



# Notes

## Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 1. Corporate information

Jubilant FoodWorks Limited (the Group) is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company was incorporated in 1995 and initiated operations in 1996. The Companies share are listed in India on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited. The group is a food service group. The Company and its subsidiary have the exclusive rights to develop and operate Domino's Pizza brand in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal, at present it operates in India, Sri Lanka and has signed a joint venture for operating in Bangladesh. The group also have exclusive rights for developing and operating Dunkin' Donuts restaurants for India. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 1A, Sector 16-A, Noida-201301, UP, India.

The Consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 08, 2018.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (to the extent notified) read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

Amounts for the year ended and as at March 31, 2017 were audited by previous auditors – S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.

#### 2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statement of Jubilant FoodWorks Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2018.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- (i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- (ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (i) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (ii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (iii) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- (iv) The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and

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other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent Company, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2018. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

### 2.3 Consolidation Procedure :

#### a. Subsidiaries:

- (i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- (iii) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS - 12 "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- (i) Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- (ii) Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- (iii) Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- (iv) Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- (v) Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- (vi) Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- (vii) Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Refer note 46 for details of entities consolidated

### 2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the



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reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

### Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

The areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

#### I. Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Useful life and residual value are determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset, vendor's advice etc and same is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Management reviews the useful economic lives atleast once a year and any changes could affect the depreciation rates prospectively and hence the asset carrying values. The Company also reviews its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. In assessing the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for impairment, factors leading to significant reduction in profits, the Company's business plans and changes in regulatory/ economic environment are taken into consideration.

#### II. Impairment of investments and property, plant and equipment

The Group has reviewed its carrying value of long term investments in equity shares as disclosed in note- 4 of consolidated financial statements at the end of each reporting period, for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. If the recoverable value, which is based upon economic circumstances and future plan is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted.

#### III. Claims and Litigations

The Group is the subject of lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. The Group reviews any such legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Group establishes accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and it discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Group's financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. The Group does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Group determined that there were no matters that required an accrual as of March 31, 2018 other than the accruals already recognized, nor were there any asserted or unasserted claims for which material losses are reasonably possible.

#### b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Amounts disclosed are net of returns, trade discounts, rebates, value added taxes (VAT)/ goods and service taxes (GST).

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of

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its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

#### **Sale of Goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized upon passage of title to the customers which coincides with their delivery and is measured at fair value of consideration received/receivable, net of returns and allowances, discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts. The Group collects sales taxes and VAT/ GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

#### **Interest**

Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

#### **Dividends**

Revenue is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established by the balance sheet date.

#### **Franchisee Fee (Sub franchisee income)**

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement, if there is significant certainty as to its collectability.

#### **c. Foreign currencies**

##### **Foreign currency transactions**

##### **Initial Recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency on the date of the transaction.

##### **Conversion**

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

#### **Exchange Differences**

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, or on reporting such monetary items of Group at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

The functional currency of the Company in the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

#### **Exchange Difference on consolidation of Foreign operations**

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the group are reclassified to profit or loss.

#### **d. Taxes**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in



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deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses/credits.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the country where the Group operate and generate taxable income.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

#### Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### Value Added Tax/Goods and Service Tax(GST)

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the

tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

#### e. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates. It includes other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on straight line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

The management has estimated, supported by assessment by internal professionals, the useful lives of the following classes of assets and has

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used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment which are different from those indicated in schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. The management believe that the above assessment truly represents the useful life of assets in the specific condition, these assets are put to use by the Group.

Fixed Assets	Estimated Useful Life (in no. of years)
Leasehold Improvements	9 or Actual lease period, whichever is lower
Building	30
Plant and Machinery	5 to 20
Office Equipment	2 to 10
Furniture and Fixtures	5 to 10
Vehicles	6

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

#### f. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirements for cost model.

#### g. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds ten years, the Group amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Group intangible assets is as below:

Intangible assets	Estimated Useful Life (in no. of years)
Software	5 - 7
Store opening fees	5
Territory fees	15

The territory fee has been paid to the franchisor for running and operating Dunkin' Donuts restaurants. The period of contract is for 15 years, during which the Group shall be deriving the economic benefits, and has accordingly amortised the same.

#### **Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure**

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;



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- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

#### **h. Expenditure during Construction Period**

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity are capitalized. Other expenditure incurred during the construction period which are not related to the construction activity nor are incidental thereto, are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

#### **i. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated

future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **j. Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### **Where the Group is a lessee**

Finance Lease, which effectively transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits

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incidental to the ownership of the leased items, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of fair value of the leased item and the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset except if the escalation in lease is within General inflation rate and Consumer price index. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain the ownership by the end of the term of hire, the capitalized asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

#### k. Inventories

##### **Basis of valuation:**

Inventories other than scrap materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, if any. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

##### **Method of Valuation:**

- Cost of raw materials has been determined by using FIFO method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Cost of traded goods has been determined by using FIFO method and comprises all

costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### l. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of 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. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### m. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

#### n. Dividend Distributions

The Group recognizes a liability to make payment of dividend to owners of equity when the distribution is authorized and is no longer at the discretion of the Group and is declared by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.





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**o. Fair value measurement**

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

**Level 1-** Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2-** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair

value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

**Level 3-** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

**p. Employee Benefits**

• **Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

• **Post-employment benefit obligations  
Gratuity**

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, is managed by Trust maintained with SBI Life Insurance Company limited. The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Group contributes to the Group Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds with SBI Life Insurance Company limited is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated

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by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note no 33.

The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

#### Superannuation

Certain employees of the Company are also participants in the superannuation plan ('the Plan'), a defined contribution plan. Contribution made by the Company to the plan during the year is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### Provident Fund

- (i) The Parent Company makes contribution to its own provident fund Jubilant FoodWorks Provident Trust for its employees, which is a defined benefit plan to the extent that the Parent Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the

trust and the notified interest rate. The Parent Company's obligation in this regard is determined by an independent actuary and provided for if the circumstances indicate that the Trust may not be able to generate adequate returns to cover the interest rates notified by the Government.

- (ii) Parent Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Other long-term employee benefit obligation**

#### Compensated Absences/Leave Encashment

Accumulated leaves which is expected to be utilized within next 12 months is treated as short term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement and discharge at the year end.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### Share-based payments

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

#### Equity-settled transactions

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

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense



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recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an

award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

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

**q. Exceptional Items**

Exceptional items are transactions which due to their size or incidence are separately disclosed to enable a full understanding of the Group financial performance. Items relates to one time separation cost incurred as part of manpower rationalisation exercise carried out by the Group.

**r. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all potentially dilutive equity shares.

**s. Financial instruments**

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

**Financial assets**

**The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:**

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ii. Debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- iii. Debt instruments at amortized cost
- iv. Equity instruments

#### Debt instruments at amortized cost

**A debt instrument is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:**

- **Business Model Test:** The objective is to hold the debt instrument to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).
- **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the Debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the Group. 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 on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The

EIR amortisation is included in finance income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### Debt instruments at fair value through OCI

A Debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if following criteria are met:

- **Business Model Test:** The objective of financial instrument is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets.
- **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Financial Asset included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognized the interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss. On derecognition of asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

#### Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains or losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these Debt instruments is included in other income.

#### Equity investments of other entities

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration



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### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income all subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and loss.

#### **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group statement of financial position) when:

- i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii. 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;
- iii. The Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
- iv. The Group has retained the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Group has transferred an asset, the Group evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the

entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Group has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

The Group follows "simplified approach" for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables;
- All lease receivables resulting from the transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including trade payables, trade deposits, retention money and liability towards services, sales incentive, other payables and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

##### **Trade Payables**

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 120 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR method.

##### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded

derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

##### **Reclassification of financial assets:**

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

##### **t. Cash and cash equivalents**

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

##### **u. Segment Reporting Policies**

As the Group business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment and the Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units not separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements, thus there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind



## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

AS 108 - "Segment Reporting". The management considers that the various goods and services provided by the Group constitutes single business segment, since the risk and rewards from these services are not different from one another. The Group operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on geographical location of the customers.

#### v. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activities of the Group are segregated. Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow comprise cash at bank, cash/cheques in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### w. Current/Non-Current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and advance against current tax are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 3. a. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2016:</b>	-	31,545.20	42,455.10	3,123.13	7,052.71	3,660.28	87,836.42
Additions	-	4,803.24	6,321.72	231.99	1,674.53	605.91	13,637.39
Disposals/transfer	-	(626.38)	(506.69)	(46.57)	(154.50)	(273.84)	(1,607.98)
Exchange differences	-	(85.01)	(80.83)	(1.38)	(18.11)	(7.32)	(192.65)
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017:</b>	-	35,637.05	48,189.30	3,307.17	8,554.63	3,985.03	99,673.18
Additions	5,161.88	1,508.88	7,199.53	228.59	711.34	214.24	15,024.46
Disposals/transfer	-	(2,339.27)	(810.69)	(330.14)	(167.73)	(537.73)	(4,185.56)
Exchange differences	-	1.42	(0.14)	0.50	(0.56)	2.50	3.72
<b>Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>5,161.88</b>	<b>34,808.08</b>	<b>54,578.00</b>	<b>3,206.12</b>	<b>9,097.68</b>	<b>3,664.04</b>	<b>110,515.80</b>

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture	Vehicles	Total
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2016:</b>	-	4,233.35	4,705.73	415.24	1,165.38	582.99	11,102.69
Depreciation charge for the year	-	5,597.18	5,953.92	557.83	1,393.11	827.80	14,329.84
Disposals	-	(473.34)	(349.65)	(6.34)	(94.25)	(215.96)	(1,139.54)
Exchange differences	-	(82.50)	(24.39)	(0.73)	(7.31)	(3.68)	(118.61)
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2017</b>	-	9,274.69	10,285.61	966.00	2,456.93	1,191.15	24,174.38
Depreciation charge for the year	35.79	5,569.26	6,198.56	689.39	1,458.13	781.96	14,733.09
Disposals	-	(2,291.97)	(610.16)	(326.66)	(138.40)	(341.50)	(3,708.69)
Exchange differences	-	21.47	17.38	1.86	3.40	3.69	47.80
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>12,573.45</b>	<b>15,891.39</b>	<b>1,330.59</b>	<b>3,780.06</b>	<b>1,635.30</b>	<b>35,246.58</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
<b>At March 31, 2018</b>	<b>5,126.09</b>	<b>22,234.63</b>	<b>38,686.61</b>	<b>1,875.53</b>	<b>5,317.62</b>	<b>2,028.74</b>	<b>75,269.22</b>
At March 31, 2017	-	26,362.36	37,903.69	2,341.17	6,097.70	2,793.88	75,498.80

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Property, Plant and equipment	75,269.22	75,498.80
Capital work-in-progress (also refer note 34)	1,241.43	6,076.89

Refer note : 38 and 34





## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 3. b. Investment Property

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Freehold land and buildings
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2016</b>	3.41
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	-
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017</b>	<b>3.41</b>
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	-
<b>Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>3.41</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
<b>At March 31, 2018</b>	<b>3.41</b>
At March 31, 2017	3.41

### 3. c. Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	Software	Store Opening Fees and Territory Fees	Intangible Asset under Development	Total
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2016:</b>	<b>1,111.75</b>	<b>2,333.04</b>	<b>778.72</b>	<b>4,223.51</b>
Additions	2,523.60	442.27	-	2,965.87
Disposals/transfer	-	(38.26)	(778.72)	(816.98)
Exchange differences	-	(5.85)	-	(5.85)
<b>Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017:</b>	<b>3,635.35</b>	<b>2,731.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,366.55</b>
Additions	309.72	106.12	180.78	596.62
Disposals/transfer	-	(2.72)	-	(2.72)
Exchange differences	27.57	(27.53)	-	0.04
<b>Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>3,972.64</b>	<b>2,807.07</b>	<b>180.78</b>	<b>6,960.49</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2016</b>	<b>256.44</b>	<b>473.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>730.14</b>
Amortisation for the year	565.05	584.15	-	1,149.20
Disposals	-	(23.42)	-	(23.42)
Exchange differences	-	(1.98)	-	(1.98)
<b>Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2017</b>	<b>821.49</b>	<b>1,032.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,853.94</b>
Amortisation for the year	710.14	567.23	-	1,277.37
Disposals	-	(2.41)	-	(2.41)
Exchange differences	2.92	(1.76)	-	1.16
<b>Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>1,534.55</b>	<b>1,595.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,130.06</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At March 31, 2018</b>	<b>2,438.09</b>	<b>1,211.56</b>	<b>180.78</b>	<b>3,830.43</b>
At March 31, 2017	2,813.86	1,698.75	-	4,512.61

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Intangible assets	<b>3,649.65</b>	4,512.61
Intangible assets under development	<b>180.78</b>	-

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 4 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>Investments in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)</b>		
<b>Reliance Money Manager Fund-Daily Dividend Plan-LPID</b>		
NIL units (Previous Year 145,263.347) of ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 1007.5000) each in Reliance Money Manager Fund-Daily Dividend Plan-LPID	-	1,463.31
<b>Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan - Daily Dividend Plan-LPID</b>		
NIL units (Previous Year 104,682.159 Units) of ₹ NIL (Previous Year 1528.7400) each in Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan - Daily Dividend Plan-LPID	-	1,600.32
<b>HDFC Cash Management Fund - Treasury Advantage Plan - Retail - Daily Dividend -</b>		
NIL Units (Previous Year 6,925,914.220 Units) of ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 10.1428) each In HDFC Cash Management Fund - Treasury Advantage Plan - Retail - Daily Dividend	-	702.27
<b>HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund -Short Term Plan-Wholesale Option -Direct Plan -Dividend Reinve</b>		
67,842,931.695 Units (Previous Year NIL Units) of ₹10.0809 (Previous Year ₹ NIL) each In HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund -Short Term Plan-Wholesale Option - Direct Plan -Dividend Reinvestment.	<b>6,836.83</b>	-
<b>Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Manager - Daily Dividend - Regular Plan</b>		
NIL Units (Previous Year 3,622,423.276) of ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 100.6257) each In Aditya Birla Sunlife Cash Manager - Daily Dividend - Regular Plan	-	3,645.09
<b>Aditya Birla Sun Life Saving Fund - Daily Dividend -Direct Plan - Reinvestment</b>		
7,771,472.616 Units (Previous Year NIL) of ₹ 100.1888 (Previous Year ₹ NIL) each In Aditya Birla Sunlife Saving Fund - Daily Dividend - Direct Plan - Reinvestment	<b>7,786.15</b>	-
<b>ICICI Prudential Savings Fund- Regular Plan- Daily Dividend-Dividend Reinvestment</b>		
NIL Units (Previous Year 1,918,558.660) of ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 101.4260) each In ICICI Prudential Savings Fund- Regular Plan- Daily Dividend-Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,945.78
<b>ICICI Prudential Flexible Income - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend - Dividend Reinvestment</b>		
7,600,974.467 Units (Previous Year NIL) of ₹ 105.7949 (Previous Year ₹ NIL) each In ICICI Prudential Flexible Income - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend-Dividend Reinvestment	<b>8,041.44</b>	-
<b>Kotak Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend</b>		
36,166,180.224 Units (Previous Year NIL) of ₹ 10.0805 (Previous Year ₹ NIL) each In Kotak Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend	<b>3,645.73</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,310.15</b>	<b>9,356.77</b>
Aggregate amount of investments designated as Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	<b>26,310.15</b>	9,356.77
Aggregate amount of market value of investments	<b>26,310.15</b>	9,356.77



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>5. Other Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Security Deposits</b>		
- Unsecured considered good	6,439.23	7,851.08
	<b>6,439.23</b>	<b>7,851.08</b>
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months [Fixed deposits aggregating to ₹ 766.70 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 72.50 lakhs) are pledged with government authorities]	766.70	136.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,205.93</b>	<b>7,987.98</b>
<b>6. Assets for Current Tax</b>		
Advance tax (net of provision for tax) (refer note 15)	1,037.01	810.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037.01</b>	<b>810.99</b>
<b>7. Other Non-Current Assets</b>		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advances		
- Considered good	681.37	475.96
- Considered doubtful	49.53	49.53
	<b>730.90</b>	<b>525.49</b>
Less: Provision for doubtful capital advance	(49.53)	(49.53)
	<b>681.37</b>	<b>475.96</b>
Balances with statutory / government authorities	307.92	304.56
Leasehold land prepayment (Refer note 38)	3,225.54	3,263.29
Prepaid rent long term	6,344.15	6,191.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,558.98</b>	<b>10,235.09</b>
<b>8. Inventories</b>		
(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Traded Goods {including material in transit ₹ 17.39 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 2.86 Lakhs)}	504.31	414.97
Raw Materials {including raw material in transit ₹ 128.21 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 331.68 Lakhs)}	4,477.79	4,422.32
Stores, spares and packing materials	1,321.08	1,169.72
Material in process	117.91	64.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,421.09</b>	<b>6,071.85</b>
* The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was ₹ 87,595.41 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: ₹ 73,293.17)		
<b>9. Trade Receivables</b>		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	50.24	2.50
Other receivables	1,515.00	1,607.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,565.24</b>	<b>1,610.08</b>

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>10. Cash and Bank Balances</b>		
<b>A. Cash and cash equivalents (includes fixed deposits)</b>		
Cash in hand	1,242.56	893.84
Cheques in hand	1.63	0.33
Balances with scheduled banks in:		
- Current accounts*	1,597.78	2,386.19
* Includes ₹ 0.94 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 0.34 lakhs) Unpaid Dividend account and is restrictive in nature.		
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	5,060.55	258.88
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalent (A)</b>	<b>7,902.52</b>	<b>3,539.24</b>
<b>B. Other bank balances</b>		
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	5,000.00	-
<b>Total Other Bank balances (B)</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total (A+ B)</b>	<b>12,902.52</b>	<b>3,539.24</b>
<b>11. Other Financial Assets</b>		
Interest accrued but not due	84.37	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.37</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>12. Other Current Assets</b>		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind:		
- Unsecured considered good	2,042.36	1,900.89
- Unsecured considered doubtful	235.19	237.85
	<b>2,277.55</b>	<b>2,138.74</b>
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(235.19)	(237.85)
	<b>2,042.36</b>	<b>1,900.89</b>
Service tax recoverable	-	713.18
Goods and service tax (GST) recoverable	438.03	-
Insurance claim recoverable	13.62	3.02
Leasehold land prepayment (Refer note 38)	37.74	37.74
Pre-paid rent short term	712.65	704.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,244.40</b>	<b>3,359.24</b>
<b>13. Share Capital</b>		
<b>Authorised Shares</b>		
80,000,000 (Previous year 80,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	8,000.00	8,000.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid -up shares</b>		
65,984,520 (Previous year 65,949,070) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	6,598.45	6,594.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,598.45</b>	<b>6,594.91</b>



# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

**(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period** (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at beginning of the year	65,949,070	6,594.91	65,795,106	6,579.51
Add: Issued during the year - ESOP	35,450	3.54	153,964	15.40
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>65,984,520</b>	<b>6,598.45</b>	<b>65,949,070</b>	<b>6,594.91</b>

**(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Group has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 equity shares held by the shareholders (also refer note 41).

**(c) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding Company and/or their subsidiaries/associates**

The Group does not have holding, ultimate holding Company and Associates.

**(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Parent Company**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares	% age	No. of Shares	% age
<b>Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Jubilant Consumer Pvt. Ltd.	29,652,777	44.94%	29,652,777	44.96%

**(e) Shares reserved for issue under options**

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) scheme of the Parent company, please refer note 31.

## 14. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>a. Securities Premium Reserve:</b>		
Balance as per last financial statements	11,180.03	10,694.10
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	191.18	485.93
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>11,371.21</b>	<b>11,180.03</b>
<b>b. Treasury shares:</b>		
Treasury share purchased during the year	(3,593.15)	-
Exercise of shares held by ESOP trust (net of tax)	1,388.81	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(2,204.34)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c. Share based payments</b>	<b>1,198.00</b>	<b>1,064.00</b>
Add: Compensation options granted during the year/Changes during the year	135.65	299.08
Less: Transfer to general reserve (Exercise/Lapsed of share options)	939.76	165.08
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>393.89</b>	<b>1,198.00</b>
<b>d. Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance as per last financial statements	61,642.04	57,680.49
Add: Profit for the year	19,622.70	5,777.46
Add: Share exercise/Lapsed of share options	939.76	165.08
Add: Exercise of shares held by ESOP trust (net of tax)	336.42	-
Less: Dividend Paid for earlier years	1,649.55	1,645.92
Less: Tax on Dividend Paid for earlier years	335.81	335.07
Add: Dividend on shares held by ESOP trust	9.52	-
<b>Net surplus in the statement of profit &amp; loss</b>	<b>80,565.08</b>	<b>61,642.04</b>

# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>e. Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>52.57</b>	128.27
Add: Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations during the year	<b>190.87</b>	(75.70)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>243.44</b>	<b>52.57</b>
<b>f. Currency translation reserves</b>	<b>(137.68)</b>	53.05
Add: Addition during the year	<b>(56.76)</b>	(190.73)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(194.44)</b>	<b>(137.68)</b>
<b>g. Share application money pending allotment (refer note below)</b>	-	0.35
<b>Total other Equity (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)</b>	<b>90,174.84</b>	<b>73,935.31</b>

\* The outstanding options under the ESOP Scheme 2007 at the end of year are NIL (Previous Year 6,000), outstanding options under the ESOP Scheme 2011 at the end of year are 121,676 (Previous year 472,309) & outstanding options under the ESOP Scheme 2016 at the end of year are 27,092 (Previous year 14,528) (Refer note 31)

## b. Share Application Money Pending Allotment

Share application money pending allotment represents application received from employees on exercise of stock options granted and vested under the ESOP 2007 and ESOP 2011 scheme of the Company.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each proposed to be issued	-	-	1,000	0.10
Total Amount of security premium	-	-	-	0.25
	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.35</b>

The equity shares were allotted against the share application money within a reasonable period, not later than sixty days from March 31, 2017.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>15 Income Tax</b>		
Current tax	<b>12,214.47</b>	3,395.14
Deferred tax (credit)	<b>(1,531.11)</b>	(345.45)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>10,683.36</b>	<b>3,049.69</b>

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Profit before tax	<b>30,306.06</b>	8,827.15
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>	<b>30,306.06</b>	<b>8,827.15</b>
Enacted tax rates in India	<b>34.61%</b>	34.61%
Income tax expense calculated @ 34.61%	<b>10,488.32</b>	3,054.90
<b>Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years:</b>		
Dividend income	<b>(329.11)</b>	(286.37)
Deduction under section 32AC	-	(302.33)
Expense incurred on exempted Income (Section 14A read with rule 8D)	<b>72.81</b>	49.40
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	<b>83.60</b>	102.49
Tax relating to earlier years	<b>53.16</b>	-
Deduction u/s 80JJAA	<b>(122.62)</b>	-
Impact of change in future tax rate	<b>51.92</b>	-
Impact of Ind AS	-	103.52
Current year unrecognised tax losses	<b>352.23</b>	328.08
Others	<b>33.05</b>	-
<b>At the effective income tax rate of 34.11% (March 31, 2017: 31.14%)</b>	<b>10,683.36</b>	<b>3,049.69</b>
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>10,683.36</b>	<b>3,049.69</b>



## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Assets for current tax	37,730.17	25,035.59
Provision for current tax liabilities	(36,693.17)	(24,224.97)
<b>Assets for current tax (net)</b>	<b>1,037.00</b>	<b>810.62</b>

The Gross movement in the current income tax assets/(liability) for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Assets for current tax (net) at the beginning	510.62	568.08
Income tax paid	12,617.77	3,375.79
Current tax	(12,214.47)	(3,412.28)
Tax expense on treasury shares directly recognised in equity	(176.92)	-
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	(20.97)
<b>Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the end*</b>	<b>737.00</b>	<b>510.62</b>

\* Note : Amount as per Financial Statements includes ₹ 300 Lakhs paid against filing appeal at CIT(A) for AY 2012-13 and 2013-14.

#### Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	(₹ in Lakhs)			
<b>Deferred tax Asset / (Liability)</b>				
<b>A. Tax effect of items constituting Deferred tax liability</b>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets	(7,296.44)	(8,881.42)	1,584.98	(152.04)
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<b>(7,296.44)</b>	<b>(8,881.42)</b>	<b>1,584.98</b>	<b>(152.04)</b>
<b>B. Tax effect of items constituting Deferred tax Asset</b>				
Bonus payable	1,021.60	968.01	53.59	175.46
Professional Tax	4.65	2.66	1.99	-
Leave Encashment provision	490.54	701.44	(210.90)	276.44
Provision for doubtful debts	154.39	152.90	1.49	9.18
Impact of security deposits	178.01	125.45	52.56	53.55
Share based payment expense	47.40	-	47.40	-
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(98.54)	-	-*	-
Tax related to earlier year	-	-	-	(8.57)
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,798.05</b>	<b>1,950.46</b>	<b>(53.87)</b>	<b>506.06</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(5,498.39)</b>	<b>(6,930.96)</b>	<b>1,531.11</b>	<b>354.02</b>

\* Tax on remeasurement of defined obligation amounting to ₹ 98.54 lakhs recognised in other comprehensive income.

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>16. Other Financial Liabilities</b>		
Security deposits	50.00	36.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>36.50</b>
<b>17. Trade Payables</b>		
Sundry Creditors for goods and services		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 35)	109.75	13.12
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	38,788.11	31,409.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,897.86</b>	<b>31,422.34</b>
<b>18. Others Payables</b>		
Retention money payable	582.60	466.12
Security deposit	26.58	27.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>609.18</b>	<b>493.14</b>
<b>Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:</b>		
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms		
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months		
For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 45.		
<b>19. Other Financial Liabilities (At Amortised Cost)</b>		
Payables in respect of capital goods	2,623.81	3,561.46
Book overdraft	303.43	175.33
Unpaid dividend	0.94	0.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,928.18</b>	<b>3,737.13</b>
<b>20. Short Term Provisions</b>		
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
- Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	237.05	417.05
- Leave benefits	1,403.78	1,602.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,640.83</b>	<b>2,019.55</b>
<b>21. Other Current Liabilities</b>		
Unearned Income	459.41	858.15
Statutory dues	2,817.03	3,034.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,276.44</b>	<b>3,893.12</b>





## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<b>22. Revenue from Operations</b>		
<b>Sale of products:</b>		
Manufactured goods	275,374.83	237,770.20
Traded goods	26,399.24	20,514.30
<b>Other operating income:</b>		
Sub-franchisee Income	65.94	54.39
<b>Revenue from operation</b>	<b>301,840.01</b>	<b>258,338.89</b>
<b>Details of products sold:</b>		
<b>Manufactured goods sold</b>		
Pizza	2,36,987.80	192,276.64
Others	38,387.03	45,493.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,75,374.83</b>	<b>237,770.20</b>
<b>Traded goods sold</b>		
Beverages	12,882.66	10,185.50
Dessert	9,535.42	6,767.98
Dips	3,050.27	2,725.93
Others	930.89	834.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,399.24</b>	<b>20,514.30</b>
<b>23. Other Income</b>		
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits	119.93	33.60
- Security deposit income as per IND AS 109	588.41	547.83
Liability no longer required written back	521.38	-
Dividend income from current investments- other than trade	950.96	827.46
Miscellaneous income	126.98	65.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,307.66</b>	<b>1,474.25</b>
<b>24. Cost of Raw Materials Consumed</b>		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	4,422.32	4,049.86
Add: Purchases during the year	67,415.46	55,355.13
	<b>71,837.78</b>	<b>59,404.99</b>
Less: Inventory at the end of the year {including raw material in transit ₹ 128.21 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 331.68 Lakhs)}	(4,477.79)	(4,422.32)
Adjustment for fluctuation in exchange rate	0.51	(11.51)
<b>Cost of raw materials consumed</b>	<b>67,360.50</b>	<b>54,971.16</b>
<b>Details of raw materials consumed</b>		
Cheese	28,020.83	21,212.88
Others	39,339.67	33,758.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,360.50</b>	<b>54,971.16</b>
<b>Details of Inventory</b>		
Cheese	1,818.97	2,205.99
Others	2,658.82	2,216.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,477.79</b>	<b>4,422.32</b>

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
<b>25. a. Details of purchase of traded goods</b>		
Prepackaged beverages	6,546.92	5,946.47
Dessert	1,921.78	1,429.31
Dips	913.63	782.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,382.33</b>	<b>8,158.40</b>
<b>b. Changes in inventories of raw material-in-progress and traded goods</b>		
<b>Opening stock</b>		
- Raw material in process	61.34	82.27
- Traded Goods	414.91	345.14
Adjustment for fluctuation in exchange rate	(0.57)	(0.37)
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>475.68</b>	<b>427.04</b>
<b>Less: Closing stock</b>		
Closing Stock - Raw material in process	(117.91)	(64.84)
Closing Stock - traded goods	(504.31)	(414.97)
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>(622.22)</b>	<b>(479.81)</b>
<b>(INCREASE)/ DECREASE IN INVENTORIES TOTAL (A-B)</b>	<b>(146.54)</b>	<b>(52.77)</b>
<b>Details of (increase)/decrease in inventories</b>		
<b>Traded goods:</b>		
Beverages	(50.45)	(65.64)
Dessert	(2.27)	(34.93)
Dips	(36.62)	24.76
Adjustment for fluctuation in exchange rate	(4.13)	(5.61)
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>(93.47)</b>	<b>(70.20)</b>
<b>Raw material in process- Dough Total (B)</b>	<b>(53.07)</b>	<b>17.43</b>
<b>(INCREASE)/ DECREASE IN INVENTORIES TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>(146.54)</b>	<b>(52.77)</b>
<b>Details of inventory at the end of the year</b>		
<b>Traded Goods:</b>		
Beverages	277.04	226.59
Dessert Including raw material in transit ₹ 17.39 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 2.86 Lakhs)	142.95	140.68
Dips	84.32	47.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>504.31</b>	<b>414.97</b>
<b>Raw material in Process:</b>		
Dough	117.91	64.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.91</b>	<b>64.84</b>
<b>26. Employee Benefit Expenses</b>		
Salaries, allowances and bonus (Refer note 34)	53,743.15	51,803.15
Gratuity (refer note 33)	1,224.64	806.58
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,744.37	3,449.73
Share based payment expense	135.65	299.08
Staff welfare expenses	2,549.46	3,116.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,397.27</b>	<b>59,475.34</b>



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
<b>27. Other Expenses</b>		
Stores and spares consumed	1,705.18	1,703.62
Packing materials consumed	9,293.93	8,512.76
Power and fuel (Refer note 34)	16,031.00	14,585.60
Repairs - plant and machinery	3,756.15	3,587.68
Repairs - others	4,133.50	3,643.86
Rates and taxes (Refer note 34)	597.58	859.60
Insurance	277.82	280.19
Travelling and conveyance	1,412.38	1,860.92
Freight and forwarding charges	8,562.67	7,703.44
Communication costs	2,871.03	2,738.86
Legal and professional charges (Refer note b below)	3,544.69	2,483.96
Director's sitting fees and commission	123.73	87.87
Franchisee fee	9,986.96	8,550.08
Advertisement and publicity expenses (Refer note a below)	14,688.16	14,697.03
House keeping and security guard expenses	3,137.22	3,326.28
Sundry balances written off	9.65	0.27
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	26.58
Corporate social responsibility expense (Refer note d)	284.00	300.93
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	190.54	343.57
Donation	-	5.05
Miscellaneous expenses (Refer note 34)	7,347.27	6,184.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,953.46</b>	<b>81,482.69</b>

**Notes:**

- a) Advertisement and Publicity expenses are net of amount received from business partner ₹ 733.33 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 768.54 Lakhs)
- b) Includes payment to auditors as below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
<b>As Auditor: #</b>		
Audit fees	32.57	43.96
Tax audit fees	7.00	7.00
Limited review	34.24	24.00
<b>In other capacity:</b>		
Other services (certification fees)	-	2.50
Reimbursement of expenses	6.10	21.33

#(Inclusive of GST on entire fee, net of credit)

- c) The stores and office premises are obtained on operating leases. The lease term is generally for 1-28 years and the same are generally renewable at the option of the lessee. There are no subleases and the leases are generally cancellable in nature. The aggregate lease rentals are charged as rent.

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
<b>d) Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure</b>		
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	<b>284.00</b>	348.45
b) Detail of amount spent in CSR		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset		
- In Cash	-	-
- Yet to be paid in Cash	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
- In Cash	<b>255.26</b>	275.39
- Yet to be paid in Cash	<b>28.74</b>	25.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>284.00</b>	<b>300.80</b>
<b>28. Earning Per Share (EPS)</b>		
Profit for basic and diluted earnings per share of ₹ 10 each: (₹ Lakhs)	<b>19,622.70</b>	5,777.46
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share		
<b>For basic earnings per share: Nos.</b>	<b>65,975,184</b>	<b>65,882,012</b>
For diluted earnings per share:		
<b>No. of shares for basic earnings per share</b>	<b>65,975,184</b>	65,882,012
Add: weighted average outstanding options related to employee stock options.	-	39,964
<b>No. of shares for diluted earnings per share: Nos.</b>	<b>65,975,184</b>	<b>65,921,976</b>
Basic EPS (in ₹)	<b>29.74</b>	8.77
Diluted EPS (in ₹)	<b>29.74</b>	8.76

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Retained earnings	
	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
<b>29. Components of other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
<b>i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<b>289.41</b>	(54.73)
Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<b>(98.54)</b>	(20.97)
<b>ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	<b>(56.76)</b>	(190.73)
<b>Total</b>	<b>134.11</b>	<b>(266.43)</b>



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 30. Contingent Liability Capital & Others Commitments

#### a. Contingent Liability Not Provided for:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
<b>1</b>	<b>Claims not acknowledged as debt:</b>		
	- Income tax matters* (Refer Note (a))	<b>1,420.97</b>	1,441.82
	- Sales tax/ Value added tax matters (Refer Note (b))	<b>284.46</b>	58.16
<b>2</b>	<b>- Others</b>	<b>74.00</b>	38.50

\*Excluding interest of ₹ 1674.56 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 1674.56 lakhs)

Note:

- Demand of ₹ 1420.97 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 1420.97 lakhs) related to transfer Pricing matter in which Transfer Pricing Officer (TPO) has passed unfavourable order on account of franchisee fee pertaining to the AY 2012-13 and AY 2013-14 against which the Parent Company has filed appeal before CIT(A) against the order of the TPO.
- Includes demand of ₹ 137.11 lakhs (Previous year ₹ Nil) related to surcharge on value added tax (VAT) in the matter of classification of Parent Company's business under 'Single Commodity Chain' under Kerala VAT Taxes Act, 1957.
- Includes VAT demand of ₹ 89.19 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 89.19 lakhs) on franchisee fee for right to use "Domino's" brand name under Master Franchisee Agreement. However, the Parent Company has paid service tax on franchisee fee since there is no sale of goods involved rather there is purchase of services.

#### b. Capital and other Commitments

- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for ₹ 1,912.57 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 3,846.79 Lakhs).
- The Parent Company has entered Master Franchisee agreement with Domino's Pizza International Franchising Inc. and Dunkin Donuts Franchising LLC based on such agreement the Parent Company is having commitment to open specified number of stores/ restaurants under respective franchisee agreements from time to time. The amount which is not quantifiable.

# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

## 31. Employee Stock Option Plan

For the financial year ended March 31, 2018, the following schemes were in operation:

- Dominos Employees Stock Option Plan, 2007 (ESOP 2007);
- JFL Employees Stock Option Scheme 2011 (ESOP 2011); and
- JFL Employees Stock Option Scheme 2016 (ESOP 2016)

Particulars	ESOP 2007		ESOP 2011		ESOP 2016	
	Date of grant	Number of options granted	Date of grant	Number of options granted	Date of grant	Number of options granted
Grant-I	April 1, 2007	1,800,340	October 5, 2011	232,500	December 30, 2016	14,528
Grant-II	April 1, 2008	355,800	December 14, 2012	202,050	April 19, 2017	14,360
Grant-III	April 1, 2009	152,000	November 11, 2013	278,500	July 17, 2017	1,820
Grant-IV	September 29, 2009	277,960	December 8, 2014	167,300	January 19, 2018	4,767
Grant-V	October 5, 2009	45,000	December 30, 2016	10,272	N.A.	N.A.
Grant-VI	N.A.	N.A.	April 19, 2017	32,370	N.A.	N.A.
Grant-VII	N.A.	N.A.	January 19, 2018	1,562	N.A.	N.A.
Date of Board Approval of the relevant scheme	March 23, 2007		July 12, 2011		September 19, 2016	
Date of Shareholder's approval of the relevant scheme	August 6, 2007		August 20, 2011		November 2, 2016	
Date of Last Modification	September 3, 2009		September 3, 2015		N.A.	
Method of Settlement (Cash/Equity)	Equity		Equity		Equity	
Vesting Period	5 years		3 years		As determined by Nomination, Remuneration & Compensation Committee subject to max. of 5 years.	
Exercise Period	9 years from first vesting date		7 years from first vesting date		As determined by Nomination, Remuneration & Compensation Committee subject to max. of 5 years.	
Vesting Conditions	\$		#		@	

\$ The vesting takes place on staggered basis over the respective vesting period.

# Vesting of options is a function of achievement of performance criteria or any other criteria as specified by the Nomination, Remuneration and Compensation Committee and communicated in the grant letter. Further, the vesting takes place on staggered basis over the respective vesting period.

@ Vesting of options is a function of achievement of performance criteria or any other criteria as specified by the Nomination, Remuneration and Compensation Committee and communicated in the grant letter.



## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

During the financial year 2015-16, ESOP 2011 was modified to align the provisions of the Scheme with SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 including but not limited to facilitating secondary acquisition of shares or acquisition by way of gift in accordance with applicable laws.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	135.65	299.08
<b>Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>135.65</b>	<b>299.08</b>

Notes:

- The Parent Company has given stock options to certain employees of Jubilant FoodWorks Limited and has considered the related compensation cost in its books.
- The Parent Company has decided to issue equity shares on exercise of ESOPs through ESOP trust. The loan has been given to ESOP trust to purchase the Equity Shares of the Parent Company from open market as permitted by SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.
- During FY 2017-18, JFL Employee Welfare Trust (a trust set up for administration of Employee Stock Option Plan ('ESOP') of the Parent Company) has acquired 3,80,670 equity shares of the Parent Company from the open market at an average price of ₹ 943.90 per share. As of March 31, 2018, JFL Employee Welfare Trust ('the Trust') holds 2,29,489 shares (Face Value of ₹ 10 each) (March 31, 2017 NIL equity shares) of the Parent Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Number of Shares		₹ in Lakhs	
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Share purchased from open market	380,670	-	3,593.15	-
less : Issued during the year	(151,181)	-	(1,388.81)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>229,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,204.34</b>	<b>-</b>

The details of activity under the Plan have been summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP 2007			
	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,000	67.50	93,114	66.19
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year ^	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	6,000	67.50	#87,114	66.10
Expired during the year	-	-	0	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	6,000	67.50
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	6,000	67.50
Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	NIL		1 - 2.5	

# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	ESOP 2011			
	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	472,309	1,240.11	622,828	1,200.85
Granted during the year	33,932	1,052.04	10,272	830.00
Forfeited during the year <sup>^</sup>	204,934	1,305.33	94,791	1,335.34
Exercised during the year	179,631	1,159.75	66,000	669.00
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	121,676	1,196.46	472,309	1,240.11
Exercisable at the end of the year	87,744	1,252.32	414,637	1,231.42
Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	1.5-8		3.5-7	

Particulars	ESOP 2016			
	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	14,528	10	-	-
Granted during the year	20,947	10	14,528	10
Forfeited during the year <sup>^</sup>	8,383	10	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	27,092	10	14,528	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	10	-	-
Remaining Contractual Life (In years)	3-4		4	

<sup>^</sup> Forfeited options include vested options not exercised within the stipulated time prescribed under the respective ESOP schemes, vested/ unvested options forfeited in accordance with terms prescribed under the respective ESOP Schemes.

# Includes 1,000 options @ ₹ 35/- exercised during the financial year 2017-18 but pending allotment.

During the year the weighted average market price of the Parent Company's share was ₹ 1,479.42 (Previous Year ₹ 1,047.02)

### Fair value of options granted

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the year pertaining to ESOP 2011 scheme is ₹ 367.89 (previous year ₹ 259.98) and for ESOP 2016 is ₹ 1,212.11 (previous year ₹ 717.36). The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black- Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. The following tables list the inputs used for fair valuation of options for the ESOP plans:

Particulars	ESOP 2007 <sup>@</sup>	ESOP 2011	ESOP 2016
Dividend yield (%)	N.A.	0.00 - 3.00%	3.00%
Expected volatility* (%)	N.A.	34.38% - 52.75%	33.78% - 43.65%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	N.A.	6.44% - 9.05%	6.59% - 6.70%
Expected life of share options* (years)	N.A.	2-4	3 - 4.45
Weighted average share price (INR )	N.A.	1,260-1,944	10.00

<sup>@</sup>Under ESOP 2007, as the shares were not quoted on any stock exchange prior to grant of options by the Parent Company, hence the fair value of its shares was determined on the basis of a valuation performed by a Category I Merchant Banker.

\*The expected life of the stock is based on historical data and current market expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.





## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 32. Related Party Disclosure

- (i) The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are disclosed below:-

#### (A) Names of related parties and description of relationship

##### (i) Enterprises in which directors are interested (A)

Jubilant Consumer Pvt. Ltd.  
Jubilant Life Sciences Limited  
HT Media Limited  
The Hindustan Times Ltd.  
Jubilant Bhartia Foundation  
Priority Vendor Technologies Pvt Ltd

##### (ii) Post employment benefit plan for the benefitted employees (B)

Jubilant FoodWorks Provident Fund Trust  
Jubilant FoodWorks Gratuity Trust

##### (iii) Key Management Personnel (C)

Mr. Pratik R. Pota (CEO and Wholetime Director)  
Mr. Sachin Sharma (CFO - till July 21, 2017)@  
Mr. Prakash C Bisht (CFO - effective January 19, 2018)@  
Ms. Mona Aggarwal (Company Secretary)@

##### (iv) Directors (C)

Mr. Shyam S. Bhartia  
Mr. Hari S. Bhartia  
Mr. Vishal Marwaha  
Ms. Ramni Nirula  
Mr. Phiroz Vandrevala  
Mr. Arun Seth  
Ms. Aashti Bhartia  
Mr. Berjis Desai  
Mr. Shamit Bhartia

@ As per section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, definition of Key Managerial personal includes Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary.

# Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Enterprize over which any person described in (C) above or their relative is able to exercise significant influence. Post employee benefit plan for the benefitted employees				Key Management Personnel & Non Executive Directors (C)		Total	
	(A) and (B)							
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
<b>(ii) Transactions with Related parties</b>								
<b>A) Transactions</b>								
<b>Charges for services paid to</b>								
- HT Media Limited	23.71	105.93	-	-	13.95	15.20	13.95	15.20
- Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	111.01	137.30	-	-	15.25	16.75	15.25	16.75
- Jubilant Consumer Pvt. Ltd.	2,638.72	2,314.63	-	-	15.85	16.60	15.85	16.60
- The Hindustan Times Ltd.	18.24	17.77	-	-	13.20	12.95	13.20	12.95
- Priority Vendor Technologies Pvt Ltd	13.22	1.50	-	-	14.75	16.25	14.75	16.25
<b>Director's Sitting Fees/Commission</b>								
- Mr. Shyam S. Bhartia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Hari S. Bhartia	-	-	-	-	13.95	15.20	13.95	15.20
- Mr. Vishal Marwaha	-	-	-	-	15.25	16.75	15.25	16.75
- Ms. Ramni Nirula	-	-	-	-	15.85	16.60	15.85	16.60
- Mr. Phiroz Vandrevala	-	-	-	-	13.20	12.95	13.20	12.95
- Mr. Arun Seth	-	-	-	-	14.75	16.25	14.75	16.25
- Ms. Aashiti Bhartia	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
- Mr. Berjis Desai	-	-	-	-	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
- Mr. Shomit Bhartia	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
<b>Remuneration to Key Management Personnel</b>								
- Mr. Pratik R Pota	-	-	-	-	292.22	-	292.22	-
- Mr Sachin Sharma	-	-	-	-	67.73	80.64	67.73	80.64
- Mr. Prakash C Bisht	-	-	-	-	30.10	-	30.10	-
- Ms Mona Aggarwal	-	-	-	-	44.56	45.35	44.56	45.35
<b>Allotment of Equity Shares*</b>								
<b>Post-Employment benefit plan</b>								
- Jubilant FoodWorks Provident Fund Trust	944.11	888.60	-	-	-	-	944.11	888.60
- Jubilant FoodWorks Gratuity Trust	403.62	412.52	-	-	-	-	403.62	412.52
<b>Balance at year end :</b>								
- HT Media Limited	-	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	11.69
- Jubilant Life Sciences Limited (Payable)	98.40	10.29	-	-	-	-	98.40	10.29
- Jubilant Consumer Pvt. Ltd.	245.79	33.10	-	-	-	-	245.79	33.10
- The Hindustan Times Ltd	4.59	0.63	-	-	-	-	4.59	0.63
- Priority Vendor Technologies Pvt Ltd	2.22	0.65	-	-	-	-	2.22	0.65

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
<b>Compensation of key management personnel</b>		
Short-term employee benefits*	-	1,538.83
Post-employment gratuity	<b>5.09</b>	8.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>1,547.36</b>

\*During the year ended March 31, 2018, Key Management Personnels of the Company, were allotted/transfer NIL equity shares (Previous year 1,39,864) under Dominos Employees Stock Option Plan, 2007 ("ESOP 2007") and JFL Employees Stock Option Scheme, 2011 ("ESOP 2011") of the Company, ESOP Perquisite value is ₹ NIL Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 995.10 lakhs)

All the liabilities for post retirement benefits being "Gratuity" are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as whole, the amount pertaining to Key management personnnel are not included above.

### Notes:

- No amount has been provided as doubtful debts or advances / written off or written back in the year in respect of debts due from/ to above related parties.
- During the year ended March 31, 2018, 32,370 and 15,316 options were granted to Key Management Personnels under ESOP 2011 and ESOP 2016 respectively.
- The status of stock options pending vesting/exercise, granted to Key Management Personnels are as below:-

Mr. Pratik R Pota*	ESOP Scheme 2011	ESOP Scheme 2016
<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>10</b>
As at 31/3/18	32,370	14,360
As at 31/3/17	-	-

\* Appointed as CEO & WTD w.e.f. April 1, 2017

Mr. Sachin Sharma*	ESOP Scheme 2011	ESOP Scheme 2016
<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>10</b>
As at 31/3/18	-	-
As at 31/3/17	4,977	2,615

\* Resigned as CFO w.e.f. July 22, 2017

Mr. Prakash C Bisht*	ESOP Scheme 2011	ESOP Scheme 2016
<b>Exercise Price</b>		<b>10</b>
As at 31/3/18	-	956
As at 31/3/17	-	-

\* Appointed as CFO w.e.f. January 19, 2018

Ms. Mona Aggarwal	ESOP Scheme 2011			
<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,405</b>
As at 31/3/18	400	1,500	2,200	3,350
As at 31/3/17	400	1,500	2,200	3,350

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 33 Employee benefits in respect of the Company have been calculated as under:

#### a. Defined contribution plans :

The Parent Company has certain defined contribution plan such as provident fund (1), employee state insurance, employee pension scheme, employee superannuation fund wherein specified percentage is contributed to them. During the year, the Company has contributed following amounts to:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Employer's contribution to provident fund	944.11	888.60
Employer's contribution to employee's pension scheme 1995	1,418.26	1,407.08
Employer's contribution to superannuation fund	11.14	26.39
Employer's contribution to employee state insurance	1,257.69	993.89

#### b. Defined benefit plan:

##### Gratuity :

The group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded.

The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet.

##### Statement of Profit & Loss

##### Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost)

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current service cost	404.93	497.31
Interest cost on benefit obligation	179.11	148.34
Expected return on plan assets	(147.25)	(113.87)
Settlement cost	782.49	274.80
Other adjustment	5.36	-
Expenses recognized in the statement of profit & loss	1,224.64	806.58

##### Balance Sheet

##### Details of provision for Gratuity:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Defined benefit obligation	2,697.99	2,380.37
Fair value of plan assets	2,460.94	1,963.32
Plan (asset)/ liability	237.05	417.05

Particulars	Long term		Short term	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	237.05	417.05



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	2,380.37	1,849.91
Interest cost	179.11	148.34
Current service cost	404.93	497.31
Settlement cost/(Credit)	782.49	274.80
Benefits paid	(785.09)	(458.14)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(263.82)	68.15
Present value of obligation as at the end of period	2,697.99	2,380.37

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017:

Change in the net defined benefit obligation of plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
<b>Net defined benefit liability at the start of the period</b>	<b>417.05</b>	<b>426.43</b>
<b>Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss</b>		
Service cost	404.93	497.31
Net interest Income	31.86	34.47
Other adjustment	0.47	(0.03)
Benefits paid	(706.72)	(458.14)
Settlement Cost	782.49	274.80
Remesurement of (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	(289.41)	54.73
Contribution paid to the Fund	(403.62)	(412.52)
<b>Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year</b>	<b>237.05</b>	<b>417.05</b>

Change in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	1,964.76	1,423.48
Expected return on plan assets	147.25	113.87
Contributions	403.62	412.52
Other adjustment	(4.39)	1.47
Benefits paid	(75.89)	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	25.59	13.42
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	2,460.94	1,964.76

The Parent Company expects to contribute ₹ 221.68 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 403.62 Lakhs) to gratuity in the next year.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Insurance policy with SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

Demographic Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount Rate (%)	7.80	7.50
Future salary increase (%)	6.00	6.00
Expected rate of return on plan assets(%)	8.00	8.00

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Retirement Age	58 Years	
Mortality Table	IALM (2006-08)	
<b>Ages</b>	<b>Withdrawal Rate (%)</b>	Withdrawal Rate (%)
Up to 30 Years	<b>3.00</b>	3.00
From 31 to 44 years	<b>2.00</b>	2.00
Above 44 years	<b>1.00</b>	1.00

Amounts for the current and previous years are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity				
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2014
Defined benefit obligation	<b>2,697.99</b>	2,380.37	1,849.91	1,319.62	1,034.13
Plan assets	<b>2,460.94</b>	1,964.76	1,423.48	1,116.68	851.92
Surplus / (deficit)	<b>(237.05)</b>	(415.61)	(426.43)	(202.94)	(182.21)
Experience loss/(gain) on plan liabilities	<b>(263.82)</b>	68.15	84.61	118.13	52.30
Experience (loss)/gain on plan Assets	<b>(25.59)</b>	(13.42)	75.38	5.89	48.65

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2018 is as shown below:

India gratuity plan:

Particulars	Change in Discount rate		Change in salary increase	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(153.18)	171.19	173.40	(156.33)

₹ in Lakhs

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Within the next 12 months (Next annual reporting period)	<b>73.20</b>	48.54
Between 1 and 2 years	<b>35.57</b>	183.83
Between 2 and 5 years	<b>117.68</b>	275.78
Beyond 10 years	<b>2,471.54</b>	1,872.22
<b>Total expected Payment</b>	<b>2,697.99</b>	<b>2,380.37</b>



## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

#### b. Provident Fund

The Parent Company makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Parent Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans, since the Parent Company is obliged to meet interest shortfall, if any, with respect to covered employees. The total liability of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2017: ₹ Nil) as worked out by the actuary has been allocated to each entity based on the corpus value of each entity as at March 31, 2018. Accordingly, liability of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2017: ₹ Nil) has been allocated to Parent Company and ₹ Nil (March 31, 2017: ₹ Nil) has been charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

**Actuarial assumptions made to determine interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund liabilities are as follows :**

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discounting rate	7.50%	7.50%
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.65%	8.65%
Expected short fall in interest earnings on the fund	0.05%	0.05%

The Company has contributed ₹ 2,362.37 Lakhs to provident fund (March 31, 2017: ₹ 2,295.68 Lakhs) for the year.

#### 34. Expenditure During Construction Period:-

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening Balance	213.96	173.63
<b>Incurred during the year</b>		
- Salary, Allowances & Bonus	392.67	918.36
- Power & Fuel	168.56	1.56
- Rent	48.20	59.36
- Rates and Taxes	3.26	63.36
- Miscellaneous Expenses	135.62	55.54
	<b>962.27</b>	<b>1,271.81</b>
Less: Allocated to Property, Plant and Equipment	(833.75)	(1,057.85)
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.52</b>	<b>213.96</b>

Note: The above expenses have been netted off in the respective line items in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### 35. Micro, small and medium enterprises

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Parent Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the end of year. The information as required to be disclosed in relation to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	109.75	13.12
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Parent Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act.	-	-

36. Expenditure on leasehold improvement incurred during the year has been considered as revenue expenditure for computing Income tax, relying upon the expert advice. However the treatment does not impact the statement of profit and loss. Accordingly deferred tax liability of ₹ 356.41 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 1,239.58 Lakhs) has been provided in books since such item has been capitalized in the books.
37. During the current year, the Parent Company has reclassified Lease hold land from "Property, Plant and Equipment" to "Other Non-Current Assets" and "Other Current Assets" amounting to ₹ 3,263.29 lakhs (March 31, 2016 ₹ 3263.29 lakhs) and ₹ 37.74 lakhs (March 31, 2016 ₹ 37.74 lakhs), respectively and has reclassified capital creditors from "Other current liabilities" to "Other financial liabilities" amounting to ₹ 3,408.34 lakhs (March 31, 2016 ₹ 2,908.86 lakhs).
38. The Parent Company has operating lease arrangements for commissary. The details of minimum lease obligations and lease payment recognized during the year are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March 2018
Operating lease payments recognized during the year	
Minimum Lease obligation:	
Not later than 1 year	37.74
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	150.96
Later than 5 years	3,074.58





## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 39. Segment Reporting: The Group's Business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. Food and Beverages in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segment Reporting.

#### Information about secondary segment (Consolidated basis)

The geographical segments considered for disclosure are as follows:

- Sales within India include sales to customers located within India
- Sales outside India include sales to customers located outside India

Revenue, Trade Receivables, Fixed Assets and Capital expenditure during the year as per Geographical Markets.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Revenue		Trade receivable		Fixed Assets		Capital Expenditure during the year	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
India	298,044.06	254,606.98	1,508.25	1,561.90	78,067.93	83,807.65	10,272.51	19,636.64
Outside India	3,795.95	3,731.91	56.99	48.18	2,276.56	2,284.07	513.11	433.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,840.01</b>	<b>258,338.89</b>	<b>1,565.24</b>	<b>1,610.08</b>	<b>80,344.49</b>	<b>86,091.72</b>	<b>10,785.62</b>	<b>20,070.29</b>

40. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) : As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by the Parent Company. The CSR activities and spend are as per the CSR Policy recommended by the CSR Committee and approved by the Board. The same has also been uploaded on the Parent Company's website [www.jubilantfoodworks.com](http://www.jubilantfoodworks.com)

### 41. Details of Dividend paid and Dividend proposed

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
<b>Dividend declared and paid during the year:</b>		
Final Dividend paid for the year ended March 31, 2017 ₹ 2.5/- per share (March 31, 2016 : ₹ 2.5/- per share)	(1,649.55)	(1,645.92)
Corporate Dividend Tax on Final Dividend	(335.81)	(335.07)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,985.36)</b>	<b>(1,980.99)</b>
<b>Proposed Dividend on equity shares:</b>		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ 5/- per share (March 31, 2017: ₹ 2.5/- per share)	(3,299.23)	(1,648.73)
Corporate Dividend Tax on proposed dividend	(678.17)	(335.64)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,977.40)</b>	<b>(1,984.37)</b>

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 08, 2018 has recommended the following for approval of the shareholders :

- Bonus shares to the holders of equity shares of the Parent Company in the proportion of 1:1 (1 (one) bonus equity share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up for every 1 (one) equity share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up as on the record date)
- Dividend of ₹ 5/- each for every equity share of ₹ 10/- fully paid up on existing share capital (pre bonus share capital) for the year ended March 31, 2018. The dividend payment is expected to be ₹ 3,299.23 lakhs (excluding the dividend distribution tax thereon ₹ 678.17 lakhs). Upon approval of issuance of Bonus shares, the dividend payout post bonus will works out to be ₹ 2.5/- per equity share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up.

42. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Lakhs of Indian Rupees (₹' or "₹") and are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 43. Financial instruments

#### Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, their carrying amounts and fair value amounts are set out below:

March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Investments	26,310.15	-	26,310.15	26,310.15
Trade and other receivables	-	1,565.24	1,565.24	1,565.24
Other non-current financial assets	-	7,205.93	7,205.93	7,205.93
Cash and cash equivalents (Includes fixed deposits)	-	7,902.52	7,902.52	7,902.52
Other bank balances	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other financial assets	-	84.37	84.37	84.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,310.15</b>	<b>21,758.06</b>	<b>48,068.21</b>	<b>48,068.21</b>

March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Investments	9,356.77	-	9,356.77	9,356.77
Trade receivables	-	1,610.08	1,610.08	1,610.08
Other non-current financial assets	-	7,987.98	7,987.98	7,987.98
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,539.24	3,539.24	3,539.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,356.77</b>	<b>13,137.30</b>	<b>22,494.07</b>	<b>22,494.07</b>

March 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Liability	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Trade payables	-	38,897.86	38,897.86	38,897.86
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	50.00	50.00	50.00
Other payables	-	609.18	609.18	609.18
Other financial liabilities	-	2,928.18	2,928.18	2,928.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,485.22</b>	<b>42,485.22</b>	<b>42,485.22</b>

March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Trade payables	-	31,422.34	31,422.34	31,422.34
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	36.50	36.50	36.50
Other payables	-	493.14	493.14	493.14
Other financial liabilities	-	3,737.13	3,737.13	3,737.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,689.11</b>	<b>35,689.11</b>	<b>35,689.11</b>



## Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

### 44. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the group's assets

**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2018:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Investments	March 31, 2018	26,310.15	26,310.15	-	-

**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2017:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Investments	March 31, 2017	9,356.77	9,356.77	-	-

### 45. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial liabilities, comprise retention money payable, trade and other payables, security deposits, book overdraft, unpaid dividend. The group's principal financial assets include Investments, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The group's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the group are accountable to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee. This process provides assurance to group's senior management that the group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with group policies and group risk objective.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized as below:

#### a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2018. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity, pension obligation and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2018.

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

#### i Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the group operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency and the group net investment in foreign subsidiaries). Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods from the respective countries. The group evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows establish risk management policies.

#### Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the group profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities

Foreign currency exposures recognised by the Group that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018 (USD In Lakhs)	Closing Exchange Rate (₹)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (₹ In Lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (USD In Lakhs)	Closing Exchange Rate (₹)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (₹ In Lakhs)
Trade Payables	5.18	65.07	336.83	1.04	64.84	67.11

#### ii Interest rate risk

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

This is not applicable to the group as the group is not having any loans and borrowings.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

Interest rate sensitivity is not applicable to the group.

#### b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

#### c. Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the group's treasury department in accordance with the group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

#### d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The group's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing through the use of short term bank deposits and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.



# Notes

## Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018			Year Ended March 31, 2017		
	Trade payables	Other payables	Other financial liabilities	Trade payables	Other payables	Other financial liabilities
On demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 12 months	38,897.86	609.18	2,928.18	31,422.34	493.14	3,737.13
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,897.86</b>	<b>609.18</b>	<b>2,928.18</b>	<b>31,422.34</b>	<b>493.14</b>	<b>3,737.13</b>

### e. Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Excessive risk concentration is not applicable.

### f. Collateral

There are no significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

## 46. Statutory Group Information

The Consolidated financial statement of the group includes components mentioned below :-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
<b>Jubilant FoodWorks Ltd.</b>								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	107.87%	104,390.67	105.19%	20,640.48	139.25%	186.75	105.42%	20,827.23
Balance as at March 31, 2017	105.82%	85,218.78	116.41%	6,725.45	30.61%	(81.55)	120.56%	6,643.90
<b>Subsidiary</b>								
<b>Foreign</b>								
<b>Jubilant FoodWorks Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.</b>								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(5.95%)	(5,758.98)	(5.19%)	(1,017.78)	(39.25%)	(52.64)	(5.42%)	(1,070.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(5.82%)	(4,688.56)	(16.41%)	(947.99)	69.39%	(184.88)	(20.56%)	(1,132.87)
<b>Controlled Trust</b>								
<b>JFL Employee Welfare Trust</b>								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(1.92%)	(1,858.40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	100%	96,773.29	100%	19,622.70	100%	134.11	100%	19,756.81
Balance as at March 31, 2017	100%	80,530.22	100%	5,777.46	100%	(266.43)	100%	5,511.03

## Notes

### Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

#### 47. Standards issued but not yet effective

- (i) **Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:** On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The group is of the view that it does not have any impact on the financial statements.
- (ii) **Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers:** On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach) The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The group is of the view that it does not have any impact on the financial statements.

#### 48. Capital management

For the purposes of the group capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the group and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the group capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Equity Share capital	6,598.45	6,594.91
Free Reserve	80,565.08	61,642.04
<b>Reserve to Share Capital (in no. of times)</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>9.35</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-  
Per **Vijay Agarwal**  
Partner  
Membership No. 094468

Place: Noida  
Date: May 08, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jubilant FoodWorks Limited

Sd/-  
**Shyam S. Bhartia**  
Chairman  
DIN No. 00010484

Sd/-  
**Mona Aggarwal**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. 15374

Sd/-  
**Hari S. Bhartia**  
Co-Chairman  
DIN No. 00010499

Sd/-  
**Prakash C. Bisht**  
EVP & Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**Pratik R. Pota**  
CEO and Wholetime Director  
DIN No. 00751178