding Company considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date are significant to eliminate the deficit over the agreed period .

	Less than a year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	Between 5-10 Years	Total
31-Mar-17					
Defined benefit obligations (gratuity)	7.42	6.70	10.78	31.51	**56.41**
31-Mar-16					
Defined benefit obligations (gratuity)	4.72	1.59	7.20	18.18	**31.69**

Further, contribution to Defined contribution plan recognised as expense for the year are as under:

a) Employers contribution to Provident fund ₹ 9.99 (PY ₹ 0.02) deposited with concerned authority.
b) Employers contribution to Pension scheme ₹ 47.36 (PY ₹ 0.03) deposited with concerned authority.
c) Employers contribution to Superannuation fund ₹ 10.76 (PY ₹ Nil) managed by a Trust.
d) Employers contribution to ESIC ₹ 4.01 (PY ₹ Nil)
e) Employers contribution to State Labour welfare fund ₹ 0.09 (PY ₹ Nil)
f) Employers contribution to other employee benefit plan ₹ 9.96 (PY ₹ Nil)
The net of provision for unfunded leave encashment liability up to March 2017 is ₹ 21.58 (PY ₹ 11.27)

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

31 SEGMENT INFORMATION

31[a] Operating Segment

The group has a single reportable segement of food processing including dehydration of food products across multiple geographies. It has multiple manufacturing and packaging plants across the globe, including India, UK and US.

31[b] Information about geographical areas

The group primarily deals in processed food products. The revenue from external from processed food products across various geographies is as follows:

Segment revenue

Revenue from external customers	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
India	**3,515.16**	6.24
Europe	**6,817.59**	334.28
USA	**3,427.83**	134.28
Other countries	**2,191.55**	-
Total	**15,952.13**	**474.80**

Segment assets:

The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax asset broken by location of the assets is shown below:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
India	**8,626.38**	8,405.91
Europe	**213.29**	241.61
USA	**1,629.01**	1,333.25
Other countries	**-**	-
Total non current assets	**10,468.68**	**9,980.77**

31 [c] Major customer

Revenue from one customer of the Group is ₹ 2047.18 which is more than 10 percent of the Group's total revenue.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

32 Related party transactions

[A] Related parties and their relations

[1] Holdings company

Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.

[2] Fellow subsidiaries

Jain Processed Foods Trading & Investments Pvt. Ltd., India
Jain (Europe) Limited., UK
Jain America Holdings Inc., USA
Jain Irrigation Inc., USA

[3] Companies / Firms in which Director, Director's relatives are Directors/Shareholders/Partners

Companies

Atlaz Technology Pvt. Ltd.
Labh Subh Securities International Ltd.
Jain Vanguard Polybutylene Ltd.
JAF Products Pvt. Ltd,
Jain Brothers Industries Pvt. Ltd.,
Pixel Point Pvt. Ltd.
Jain Extrusion & Moulding Pvt. Ltd.
Gandhi Research Foundation
Cosmos Investment & Trading Pvt. Ltd.,
Jain Eagro.Com India Pvt. Ltd
Jalgaon Investment Pvt. Ltd.,
Stock & Securities (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
Jain Rotfil Heaters Pvt. Ltd
Timbron India Pvt. Ltd
Kantabai Bhavarlal Jain Family Knowledge Institute

Partnership firms

Jain Computer & Allied Services,
Jalgaon Udyog
Jalgaon Metal & Bricks Manufacturing Co.,

Proprietorship

PVC Trading House,
Drip & Pipe Suppliers,
Plastic Enterprises,
Jain Sons & Investments Corporation,

Trust:

Anubhuti Scholarship Foundation,
Bhavarlal and Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation

Trust entities

Jain Family Holding Trust
Jain Family Enterprises Trust
Jain Family Trust
Jain Family Investment Trust
Jain Family Investment Management Trust

[4] Key management personnel & designation

Anil Bhavarlal Jain (Director)
Athang Anil Jain (Whole Time Director)
Uday R Garg (Director)
Sunil Deshpande (Managing Director)
Jeetmal Taparia (Company Secretary)
Atul Bhavarlal Jain (Director)
Manoj L Lodha (CFO & Director)
(appointed as CFO w.e.f. 23-May-17)
Ghanshyam Dass (Director)
Darshan Surana (CFO) (resigned w.e.f. 22-May-17)

[5] Relatives of Key management personnel & designation

Nisha Anil Jain (Wife of Shri Anil B Jain)
Ms. Amoli Anil Jain (Daughter of Shri Anil B Jain)
Bhavana Atul Jain (Wife of Shri Atul B Jain)
Ms. Ashuli Anil Jain (Daughter of Shri Anil B Jain)

JAIN FARM FRESH FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

[B] Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31-March-2017

Sr.	Transactions	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Total
1	**Purchase of Goods**	**137.55**	**259.71**	**1.28**	**-**	**-**	**398.54**
		(1.31)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(1.31)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	137.55	-	-	-	-	137.55
		(1.31)	-	-	-	-	*(1.31)*
	Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK	-	259.71	-	-	-	259.71
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhavarlal Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation	-	-	1.28	-	-	1.28
		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Purchase of Capital Goods**	**22.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22.80**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	22.80	-	-	-	-	22.80
		-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Sale of Goods/Services**	**57.47**	**-**	**0.23**	**-**	**-**	**57.70**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	57.47	-	-	-	-	57.47
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhavarlal Kantabai Jain Multipurpose Foundation	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.04
		-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Loans & Advance Taken**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		(50.52)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(50.52)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(50.52)	-	-	-	-	*(50.52)*
5	**Interest on Loan**	**-**	**4.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.64**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Jain America Holdings Inc., USA	-	4.64	-	-	-	4.64
		-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Remuneration, & Fees**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.52**	**-**	**13.52**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Shri Sunil Deshpande	-	-	-	5.23	-	5.23
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Athang Anil jain	-	-	-	2.52	-	2.52
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Jeetmal taparia	-	-	-	2.03	-	2.03
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shri Darshan Surana	-	-	-	3.74	-	3.74
		-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Loans & Advance Repaid**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		(50.52)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(50.52)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(50.52)	-	-	-	-	*(50.52)*

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

8	**Services received**	**232.99**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**232.99**
		(2.00)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(2.00)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	222.78	-	-	-	-	222.78
		(2.00)	-	-	-	-	*(2.00)*
	Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK	10.21	-	-	-	-	10.21
		-	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Investments by Holdings Company**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		(3,893.99)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(3,893.99)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(3,893.99)	-	-	-	-	*(3,893.99)*
10	**Investment by fellow subsidiary**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	***(20.05)***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(20.05)***
	Jain Processed Foods Trading and Investments Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(20.05)*	-	-	-	*(20.05)*
11	**Business Purchase**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		(6,476.82)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(6,476.82)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(6,476.82)	-	-	-	-	*(6,476.82)*
12	**Donation**	**-**	**-**	**10.50**	**-**	**-**	**10.50**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	10.50	-	-	10.50
		-	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Purchase of Investment in subsidiaries**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	***(1,486.57)***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(1,486.57)***
	Jain (Europe) Limited., UK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(878.93)*	-	-	-	*(878.93)*
	Jain International Trading B.V., Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(185.63)*	-	-	-	*(185.63)*
	JISL Overseas Ltd., Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(422.01)*	-	-	-	*(422.01)*

Balances Receivables & Payables as on 31-March-2017

Sr.	Balances	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Total
1	**Accounts Receivable**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(2.73)	-	-	-	-	***(2.73)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(2.73)	-	-	-	-	*(2.73)*
2	**Accounts Payable**	**4.38**	**18.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23.05**
		-	***(0.39)***	***(0.06)***	**-**	**-**	***(0.45)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	4.38	-	-	-	-	4.38
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain Irrigation Inc., USA	-	11.24	-	-	-	11.24
		-	*(0.39)*	-	-	-	*(0.39)*
	Jain America Holdings Inc., USA	-	3.03	-	-	-	3.03
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK	-	4.40	-	-	-	4.40
		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gandhi Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	*(0.06)*	-	-	*(0.06)*

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

3	**Payable against business purchase**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(1,263.05)	-	-	-	-	***(1,263.05)***
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(1,263.05)	-	-	-	-	*(1,263.05)*
4	**Loans from related party**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	***(1,454.77)***	-	-	-	***(1,454.77)***
	Jain America Holdings Inc., USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(1,454.77)*	-	-	-	*(1,454.77)*
5	**Loans to related party**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	***(33.02)***	-	-	-	***(33.02)***
	Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	*(33.02)*	-	-	-	*(33.02)*
6	**Preference shares**	**-**	**1,284.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,284.90**
		-	***(1,317.90)***	-	-	-	***(1,317.90)***
	Jain America Holdings Inc., USA	-	1,284.90	-	-	-	1,284.90
		-	*(1,317.90)*	-	-	-	*(1,317.90)*

Note:
[1] Holding Company
[2] Fellow Subsidiary Companies
[3] Companies / Firms in which director, director's relatives are Directors / Shareholders / Partners
[4] Key management personnel
[5] Relatives of Key management personnel & designation

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

33 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

[a] Summary of business purchase

In terms of the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company dated 24-Aug-15, pursuant the Business Transfer Agreement dated 19-Feb-16 or any supplement or modification thereto, Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has purchased the Indian Food Business from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. with effect from close of business hours on March 31, 2016 for lumpsump consideration as a going concern. Pursuant to the business purchase, the entire assets (whether movable or immovable, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, business and commercial rights, track record, employees etc.) and licenses, permits, certifications, liabilities of the Indian Food Business located in India are purchased from Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Assets and liabilities transferred pursuant to slump sale are as under:

(i) Purchase consideration

Purchase consideration	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd., (Food Business)
Cash paid	6,797.59
Total purchase consideration	6,797.59

(ii) Asset and liabilities recognised as result of business purchase

Non current assets (including capital work in progress)	8,357.88
Other current assets	5,368.77
Other current liabilities	(2,978.19)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,043.24)
	9,705.22

(iii) Calculation of capital reserve

Consideration transferred	6,797.59
Less : Net identifiable assets acquired	(9,705.22)
Capital reserve	**(2,907.63)**

[b] Summary of acquisitions

As a part of Food business restructuring parent entity has acquired 100% shares of Jain International Foods Ltd., UK ("JIFL") on 14th March 2016 from related party Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK. ("JEL").

Further JIFL has acquired 100% shares of Jain America Foods Inc, USA ("JAF") [Erstwhile Jain (Americas) Inc.] on 21st March 2016 along with its subsidiary Cascade Specialties Inc. USA from Jain International Trading B.V., Netherlands and JISL Overseas ltd., Mauritius. JAF is our key marketing, distribution and investment arm in the United States for Food business.

Details of purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and capital reserve are as follows.

(i) Purchase consideration

Purchase consideration	**Jain International Foods Ltd., UK**	**Jain America Foods Inc., USA (Consolidated)**	**Total**
Cash paid	878.93	607.64	1,486.57
Total purchase consideration	878.93	607.64	1,486.57

(ii) Asset, liabilities and reserves recognised as result of acquisitions

Property, plant and equipments	248.10	1,115.32	1,363.42
Other intangible assets	-	233.16	233.16
Deferred tax Asset (Net)	-	1,314.00	1,314.00
Inventories	1,186.71	2,013.74	3,200.45
Trade receivables	812.79	444.66	1,257.45
Cash and bank balances	1.39	4.54	5.93
Other current assets	721.39	125.53	846.92
Long term borrowings	(1.22)	(1,893.96)	(1,895.18)
Short term borrowings	(716.05)	(1,003.55)	(1,719.60)
Preference shares to related party	-	(1,317.90)	(1,317.90)
Deferred tax Liability (Net)	(13.87)	(15.19)	(29.06)
Trade payables	(1,193.88)	(253.39)	(1,447.27)
Other current liabilities	(24.46)	(360.77)	(385.23)
Capital Reserve	(17.30)	-	(17.30)
Retained earnings	(310.14)	388.32	78.18
	693.46	**794.51**	**1,487.97**

(iii) Calculation of capital reserve

Consideration transferred	878.93	607.64	1,486.57
Less : Net identifiable assets acquired	(693.46)	(794.51)	(1,487.97)
Capital reserve	**185.47**	**(186.87)**	**(1.40)**

34 A. Transition to Ind AS

These are group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31-Mar-17, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31-Mar-16.

Since the group has been incorporated only on 07-Apr-2015 and the group has presented its first consolidated financial statements for the period 07-Apr-2015 to 31-Mar-2016, the group is not required to prepare an opening Ind AS consolidated balance sheet. The group has adjusted the amounts reported previously in consolidated financial statements i.e. for the period ended 07-Apr-2015 to 31-Mar-2016 prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

B. Exemptions and exceptions availed

B.1 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

B.1.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.
Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Group made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

1. Investment in equity instruments carried at FVPL or FVOCI;
2. Compulsorily convertible debenture (CCD) valuation and
3. Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

B.2 Ind AS optional exemptions

Since the group's transition date coincides with the incorporation date i.e., 07-Apr-2015, the group does not have any optional exemptions.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

34 Transition to Ind AS:

C. Reconciliations

An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected our financial performance, cash flows and financial position is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables. On transition, we did not revise estimates previously made under IGAAP except where required by Ind AS.

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016

	Footnote ref.	Amount as per IGAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (net)	1, 2a	5,314.68	4,326.43	9,641.11
Capital work-in-progress		101.72		101.72
Other intangible assets	2b	8.94	227.42	236.36
Goodwill on consolidation	2b	286.90	(286.90)	-
Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets		99.40	-	99.40
Other non-current assets		1.58	-	1.58
Deferred tax assets (net)		1,314.00	-	1,314.00
Total non-current assets		**7,127.22**	**4,266.95**	**11,394.17**
Current assets				
Inventories	1, 2a	7,454.84	(346.69)	7,108.15
Financial assets				
(i) Investments		350.00	-	350.00
(ii) Trade receivables		2,382.44	-	2,382.44
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,506.23	-	1,506.23
(iv) Bank balances other then (iii) above		-	-	-
(v) Loans		139.74	-	139.74
(vi) Other financial assets		9.34	-	9.34
Other current assets	4	392.98	(5.77)	387.21
Total current assets		**12,235.57**	**(352.46)**	**11,883.11**
TOTAL ASSETS		**19,362.79**	**3,914.49**	**23,277.28**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital		280.03	-	280.03
Other equity	2,3	5,973.57	2,911.24	8,884.81
Equity attributable to owners of JFFFL		**6,253.60**	**2,911.24**	**9,164.84**
Preference shares issued to Non-controlling interests		1,317.90	-	1,317.90
Total Equity		**7,571.50**	**2,911.24**	**10,482.74**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	3 & 4	3,048.65	(301.63)	2,747.02
(ii) Other financial liabilities	3	22.39	232.79	255.18
Provisions		14.37	-	14.37
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2a	(2.76)	1,043.24	1,040.48
Total non-current liabilities		**3,082.65**	**974.40**	**4,057.05**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		1,572.22	-	1,572.22
(ii) Trade payables		3,768.98	-	3,768.98
(iii) Other financial liabilities		2,322.06	-	2,322.06
Provisions		14.53	-	14.53
Current tax liabilities		61.05	-	61.05
Other current liabilities	2a	969.80	28.85	998.65
Total current liabilities		**8,708.64**	**28.85**	**8,737.49**
Total liabilities		**11,791.29**	**1,003.25**	**12,794.54**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**19,362.79**	**3,914.49**	**23,277.28**

* These figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Reclassification of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31-March-2016

	Footnote ref.	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Revenue from operations		474.80		474.80
Other income		0.17		0.17
Total Income		**474.97**	**-**	**474.97**
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade		6,587.00		6,587.00
Changes in inventories of Finished goods and work in progress		(6,221.75)		(6,221.75)
Excise duty on sales		-		-
Employee benefit expense		27.99		27.99
Depreciation and amortisation expense		4.44		4.44
Finance cost	3	5.66	0.22	5.88
Other expenses	3	45.19	10.72	55.91
Total expenses		**448.53**	**10.94**	**459.47**
Profit before tax		26.44	(10.94)	15.50
Tax expense				
- Current tax		3.73		3.73
- Deferred tax		(31.82)		(31.82)
Total tax expense / (income)		**(28.09)**	**-**	**(28.09)**
Profit for the year		**54.53**	**(10.94)**	**43.59**
Other Comprehensive Income				
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
- Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations				
- Income tax relating to the above items				
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
- Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations [FCTR]	5	-	(14.37)	(14.37)
		-	**(14.37)**	**(14.37)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**54.53**	**(25.31)**	**29.22**

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flow for the year ended 31-March-2016

	Footnote reference	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash from operating activities		1,304.91	-	1,304.91
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(7,410.43)	-	(7,410.43)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		7,611.75	-	7,611.75
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,506.23	-	1,506.23
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**1,506.23**	**-**	**1,506.23**

* Previous year’s figures have been reworked, regrouped and reclassified to the extent possible, wherever necessary to confirm to current year’s classification and presentation.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to reconciliation:

1 **Property, plant and equipment**

Under previous GAAP, spare parts were classified as inventory and charged to profit and loss account in the period in which they were issued for use. Under Ind AS, spare parts used over more than one period are classified as property, plant and equipment and depreciated from the date of purchase. The Group has carried out the adjustments accordingly.

2 **Accounting for Business acquisition**

2. a. The Business purchase from Jain Irrigation Systems Limited to Jain Farm Fresh Foods Limited has been accounted for as a slump sale under the previous GAAP. The acquisition of the food business under Ind AS is considered as as a business combination and hence the same has been restated using common control transaction principles laid down under Ind AS 103, Business Combinations.During transition to IND AS, Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has restated Porperty plant equipments. Accordingly, the value of assets and liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities) acquired have been recorded at the restated carrying value of the transferor and the difference between the Consideration and the carrying values has been recorded as capital reserve.

2. b. As a part of Food business restructuring parent entity has acquired 100% shares of Jain International Foods Ltd., UK ("JIFL") on 14th March 2016 from related party Jain (Europe) Ltd., UK. ("JEL") and 100% shares of Jain America Foods Inc, USA ("JAF") [Erstwhile Jain (Americas) Inc.] on 21st March 2016 along with its subsidiary Cascade Specialties Inc. USA from Jain International Trading B.V., Netherlands and JISL Overseas ltd., Mauritius. Under Previous GAAP, the assets and liabilities acquired were recorded and difference between the cash consideration paid and the assets and liabilities was transferred to goodwill. However, under Ind AS since, the control is not transitory in both these business combinations, the Company has accounted for these business combinations using pooling of interests method and accordingly derecognised the goodwill accounted under the Previous GAAP.

3 **Embedded Derivatives**

Ind AS 109 requires embedded derivatives to be separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. The Group has reviewed the equity conversion option embedded in a convertible debentures and concluded the same to be an embedded derivative. The Group has accounted for the same at fair value through profit and loss as at the transition date. Further, the liability component was also restated using effective interest rate method.

4 **Borrowings**

Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest rate method. Under previous GAAP, these transaction costs were taken to prepaid expenses and charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the term of the borrowings. Accordingly, these transaction costs shown as prepaid expenses under previous GAAP have been reclassified to borrowings.

5 **Accounting for foreign currency translation reserve**

Under previous GAAP, Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of an enterprise’s net investment in a non-integral foreign operation should be accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve in the enterprise’s financial statements until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they should be recognised as income or as expenses. However, as per Ind AS the differences arising on translation of assets and liabilities, income and expenses of the subsidiaries having functional currency other than INR are required to be recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative amount of the exchange differences is presented in a separate component of equity until disposal of the foreign operation.

35 *(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)*

SUBSIDIARIES

The group's subsidiaries at 31 March 2017 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Place of business/country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests		Principal activities
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	
		%	%	%	%	
Jain International foods Limited (Erst. SQF 2009 Limited)	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	-	-	Marketing arms
Sleaford Food Group Limited	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	-	-	blending, repacking, trading & distribution of food ingredients
Sleaford Quality Foods Limited	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	-	-	
Arnolds Quick Dried Foods Limited	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	-	-	
Jain America Foods Inc. (Erstwhile Jain (Americas) Inc.)	United States of America	100.00	100.00	-	-	key marketing, distribution and investment arm in the United States for Food business.
Jain Irrigation Holding Inc.	United States of America	100.00	100.00	-	-	Investment arm
Cascade Specialties Inc.	United States of America	100.00	100.00			onion, garlic dehydration and frozen foods business
JIIO (Erstwhile Jain Irrigation Inc.)	United States of America	100.00	100.00			Investment arm

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

36 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

A. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION AND FAIR VALUES

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Non-Current fixed rate borrowings are evaluated by the group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country factors and the risk characteristics of the financed project. In case of Non-current variable-rate borrowings which are reset at short intervals, the carrying value approximates fair value.

31-Mar-17	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current Financial assets								
Other Financial Asset								
Derivative assets	16.06	-	-	16.06	-	16.06	-	16.06
Security deposits	-	60.32	-	60.32	-	-	-	-
	16.06	60.32	-	76.38	-	16.06	-	16.06
Current Financial Asset								
Trade receivables	-	2,906.79	-	2,906.79	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	365.87	-	365.87	-	-	-	-
Loans								
Loans to employees	-	9.41	-	9.41	-	-	-	-
Loans to other	-	12.71	-	12.71	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset								
Derivative assets	17.36	-	-	17.36	-	17.36	-	17.36
Interest receivable	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
	17.36	3,295.03	-	3,312.39	-	17.36	-	17.36
Total financial assets	**33.42**	**3,355.35**	**-**	**3,388.77**	**-**	**33.42**	**-**	**33.42**
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowing	-	3,335.35	-	3,335.35	-	1,953.09	1,382.26	3,335.35
Other financial liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	166.30	-	-	166.30	-	-	166.30	166.30
	166.30	3,335.35	-	3,501.65	-	1,953.09	1,548.56	3,501.65
Current liabilities								
Borrowings	-	3,204.64	-	3,204.64	-	3,204.64	-	3,204.64
Trade payables	-	4,837.98	-	4,837.98	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	359.52	-	359.52	-	359.52	-	359.52
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	6.43	-	6.43	-	6.43	-	6.43
Capital creditors	-	139.00	-	139.00	-	-	-	-
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	-	144.09	-	144.09	-	-	-	-
Liabilities towards employee benefits	-	70.87	-	70.87	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	0.94	-	0.94	-	-	-	-
Others	-	18.32	-	18.32	-	-	-	-
	-	8,781.79	-	8,781.79	-	3,570.59	-	3,570.59
Total financial liabilities	**166.30**	**12,117.14**	**-**	**12,283.44**	**-**	**5,523.68**	**1,548.56**	**7,072.24**

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31-Mar-16	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current Financial assets								
Other Financial Asset								
Derivative assets	42.02	-	-	42.02	-	42.02	-	42.02
Security deposits	-	57.38	-	57.38	-	-	-	-
	42.02	57.38	-	99.40	-	42.02	-	42.02
Current Financial Asset								
Investments	350.00	-	-	350.00	350.00	-	-	350.00
Trade receivables	-	2,382.44	-	2,382.44	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	1,506.23	-	1,506.23	-	-	-	-
Loans					-	-	-	-
Loans to related parties		33.02		33.02	-	-	-	-
Loans to Employees		14.23		14.23	-	-	-	-
Loans to other		92.49		92.49	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset								
Security deposits		9.17		9.17	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
	350.00	4,037.75	-	4,387.75	350.00	-	-	350.00
Total financial assets	**392.02**	**4,095.13**	**-**	**4,487.15**	**350.00**	**42.02**	**-**	**392.02**
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowing	-	2,747.02	-	2,747.02	-	1,434.05	1,312.97	2,747.02
Other financial liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	232.79	-	-	232.79	-	-	232.79	232.79
Other long term liabilities	-	22.39	-	22.39				-
	232.79	2,769.41	-	3,002.20	-	1,434.05	1,545.76	2,979.81
Current liabilities								
Borrowings	-	1,572.22	-	1,572.22	-	1,572.22	-	1,572.22
Trade payables	-	3,768.98	-	3,768.98	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	439.67	-	439.67	-	439.67	-	439.67
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	309.17	-	309.17	-	309.17	-	309.17
Capital creditors	-	28.63	-	28.63	-	-	-	-
Payable against Slump Sales	-	1,263.05	-	1,263.05	-	-	-	-
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	-	178.39	-	178.39	-	-	-	-
Liabilities towards employee benefits	-	103.15	-	103.15	-	-	-	-
	-	7,663.26	-	7,663.26	-	2,321.06	-	2,321.06
Total financial liabilities	**232.79**	**10,432.67**	**-**	**10,665.46**	**-**	**3,755.11**	**1,545.76**	**5,300.87**

There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above.

B. FAIR VALUE HEIRARCHY

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The group has made certain judgements and estimates in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group as classified the financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level is as follows:

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments and bonds which are traded in stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: Level 2 hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on the observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3 hierarchy.

C. VALUATION TECHNIQUE USED TO DETERMINE FAIR VALUE

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rate at the balance sheet date.
- the fair value of embedded option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model or such other acceptable valuation methodology
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis or such other acceptable valuation methodology

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 or level 1 except for derivatives embedded in host contract of compulsorily convertible debentures, where the fair values have been determined using Black-Scholes-Merton formula under 'Income Approach' considering factors like stock price, strike price, time to expiration, volatility, dividend yield and risk free interest rate.

D. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT USING SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended 31-Mar-17 and 31-Mar-16:

	Embedded derivative of CCD
As at March 31, 2016	232.79
(Gain) / loss recognised in the profit or loss	(66.49)
(Gain) / loss recognised in the other comprehensive income	-
As at March 31, 2017	**166.30**
Unrealised (gains) / losses recognised in profit and loss related to assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	
March 31, 2017	(66.49)
March 31, 2016	Nil

E. VALUATION INPUTS AND RELATIONSHIP TO FAIR VALUE (LEVEL 3)

The following table summaries the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements. See note above for the valuation techniques adopted.

Particulars	**Fair value as at**		**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Significant unobservable inputs value**		**Sensitivity analysis / Inter-relationship with the valuation**
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**		**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-16**	
Derivative embedded in host contract of Compulsorily convertible debentures	166.30	232.79	Stock price	378.38	378.38	See note (i) below
			Fulfillment of adjustment condition			The valuation would be higher if the adjustment condition is not met
			Unexpired life of Conversion Option	4 Years	5 Years	The valuation would increase if the conversion period is assumed to be longer.

(i) Sensitivity analysis:

Particulars	**Fair value as at**	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
+ 2.5% increase in stock price	175.91	244.26
- 2.5% increase in stock price	156.91	221.52

The Black-Scholes-Merton formula under income approach has been applied to arrive at the fair value of derivative embedded in host contract of Compulsorily convertible debentures. The yield on Government of India Bonds with similar maturity period has been considered for the purpose of determining risk free rate for Valuation Date. Dividend yield has not been considered for valuation. Further, the historical volatility in stock price of Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. has been considered over a period of unexpired life of the Conversion Option. It is considered that the adjustment conditions shall be met and thus the unexpired life of Conversion Option as at Valuation Date has been considered to be 4 years as at March 31, 2017.

F. VALUATION PROCESS
The group involves external valuation experts for performing valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are accounted for at fair values.

- Discounts rates are determined using the a capital assets pricing model to calculate a pre tax that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specified to the assets.

- Risk adjustments specific to the counter parties (including assumptions about credit default rates) are derived from credit risk grading determined by the group's internal credit risk management teams.

Changes in level 2 and level 3 fair values are analyzed at the end of each reporting period during the quarterly valuations to understand the reasons for fair value movements.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may have an adverse effects on its financial performance.The sources of risk, which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages these risks and their impact on financial statements is given below:

The sources of risk, which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages these risks and their impact on financial statements is given below:

Risk	Exposure from	Measurement	
Credit risk	Trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments	Aging analysis, Credit ratings	Credit limits, Letters of credit and diversification of bank deposits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, Trade payables and other liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - Foreign Currency	Foreign currency receivables and payables; Forecasted foreign currency transactions	Cash flow forecasting and Sensitivity analysis	Foreign exchange forward contracts and natural hedged
Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable interest rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps

The group’s board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group’s risk management framework.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreing exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

[A] Credit risk

'Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and depostis with banks and financial institution as well as exposures to customers outstanding receivables. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if the coutnerparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables). However, the credit risk on account of financing activities, i.e., balances with banks is very low, since the group holds all the balances with with approved bankers only.

Trade and other receivables
The group’s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the group grants credit terms in the normal course of business.
Credit terms are in line with industry trends.

Summary of The group's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Not yet due	**2,305.51**	1,657.38
Past due		
- Past due 0 - 180 days	**610.11**	723.63
- Past due more than 180 days	**54.06**	61.36
	2,969.68	**2,442.37**
Less: Impairment allowance	**(62.89)**	(59.93)
	2,906.79	**2,382.44**

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the group to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the group have not undergone any substantial change, The group expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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

	Amount
Balance as at April 7, 2015	-
Impairment loss recognised during the year	-
Amounts written off during the year	-
on acquisition of subsidiaries	59.93
Balance as at March 31, 2016	**59.93**
Impairment loss recognised during the yar	10.32
Amounts written off during the year	-
Translation difference	**(7.36)**
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**62.89**

Cash and bank balance

The group held cash and bank balance with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of ₹ 365.87 and ₹ 1,506.23 as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Derivatives

The derivatives are entered into with credit worthy banks and financial institution counterparties. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

[B] Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through committed credit facilities to meet the obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of The group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. the group manages its liquidity risk by preparing month on month cash flow projections to monitor liquidity requirements. In addition, The group projects cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring the Balance Sheet liquidity ratios against internal an external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Financing arrangements

The group has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Cash credit and other facilities)	**1,644.25**	922.88
- Expiring beyond one year (loans etc.,)	-	-
Fixed rate	**-**	**-**
Total	**1,644.25**	**922.88**

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The below table analyses The group’s financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows, balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Carrying Amount	Less than 12 Months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
31-Mar-17					
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (including embedded derivatives)	7,065.81	3,676.80	529.78	1,478.56	215.65
Trade payables	4,837.98	4,837.98			
Other financial liabilities	379.65	379.65			
Total	**12,283.44**	**8,894.43**	**529.78**	**1,478.56**	**215.65**
31-Mar-16					
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (including embedded derivatives)	4,991.70	2,114.84	179.08	975.06	629.77
Trade payables	3,768.98	3,768.98	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,904.78	1,904.78	-	-	-
Total	**10,665.46**	**7,788.60**	**179.08**	**975.06**	**629.77**

[C] Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices etc. The group operations involve foreign exchange transactions including import, export as well as financing and investment transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to USD, EUR and GBP. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that is not Holding Company's functional currency (i.e., INR) and functional currencies of respective subsidiaries. The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of a high probable forecast transactions.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk (including intercompany receivables and payables) at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

	USD	EUR	GBP	Total
31-Mar-17				
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	2,411.11	-	-	2,411.11
Other Financial Assets	65.09	-	-	65.09
Trade receivables	679.61	778.15	196.10	1,653.86
Less Export Forward	(259.35)	-	-	(259.35)
Cash and bank	72.92	60.22	-	133.14
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**2,969.38**	**838.37**	**196.10**	**4,003.85**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Including Current Maturity)	2,864.37	20.34	-	2,884.71
Other financial liabilities	8.65	-	-	8.65
Trade Payables	405.78	437.88	-	843.66
Less Import Forward	(515.47)	(290.84)	-	(806.31)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**2,763.33**	**167.38**	**-**	**2,930.71**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk Assets/(liabilities)	**206.05**	**670.99**	**196.10**	**1,073.14**
Rupee Conversion Rate	**64.84**	**69.25**	**80.88**	

	USD	EUR	GBP	Total
31-Mar-16				
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	33.02	-	-	33.02
Other Financial Assets	-	-		-
Trade receivables	302.53	72.44	203.69	578.66
Less Export Forward	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank	-	52.52	-	52.52
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**335.55**	**124.96**	**203.69**	**664.20**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Including Current Maturity)	41.57	-	-	41.57
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	364.81	236.88	-	601.69
Less Import Forward	(407.95)	(259.08)	-	(667.03)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**(1.57)**	**(22.20)**	**-**	**(23.77)**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk Assets/(liabilities)	**337.12**	**147.16**	**203.69**	**687.97**
Rupee Conversion Rate	**66.33**	**75.10**	**95.09**	

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of profit and loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
USD		
- Increase by 2%	2.69	4.66
- Decrease by 2%	(2.69)	(4.66)
EUR		
- Increase by 2%	8.78	2.03
- Decrease by 2%	(8.78)	(2.03)
GBP		
- Increase by 2%	2.56	2.81
- Decrease by 2%	(2.56)	(2.81)

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing borrowing because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowing will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio at a group level.

The group's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. The are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate exposure

The exposure of The group's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	% of total Borrowings	31-Mar-17	% of total Borrowings	31-Mar-16
Variable rate borrowings	78.3%	5,401.47	40.4%	1,920.29
Fixed rate borrowings	21.7%	1,498.04	59.6%	2,838.62
		6,899.51		**4,758.91**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points (50 basis points)	(18.24)	(6.11)
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points (50 basis points)	18.24	6.11

38 Additional information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiaries for the Year Ended March 31, 2017

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Net Assets (total assets minus total Liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in million)	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ in million)	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ in million)	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ in million)
Parent									
1	Jain Farm Fresh Foods Ltd., India	74.45	7,245.87	87.06	526.66	93.99	(26.48)	86.72	500.19
Subsidiaries									
Foreign									
2	Jain America Foods Inc., USA	12.63	1,229.40	(5.15)	(31.16)	(2.39)	0.67	(5.29)	(30.48)
3	Cascade Specialities Inc., USA	2.94	286.57	(3.86)	(23.33)	(1.79)	0.50	(3.96)	(22.83)
4	Jain International Foods Ltd., UK	4.93	480.03	10.58	64.02	4.91	(1.38)	10.86	62.64
5	Sleaford Quality Foods Ltd., UK (Consolidated)	5.04	490.74	11.36	68.73	5.27	(1.49)	11.66	67.25
6	Jain Irrigation Holding Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	JIIO (Erstwhile Jain Irrigation Inc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		9,732.61		604.93				576.76

(All amount in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

39 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash & bank balance. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The group strategy is to maintain a gearing of ratio within 1:1. The gearing ratios were as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Debt	6,899.51	4,758.91
Less: Cash & bank balance	(365.87)	(1,506.23)
Net Debt	6,533.64	3,252.68
Total Equity	9,732.61	9,164.84
Net Debt to equity ratio	**0.67**	**0.35**

Metrics are maintained in excess of any debt covenant restrictions

40 SPECIFIED BANK NOTES (SBN)

During the year, The group had specified bank notes as defined in MCA notification dated 31 March 2017 on the detail of Specified Bank Notes held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the SBN and other notes as per the specification is given below

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	2.53	0.23	2.76
(+) Permitted receipts	-	1.84	1.84
(-) Permitted payments	-	1.11	1.11
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	2.53	-	2.53
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	**-**	**0.96**	**0.96**

41 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINACIAL LIABILITIES

The group enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances - e.g. when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The ISDA master netting agreement do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the balance sheet. This is because the Company does not have any currently legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default on the bank loans or other credit events.

	Gross and Net amounts of financial inatruments in the Balance sheet	Related financial instruments that are not offset	Net amount
31-Mar-17			
Financial assets			
Derivate assets	33.42	-	33.42
Total			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-
Total			
31-Mar-16			
Financial assets			
Derivate assets	42.02	-	42.02
Total			
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-
Total			

42 Comparative previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped and reclassified to the extent possible, wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification and presentation.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jeetmal Taparia Company Secretary	Sunil Deshpande Managing Director	Manoj Lodha Director

Place:Jalgaon
Date: 23-May-2017