Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
105, Shalimar Corporate Centre, 8 – B, South Tukoganj , INDORE –452 001(M.P.)
Phone No. 0731-2524282, 3042338, 4205957 Email – pramodpchopra@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
PURE N SURE FOOD BITES PRIVATE LIMITED
Khasra No. 378/2, Nemawar Road,
Gram Palda
Indore -452020 (M.P.)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PURE N SURE FOOD BITES PRIVATE LIMITED.** ("The Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet **31st March, 2018,** and the Statement of Profit & Loss (including Other Compressive Income),the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act,2013('the act')with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015,as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable *and* prudent; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. In Conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at **March 31, 2018,** its loss, total comprehensive income, the changes of equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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

c. the Balance Sheet, the statement of profit and loss including Comprehensive Income, Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as **on 31 March 2018** taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on **31 March 2018** from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f. with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in .**Annexure B.;** our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting and

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

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
INDORE
M.No.072994
FRN:003753C

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

(ii) The Company has made provisions, as required under applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts for.

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

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration No. 003753C
Chartered Accountants

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
INDORE
M.No.072994
FRN:003753C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Pramod Chopra
(Partner)
M.No.F-072994

PLACE: INDORE
DATE: 16/05/2018

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'REPORT

[Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Our Report of even date to the members of **PURE N SURE FOOD BITES PRIVATE LIMITED, INDORE** on the financial statement for the year ended **31st March, 2018**]

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

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

   (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by management, the records examined by us and based on the examination, there are no immovable property owned by the company.

2. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year .In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable .No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them and no material discrepancies noticed in respect of such confirmations.

3. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to/from companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Companies the Act,2013(the Act).

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interest and in respect of loan and advances given have been compiled with by the company.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year within the meaning of section 73 to 76 or other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013.(the Act) and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits)Rules,2014(as amended).Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained by management ,the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act ,for the products of the company. Accordingly clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

   a. The company is generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax Sales-tax, Custom duty, Excise duty Service Tax and Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authority .

   b. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund ,Income Tax, Sales-tax, Custom duty, Excise duty, Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at **31st March, 2018** for a period of more than six months from the date it became payable.

   c. No amount is required to be transferred to Investor education and protection fund in accordance with the relevant provision of the companies act, 2013 and rules made there under.

INDORE M.No.072994

8. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks/financial institutions. As informed, that the company does not have any borrowings from financial institutions or by way of debentures or from government.

9. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the company.

10. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by management of company, we report that no material fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, we have to inform you that the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration, therefore requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not required.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the financial statements andrecords of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the company and ,not commented upon.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number 003753C
Chartered Accountants

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
INDORE
M.No.072994
FRN:003753C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Pramod Chopra
(Partner)
M.No.F-072994

Place: Indore
Date: 16/05/2018

ANNEXURE – B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PURE **N SURE FOOD BITES PRIVATE LIMITED, INDORE** (the Company) **as of 31 March 2018** in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting
A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES INDORE M.No.072994

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us ,the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at **31 March 2018**, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number 003753C
Chartered Accountants

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
INDORE
M.No.072994
FRN:003753C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Pramod Chopra
(Partner)
M.No.F-072994

Place: Indore
Date: 16/05/2018

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs	1 April 2016 INR lakhs
I ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	4,709.96	-	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	-	3,969.23	205.99
(c) Intangible assets	4	3.24	-	-
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	5	11.05	10.95	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6	0.10	0.10	0.10
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	100.28	-	-
(f) Advance Tax (Net of Provisions)	7	0.10	-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	8	9.67	15.09	838.62
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,834.40**	**3,995.37**	**1,044.71**
CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Inventories	9	276.04	-	-
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	10	140.45	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	135.03	170.02	1.09
(iii) Loans	12	2.00	0.77	-
(iv) Other financial assets	13	0.39	0.02	0.01
(c) Other current assets	14	640.82	533.22	52.03
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,194.73**	**704.03**	**53.13**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,029.13**	**4,699.40**	**1,097.84**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	93.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	16	2,621.25	46.13	2.37
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,714.25**	**47.13**	**3.37**
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	2,447.42	4,087.73	999.83
(b) Provisions	18	1.25	0.68	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	-	54.75	78.52
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2,448.67**	**4,143.16**	**1,078.35**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	20	526.92	3.92	0.23
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	307.10	504.28	4.27
(b) Provisions	18	0.30	-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	22	31.89	0.91	11.62
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**866.21**	**509.11**	**16.12**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**3,314.88**	**4,652.27**	**1,094.47**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6,029.13**	**4,699.40**	**1,097.84**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 003753C
Chartered Accountants

CA.Pramod Chopra
Partner
Membership no.: 072994

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the board of
Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Arvind Mehta
Director
DIN - 00215183

Apoorva Kumat
Director
DIN - 02630764

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES INDORE M.No.072994 FRN:003753C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pure N Sure Food Bites Pvt. Ltd. INDORE

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018 INR lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2017 INR lakhs
I	Revenue from operations	23	680.82	-
II	Other income	24	1.41	0.01
III	**TOTAL INCOME (I + II)**		**682.23**	**0.01**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of material consumed	25	397.71	-
	(b) (Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods and traded goods	26	(32.41)	-
	(c) Employee benefits expense	27	64.69	-
	(d) Finance costs	28	53.00	-
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	123.44	-
	(f) Other expenses	30	529.26	14.79
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**1,135.69**	**14.79**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**(453.46)**	**(14.78)**
VI	**Tax expenses**			
	(a) Deferred tax	19	(155.58)	(23.77)
	Total tax expenses		**(155.58)**	**(23.77)**
VII	**Profit for the year (VII - VIII)**		**(297.88)**	**8.99**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurement (gain) on defined benefit plan		1.58	-
	(b) Income tax relating to above		(0.55)	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**1.03**	-
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX - X)**		**(296.85)**	**8.99**
X	**Earnings per equity share:**			
	(a) Basic	31	**(109.47)**	**89.90**
	(b) Diluted	31	**(109.47)**	**89.90**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 003753C
Chartered Accountants

CA.Pramod Chopra
Partner

Membership no.: 072994

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the board of
Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Arvind Mehta
Director
DIN - 00215183

Apoorva Kumat
Director
DIN - 02630764

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:

Equity shares of INR 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	**0.10**	**1.00**
At 31 March 2017	**0.10**	**1.00**
Issued during the period-Fresh Issue	9.20	92.00
At 31 March 2018	**9.30**	**93.00**

B. OTHER EQUITY:

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Equity Component in Leased Asset from Holding Company	Total other equity
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
As at 31 March 2017	-	**(362.96)**	**409.09**	**46.13**
Net Profit for the period	-	(297.88)	-	(297.88)
Other comprehensive income	-	1.03	-	1.03
Total comprehensive income	-	(296.85)	-	(296.85)
Premium on issue of Equity Shares	2,845.01	-	-	2,845.01
Add: Adjustment for deemed lease expenses on property taken free of cost from Holding Company	-	-	26.96	26.96
As at 31 March 2018	**2,845.01**	**(659.81)**	**436.05**	**2,621.25**

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Equity Component in Leased Asset from Holding Company	Total other equity
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
As at 1 April 2016	-	**(371.95)**	**374.32**	**2.37**
Net Profit for the period	-	8.99	-	8.99
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	8.99	-	8.99
Add: Adjustment for deemed lease expenses on property taken free of cost from Holding Company	-	-	34.77	34.77
As at 31 March 2017	-	**(362.96)**	**409.09**	**46.13**

As per our report of even date

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 003753C
Chartered Accountants

CA.Pramod Chopra
Partner
Membership no.: 072994

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the board of
Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Arvind Mehta
Director
DIN - 00215183

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

Apoorva Kumat
Director
DIN - 02630764

CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES INDORE M.No. 072994 FRN.003753C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pure N Sure Food Bites Pvt. Ltd. INDORE

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVATES		
Profit before tax	**(453.46)**	**(14.78)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows Add / (Less) :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	123.44	-
Reclassification of actuarial gains and losses	1.58	-
Interest expenses	51.46	-
Interest income	(1.41)	(0.01)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(278.39)**	**(14.79)**
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	(276.04)	-
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(140.45)	-
Decrease / (increase) in loans	(1.33)	(11.72)
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	(0.37)	-
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	(101.77)	342.34
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	523.00	3.69
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(197.18)	500.01
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	0.87	0.68
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	30.98	(10.71)
	(440.68)	809.50
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(0.10)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(440.78)**	**809.50**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVATES		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	(786.65)	(3,678.47)
Interest received	1.41	0.01
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVATES	**(785.24)**	**(3,678.46)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVATES		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	92.00	-
Proceeds from premium on issuance of equity share capital	2,845.01	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	3,037.90
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1,694.52)	-
Interest paid	(51.46)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVATES	**1,191.03**	**3,037.90**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(34.99)**	**168.93**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**170.02**	**1.09**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end (Refer note 11)	**135.03**	**170.02**

As per our report of even date

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates

Firm Registration Number: 003753C

Chartered Accountants

CA.Pramod Chopra

Partner

Membership no.: 072994

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16 May 2018

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES INDORE M.No.072994 FRN:003753C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Arvind Mehta

Director

DIN - 00215183

Apoorva Kumat

Director

DIN - 02630764

Pure N Sure Food Bites Pvt. Ltd. INDORE

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16 May 2018

Note 1: Corporate information

Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited ('PNS' or 'the Company') is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Khasra No. 378/2, Nemawar Road, Near Makrand House, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, 452020, India having CIN no. U15311MP2009PLC021746.The Company is principally engaged in the business of snacks food.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 16 May 2018.

Note 2.1: Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements that are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 40 on first time adoption of Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:
• Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments and Investment Property).

The financial statements are presented in India Rupee ('INR') or (`) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies

a) Current vs Non-Current classification

The Company 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 Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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 Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Useful lives of Tangible and Intangible assets (including Investment Property)

The Company reviews the useful life of Property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods. Refer Note 2.2 (e) , (f) and (g) for management estimate of useful lives.

(ii) Impairment for doubtful debts

The impairment provision for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

(iii) Taxes

Deferred tax, subject to the consideration of prudence, is recognised on temporary differences between the taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future tax income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

(iv) Defined benefit plans

The cost and present obligation of Defined benefit gratuity plan and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are assumed at each reporting date. Refer Note 32.

(v) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs for these valuations are taken from observable sources where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of various inputs including liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility etc. Changes in assumptions/ judgements about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Also refer Note 36.

(vi) Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. 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.

Based on the guidance in Education material on Ind AS 18 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account. Therefore, it is a liability of the manufacturer which forms part of the cost of production, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Since the recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account, revenue includes excise duty.

However, sales tax/ value added tax (VAT) / Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

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

d) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related assets.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to Statement of Profit and Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

Government grants such as sales tax incentive schemes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a part of other operating revenues.

e) Property, Plant & Equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Plant and Equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of plant and equipment which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

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

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Items of Property, plant and Equipment that are held for disposal are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet. Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

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 company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

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.

Depreciation on Plant, property and equipment is calculated on a straight line method over estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives
Plant & Equipments	15 years
Electrical Installations	15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years to 6 years
Office Equipments	3 years to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Amortised over the period of lease term ranging from 9 to 10 years

The management has estimated the above useful life and the same is supported by technical expert.

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.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortisation method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible asset is as below:-

Intangible assets	Useful lives
Computer Software	5 years

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal and external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. 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 risks specific to the asset. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

h) Inventory

Raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares and other consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares and other consumables are determined on a moving weighted average basis. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods of Potato & Banana Chips and Classic Peanuts includes excise duty. Cost is determined on absorption costing basis at actual.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

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

i) Leases

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

The Company as lessee

Operating lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Lease rents under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis, except where escalation in rent is in line with expected general inflation.

j) Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Executive Management Committee evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company has only one business segment "Snacks Food".

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal/constructive obligation as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that cash out flow may be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

l) Retirement and Other Employee benefits

Short Term employee benefits

All short term employee benefits such as salaries, incentives, special awards, medical benefits which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services which entitles him to avail such benefits and non-accumulating compensated absences (such as casual leave) are recognized on an undiscounted basis and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account.

Defined Contribution Plan

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

Defined Benefit Plan

The Gratuity benefits are classified as Post-Retirement Benefits as per IND AS 19. The service cost and the net interest cost would be charged to The Profit & Loss account. Actuarial gains and losses arise due to difference in the actual experience and the assumed parameters and also due to changes in the assumptions used for valuation. The Company recognizes these re-measurements in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

When the benefits of the plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed or settlement occurs, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment or settlement, is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss account when the plan amendment or when a curtailment or settlement occurs.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

Other long term employee benefit

The Company has Leave Encashment policy for all the employees. Liabilities for such benefits are provided on the basis of valuation, as at the balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary. The actuarial valuation method used by an independent actuary for measuring the liability is the Projected Unit Credit method.

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans and other long term benefits, the allocation between short term and long term provisions has been made as determined by the actuary. The Company presents the entire compensated absences as short term provisions, since employees have an unconditional right to avail the leave at any time during the year.

m) Taxation

Current taxes

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

No deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the timing differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT credit entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

n) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at its functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.
Exchange differences arising on settlement or restatement of transactions, are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

o) Fair value measurement

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures requires the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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 the 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 Company.
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 company 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 Company 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 Company 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) Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

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 Statement of Profit and 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 two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e. fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)), or recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss under the fair value option

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's Balance Sheet) when the right to receive cash flows from the asset is transferred or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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Note 2.2: Summary of Significant accounting policies(Cont'd.)

Under the simplified approach, the Company 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 Company 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 the 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 Company determines that 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 a 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 Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

ii) Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

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

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

r) Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they incurred.

s) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net Statement of Profit and 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 Statement of Profit and Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

t) Contingent Liability and Contingent assets

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 not wholly within the control of the Company 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 Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

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Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvement	Plant and equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
I Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)							
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	**205.99**	**205.99**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	3,763.24	3,763.24
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	**3,969.23**	**3,969.23**
Additions	196.50	4,620.04	8.68	3.46	4.46	863.91	5,697.05
Transfer/capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	4,833.14	4,833.14
At 31 March 2018	**196.50**	**4,620.04**	**8.68**	**3.46**	**4.46**	-	**4,833.14**
II Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses							
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	8.64	112.12	0.38	0.84	1.20	-	123.18
At 31 March 2018	**8.64**	**112.12**	**0.38**	**0.84**	**1.20**	-	**123.18**
III Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2018	**187.86**	**4,507.92**	**8.30**	**2.62**	**3.26**	-	**4,709.96**
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	**3,969.23**	**3,969.23**
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	**205.99**	**205.99**

IV Net Book Value

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Plant, property and equipment	**4,709.96**	-	-
Capital Work in Progress	-	**3,969.23**	**205.99**

Notes

Capitalised borrowing costs

The company started the construction of a new facility in Financial Year 2016-17. This project got completed in November 2018. The carrying amount of the new facility at 31 March 2018 is INR 4,507.92 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 3,929.63 lakhs, 1 April 2016: INR 205.99). The new facility is financed by borrowings from holding company and bank.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2018 was INR 523.70 lacs (31 March 2017: INR 330.91 lakhs, 1 April 2016: Nil).

No borrowing costs are capitalised on other items of PPE under construction.

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Note 4: Intangible assets

		Computer Software	Total
		INR lakhs	INR lakhs
I	**Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)**		
	At 1 April 2016	-	-
	At 31 March 2017	-	-
	Additions	3.50	3.50
	At 31 March 2018	**3.50**	**3.50**
II	**Accumulated amortization and impairment losses**		
	At 1 April 2016	-	-
	At 31 March 2017	-	-
	Amortisation	0.26	0.26
	At 31 March 2018	**0.26**	**0.26**
III	**Net Book Value**		
	At 31 March 2018	**3.24**	**3.24**
	At 31 March 2017	-	-
	At 1 April 2016	-	-

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Intangible assets	**3.24**	-	-

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Note 5: Financial assets - Non-Current Loans

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Security Deposit	11.05	10.95	-
	11.05	**10.95**	-

Note 6: Other Non-current financial assets

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Non - Current bank balances being Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	0.10	0.10	0.10
	0.10	**0.10**	**0.10**

Note 7: Non-Current - Advance Tax (Net of Provisions)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	0.10	-	-
	0.10	-	-

Note 8: Other Non-current assets

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Capital Advances			
- Considered good	9.67	15.09	838.62
- Considered doubtful	63.27	63.27	63.27
Less: Allowance for credit losses (Refer note 38)	(63.27)	(63.27)	(63.27)
	9.67	**15.09**	**838.62**

Note 9: Inventories
(At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Raw materials [including stock-in-transit INR NIL lakhs [(31 March 2017: Nil lakhs), (31 March 2016: Nil lakhs)]	156.62	-	-
Packing materials [including stock-in-transit INR NIL lakhs [(31 March 2017: Nil lakhs), (31 March 2016: Nil lakhs)]	72.48	-	-
Finished goods [including stock-in-transit INR NIL lakhs [(31 March 2017: Nil lakhs), (31 March 2016: Nil lakhs)]	32.41	-	-
Stores, spares and other consumables [including stock-in-transit INR NIL lakhs [(31 March 2017: Nil lakhs), (31 March 2016: Nil lakhs)]	14.53	-	-
	276.04	-	-

Note 10: Trade receivables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Unsecured, considered good	140.45	-	-
Total	**140.45**	-	-

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 20 days.

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	33.36	169.16	0.73
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.42	-	-
Cash on Hand	1.25	0.86	0.36
	135.03	**170.02**	**1.09**

Note 12: Financial assets - Current Loans

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Loan to employees	2.00	0.77	-
	2.00	**0.77**	**-**

Note 13: Other current financial assets

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.39	0.02	0.01
	0.39	**0.02**	**0.01**

Note 14: Other current assets

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Advances to vendor			
Unsecured considered good	0.15	-	-
Prepaid expenses	2.67	1.29	-
Balances with statutory / government authorities	638.00	531.93	52.03
	640.82	**533.22**	**52.03**

Note 15: Share capital

Authorised Share Capital

	Equity shares	
	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	1.00	10.00
At 31 March 2017	1.00	10.00
Change in Authorised Share Capital during the period (9 Lakhs equity shares of INR 10 each)	9.00	90.00
At 31 March 2018	10.00	100.00

Issued subscribed and fully paid-up equity capital

	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016 (Equity shares of INR 10 each issued)	0.10	1.00
At 31 March 2017 (Equity shares of INR 10 each issued)	**0.10**	**1.00**
Issued during the period-Fresh Issue	9.20	92.00
At 31 March 2018 (Equity shares of INR 5 each issued)	**9.30**	**93.00**

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 (31 March 2017: INR 10, 1 April 2016: INR 10) per share. Each equity share carries one vote and is entitled to dividend that may be declared by the Board of Directors, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	No. in Lakhs	% holding in the class	No. in Lakhs	% holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Prataap Snacks Limited	9.30	99.99%	0.10	99.99%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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Note 16: Other equity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Securities premium account	2,845.01	-	-
Retained earnings	(659.81)	(362.96)	(371.95)
Equity Component in Loan and Leased Asset from Holding Company	436.05	409.09	374.32
	2,621.25	46.13	2.37

Securities premium account

	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	-
At 31 March 2017	-
Add: Premium on issue of Equity Shares	2,845.01
At 31 March 2018	**2,845.01**

Securities premium is used to record the excess of the amount received over the face value of the shares. This reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	**(371.95)**
Add: Profit during the year	8.99
At 31 March 2017	**(362.96)**
Add: Profit during the year	(297.88)
Add: Other Comprehensive income	1.03
At 31 March 2018	**(659.81)**

Equity Component in Leased Asset from Holding Company

	INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	**374.32**
Add: Adjustment for deemed lease expenses on property taken free of cost from Holding Company	34.77
At 31 March 2017	**409.09**
Add: Adjustment for deemed lease expenses on property taken free of cost from Holding Company	26.96
At 31 March 2018	**436.05**

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Note 17: Borrowings

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Non-Current			
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Secured			
From Banks			
Indian rupee loan from banks	-	2,595.83	-
Unsecured loans			
Indian rupee loan from Holding Company	2,447.42	1,491.90	999.83
	2,447.42	**4,087.73**	**999.83**

Notes

1. The India rupee term loan from bank of INR 25.95 Lakhs was taken during the financial year 2016-17 and carries interest @ 9.10% p.a. The loan from bank was secured by an exclusive first charge on the plant and machinery of the Company and hypothecation of inventory and trade receivables of the company. The loan has been guaranteed by the corporate guarantee of Prataap Snacks Lmited, the holding company. Further the said loan is also personally guaranteed by Mr. Arvind Mehta, Director of the Company. The said loan has been prepaid during the year.

2. The unsecured India rupee term loan from holding company ofcarries interest @ 8% p.a.. The loan is repayable on demand after 31 March 2020.

Note 18: Provisions

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Non-current provisions			
Provision for Employee Benefits:			
Gratuity	1.25	0.68	-
	1.25	**0.68**	-
Current provisions			
Provision for Employee Benefits:			
Gratuity	0.01	-	-
Leave encashment	0.29	-	-
	0.30	-	-

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Note 19: Deferred tax Assets / Liabilities

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
(a) Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Deferred tax:		
Attributable to:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(155.58)	(23.77)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(155.58)**	**(23.77)**
(b) OCI section - Income tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.55)	-
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**(0.55)**	-
(C) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018:		
Accounting profit before income tax	(453.46)	(14.78)
Income tax expense calculated at 34.608% (31 March 2017: 34.608%)	(156.93)	(5.12)
Effect of:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	(17.30)
Effect of expenses that is non-deductible in determining taxable profit	1.35	-
	(155.58)	(22.42)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	-	(1.35)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**(155.58)**	**(23.77)**

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017:

	Balance Sheet			Statement of Profit & Loss	
	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs	1 April 2016 INR lakhs	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for employee benefits	(0.54)	-	-	(0.54)	-
Carry Forward unabsorbed depreciation	(275.10)	-	-	(275.10)	-
Carry Forward loss	(102.19)	(6.47)	-	(95.72)	(6.47)
Deferred tax liabilities					
Depreciation	234.68	-	-	234.68	-
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	42.87	61.22	78.52	(18.35)	(17.30)
Net deferred tax Liabilities/ (Assets) (net)	**(100.28)**	**54.75**	**78.52**		
Deferred tax (income)/ expenses				**(155.03)**	**(23.77)**

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs	1 April 2016 INR lakhs
Deferred tax assets	(377.83)	(6.47)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	277.55	61.22	78.52
Deferred tax Liabilities/ (Assets) (net)	**(100.28)**	**54.75**	**78.52**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net):

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
Opening balance as of 1 April	**54.75**	**78.52**
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(155.03)	(23.77)
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March	**(100.28)**	**54.75**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Note 20: Trade Payables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Dues to micro and small enterprises*			
Other trade payables	526.92	3.92	0.23
	526.92	**3.92**	**0.23**
Of the above, trade receivable from			
- Related parties	117.50	-	-
- Others	409.42	3.92	0.23
	526.92	**3.92**	**0.23**

*Based on the information available with company as at period end there are no dues outstanding to the suppliers who are registered as micro and small enterprises registered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". This has been relied upon by the auditors

Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in 0 to 45 days terms. There are no other amounts paid / payable towards interest / principal under the MSMED.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 38.

Note 21: Other current financial liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Current maturities of long-term borrowing	263.10	125.49	4.27
Creditors for capital goods	44.00	378.79	-
	307.10	**504.28**	**4.27**

Note 22: Other current liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Advance from customers	19.53	-	-
Statutory dues	12.36	0.91	11.62
	31.89	**0.91**	**11.62**

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Note 23: Revenue from operations

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Sale of products (including excise duty)		
Finished goods	673.50	-
	673.50	-
Other Operating Revenues		
Scrap sales	7.32	-
	7.32	-
Total	**680.82**	-

Note 24: Other income

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	0.88	0.01
Others	0.53	-
	1.41	**0.01**

Note 25: Cost of raw material and components consumed

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Purchases	626.85	-
	626.85	-
Less : sale of Inventory	(0.04)	-
Less: inventory at the end of the year	(229.10)	-
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**397.71**	-

Note 26: Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	-	-
	-	-
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished goods	32.41	-
	32.41	-
(Increase)/Decrease in closing stock of finished goods	**(32.41)**	-

Note 27: Employee benefits expense

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Salaries, wages and bonus	57.24	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.04	-
Gratuity and leave encashment expense	2.45	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.96	-
	64.69	-

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 28: Finance costs

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
Interest		
On Loans	51.42	-
On Others	0.04	-
Bank Charges	1.54	-
	53.00	-

Note 29: Depreciation and amortization expense

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	123.18	-
Amortization of intangible assets (note 5)	0.26	-
	123.44	-

Note 30: Other expense

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
Consumption of stores, spares and other consumables	6.13	-
Security charges	4.14	-
Housekeeping charges	1.54	0.03
Power and fuel	69.96	-
Contract labour charges	36.79	-
Freight and forwarding charges	20.96	-
Rent / Lease rent	39.60	-
Rates and taxes	-	3.29
Insurance charges	0.72	-
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	2.20	-
-Buildings	0.31	-
-Others	2.99	-
Advertisement and sales promotion	314.06	-
Travelling and conveyance	2.39	0.67
Printing and stationery	0.42	0.25
Legal and professional fees	11.37	1.06
Payment to Auditor (Refer note below)	0.38	0.23
Other expenses	15.30	9.26
	529.26	**14.79**

A] Payments to the auditor:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
As auditor		
Audit fee	0.38	0.23
	0.38	**0.23**

Note 31: Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(297.88)	8.99
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS*	2.72	0.10
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	2.72	0.10
Earnings per equity share (in INR)		
Basic (Face Value of INR 10 each)	(109.47)	89.90
Diluted (Face Value of INR 10 each)	(109.47)	89.90

* There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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Note 32: Employee benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plans

a. Provident Fund

Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme established under a State Plan. The contributions to the scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when the contributions to the funds are due.

The Company has recognised following amounts as Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Included in Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 27)	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Provident Fund	4.36	-

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity - Non- Funded

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on retirement at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The aforesaid liability is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of the financial year. The gratuity plan is non funded.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Current	0.01	-	-
Non Current	1.25	0.68	-
	1.26	**0.68**	-

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Lossand the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
I **(a) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017**		
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.20	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.20**	-
(b) Included in other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year on Present Defined Benefit Obligation	(1.58)	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognized in OCI	**(1.58)**	-
II **Change in present value of defined benefit obligation during the year**		
1. Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	2.64	-
2. Interest cost	0.20	2.64
3. Current service cost	-	-
4. Past service cost	-	-
5. Benefits paid	-	-
6. Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	(1.58)	-
5. Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**1.26**	**2.64**

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

Not Applicable

Details of Asset-Liability Matching Strategy

There are no minimum funding requirements for a Gratuity benefits plan in India and there is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully or partially pre-fund the liabilities under the Plan. Since the liabilities are unfunded,there is no Asset-Liability Matching strategy deviced for the plan.

A description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions:

Currently there is no specific funding arrangement that affect the future contributions.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Discount rate (%)	7.60%	-	-
Future salary increases:	7.00%	-	-
Withdrawal rates	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at older age	-	-

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	Discount rate		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
Impact of 0.50% increase in rate	1.20	-	-
Impact of 0.50% decrease in rate	1.33	-	-

	Future salary increases		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
Impact of 0.50% increase in rate	1.33	-	-
Impact of 0.50% decrease in rate	1.20	-	-

	Withdrawal rate		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
Impact of 10% increase in rate	1.21	-	-
Impact of 10% decrease in rate	1.32	-	-

Sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all the other parameters unchanged. Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the interrelationship between underlying parameters. Hence, the results may vary if two or more variables are changed simultaneously. The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any.

Sensitivity due to mortality are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.01	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	0.16	-	-
Beyond 5 years	1.35	-	-

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8.76 years.

* The disclosure required under as per Ind AS 19 has not been disclosed for previous years on the ground that such information is not available with the Company.

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Note 33: Commitments and contingencies

I. Operating lease Commitments

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for its Factory building with holding company.

Future minimum rentals payable and charged to profit and loss account under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March are, as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Charged to statement of profit and loss account	106.19	34.77	-
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as under			
- not later than one Year	110.17	69.52	-
- later than one year but not later than five years	498.60	347.60	-
- later than five years	531.92	70.87	-

II. Capital Commitments

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	59.92	1818.18

III. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts			
Guarantees given by holding company on behalf of the Company	-	2,595.83	-
	-	2,595.83	-

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Note 34: Related party transactions

I]. Names of related parties and related party relationship

(a) Related Parties where control exists

Holding Company	Prataap Snacks Limited

(b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Key Management Personnel	Mr. Arvind Mehta, Director Mr. Apoorva Kumat, Director

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year are disclosed below:

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
a. Interest Expenses		
Holding Company		
Prataap Snacks Limited*	162.61	96.22

* Includes interest expenses on fair valuation of intrest free loan amounting to INR 54.21 Lakhs [(31 March 2017: INR 50.00 lakhs)]

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
b. Rent expenses		
Holding company		
Prataap Snacks Limited*	106.19	34.77

* Includes rent expenses on deemed lease expenses on leased property amounting to INR 26.55 Lakhs [(31 March 2017: INR 34.77 lakhs)]

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs
c. Purchase of goods		
Holding company		
Prataap Snacks Limited	12.68	-
d. Reimbursement of expenses to		
Holding company		
Prataap Snacks Limited	18.18	-
b. Loan Taken		
Holding Company		
Prataap Snacks Limited	1,296.71	583.68

	31 March 2018 INR lakhs	31 March 2017 INR lakhs	1 April 2016 INR lakhs
C. Closing balances			
Outstanding Loans Receivables			
Holding Company			
Prataap Snacks Limited*	2,710.52	1,542.39	1,004.10

*Includes interest accrued amounting to INR 263.10 lakhs [(31 March 2017: INR 100.49 lakhs), (31 March 2016: INR 4.27 lakhs)]

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions from 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 bearing and settlement will occur in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables other than disclosed in aforesaid table. For the year ended 31 March 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.

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Note 35: Segment Information

For management purpose, the Company comprise of only one reportable segment – Snacks Food

The Management monitors the operating results of this segment 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 financial statements.

A] Information about products and services

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Revenue from Sale of Goods from External customers		
Finished goods	673.50	-

B] Information about geographical areas

	Sale of goods	Non current operating assets
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Year ended 31 March 2018		
India	673	4,713.20
Outside India	0.05	-
Total	**673.50**	**4,713.20**
Year ended 31 March 2017		
India	-	3,969.23
Outside India	-	-
Total	-	**3,969.23**
Year ended 1 April 2016		
India		205.99
Outside India		-
Total		**205.99**

C] Notes

1.The business of the Company comprise of only one reportable segment i.e.Snacks Food. This segment is the basis for management control and hence forms the basis for reporting.

2. The Management monitors the operating results of this segment 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 financial statements.

3. Segment Revenue in the geographical segments considered for disclosure are as follows:
   a) Revenue within India includes sales to customers located within India.
   b) Revenue outside India includes sales to customers located outside India.

4. The Company does not have any customer, with whom revenue from transactions is more than 10% of Company's total revenue.

5. Non current operating assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets.

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Note 36: Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying value			Fair value		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Financial assets - non current						
Loans	11.05	10.95	-	11.05	10.95	-
Other financial assets	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Financial assets - current						
Trade receivables	140.45	-	-	140.45	-	-
Loans	2.00	0.77	-	2.00	0.77	-
Other financial assets	0.39	0.02	0.01	0.39	0.02	0.01
Total	**153.99**	**11.84**	**0.11**	**153.99**	**11.84**	**0.11**

	Carrying value			Fair value		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Financial liabilities - non current						
Borrowings	2,447.42	4,087.73	999.83	2,447.42	4,087.73	999.83
Financial liabilities - current						
Trade payables	526.92	3.92	0.23	526.92	3.92	0.23
Other financial liabilities	307.10	504.28	4.27	307.10	504.28	4.27
	3,281.44	**4,595.93**	**1,004.33**	**3,281.44**	**4,595.93**	**1,004.33**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other current financial assets, other current assets, current loans, trade payables, current borrowings, other current financial liabilities and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

2. Security Deposit, Loans and advancces and other financial assets are evaluated by the company based on parameteres such as Interest rates, individual credit worthines of the counterparties and epected duration of realisability. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these loans and other financial assets.

3. The fair value of bank borrowings are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

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Note 37: Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

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

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Financial assets			
Loans			
Security Deposit	-	11.05	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	2,447.42	-

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

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Financial assets			
Loans			
Security Deposit	-	10.95	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	4,087.73	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 1 April 2016:

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Financial assets			
Loans			
Security Deposit	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	999.83	-

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Note 38: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include advances and deposits, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives.The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks namely interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. The Company is not significantly exposed to other price risk whereas the exposure to currency risk and interest risk is given below:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings. However the company has only current borrowings, hence it is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's current borrowings, receivables and payables due to transactions entered in foreign currencies.

Foreign Exchange Exposures outstanding at the year end

	Currency	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Trade payable	EURO	-	3.69	-
Export Receivables	INR	0.05	-	-

Foreign Exchange Exposures outstanding at the year end in INR

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Trade payable	-	256.49	-
Export Receivables	0.05	-	-
Net exposure (INR)	**(0.05)**	**256.49**	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	Increase / decrease in %	Effect on profit or loss	
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
		INR lakhs	INR lakhs
EURO INR	2%	0.00	-
	-2%	(0.00)	-

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 Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and deposits with banks.

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Note 38: Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd.)

Trade receivables

Customer credit is managed by the Company's through established policis and procedures related to customer credit risk management. Each outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and if outstanding is above due date the further shipments are controlled and can only be released if there is a proper justification.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets and are monitored at periodical intervals. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

	INR lakhs	
	Upto 180 Days	More Then 180 Days
As on 31st March, 2018		
Expected loss rate	0.00%	100.00%
Gross carrying amount	140.45	-
Loss allowance provision	-	-
As on 31st March, 2017		
Expected loss rate	0.00%	100.00%
Gross carrying amount	-	-
Loss allowance provision	-	-
As on 1st April, 2016		
Expected loss rate	0.00%	100.00%
Gross carrying amount	-	-
Loss allowance provision	-	-

LIQUIDITY RISK

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company's principle sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, current investments and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of funding.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

	On demand	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Year ended 31-Mar-2018				
Non-Current liabilities:				
(i) Borrowings	-	2,447.42	-	2,447.42
Current liabilities:				
(i) Trade payables	-	526.92	-	526.92
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	307.10	-	307.10
	-	**3,281.44**	-	**3,281.44**
Year ended 31-Mar-2017				
Non-Current liabilities:				
(i) Borrowings	-	4,087.73	-	4,087.73
Current liabilities:				
(i) Trade payables	-	3.92	-	3.92
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	504.28	-	504.28
	-	**4,595.93**	-	**4,595.93**
As at 01-April-2016				
Non-Current liabilities:				
(i) Borrowings	-	999.83	-	999.83
Current liabilities:				
(i) Trade payables	-	0.23	-	0.23
(ii) Other financial liabilities		4.27		4.27
	-	**1,004.33**	-	**1,004.33**

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Note 38: Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd.)

(iii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

	On demand	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Year ended 31-Mar-2018				
Non-Current assets:				
(i) Loans	176.07	4,664.06	168.83	5,008.96
(ii) Other financial assets	-	0.10	-	0.10
Current asset:				
(i) Trade receivables	-	140.45	-	140.45
(ii) Loans	-	2.00	-	2.00
(iii) Other financial assets	-	0.39	-	0.39
	176.07	**4,807.00**	**168.83**	**5,151.90**
Year ended 31-Mar-2017				
Non-Current assets:				
(i) Loans	-	10.95	-	10.95
(ii) Other financial assets	-	0.10	-	0.10
Current asset:				
(i) Loans	-	0.77	-	0.77
(ii) Other financial assets	-	0.02	-	0.02
	-	**11.84**	-	**11.84**
As at 01-April-2016				
Non-Current assets:				
(i) Other financial assets	-	0.10	-	0.10
Current asset:				
(ii) Other financial assets	-	0.01	-	0.01
	-	**0.11**	-	**0.11**

Note 39: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, compulsary convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of theCompany's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.The Company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value. The Company is monitoring capital using debt equity ratio as its base, which is debt to equity. The company's policy is to keep healthy debt equity ratio ensuring minimum debt. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Debt (A)	2,447.42	4,087.73	999.83
Equity (B)	2,714.25	47.13	3.37
Debt / Equity Ratio (A / B)	0.90	86.73	296.69

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Note 40: First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. THis note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Exemptions applied

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

i) Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its Property, plant & equipment, intangible assets and investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2016 and at March 31, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2017.

Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS)

	Footnotes	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
		INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Capital work-in-progress	1 & 2	58.56	147.43	205.99
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets		0.10	-	0.10
(c) Other non-current assets		838.62	-	838.62
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**897.28**	**147.43**	**1,044.71**
CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		1.09	-	1.09
(ii) Other financial assets		0.01	-	0.01
(b) Other current assets		52.03	-	52.03
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**53.13**	-	**53.13**
TOTAL ASSETS		**950.41**	**147.43**	**1,097.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital		1.00	-	1.00
(b) Other Equity	1 & 2	(293.43)	295.80	2.37
TOTAL EQUITY		**(292.43)**	**295.80**	**3.37**
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	1 & 2	1,226.72	(226.89)	999.83
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1 & 2	-	78.52	78.52
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,226.72**	**(148.37)**	**1,078.35**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables		0.23	-	0.23
(ii) Other financial liabilities		4.27	-	4.27
(b) Other current liabilities		11.62	-	11.62
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**16.12**	-	**16.12**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,242.84**	**(148.37)**	**1,094.47**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**950.41**	**147.43**	**1,097.84**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirement for the purpose of this note

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 40: First-time adoption of Ind AS (Cont'd.)

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017

	Footnotes	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
		INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Capital work-in-progress	1 & 2	3,737.04	232.19	3,969.23
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Loans		10.95	-	10.95
(ii) Other financial assets		0.10	-	0.10
(c) Other non-current assets		15.09	-	15.09
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**3,763.18**	**232.19**	**3,995.37**
CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		170.02	-	170.02
(ii) Loans		0.77	-	0.77
(iii) Other financial assets		0.02	-	0.02
(b) Other current assets		533.22	-	533.22
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**704.03**	-	**704.03**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,467.21**	**232.19**	**4,699.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital		1.00	-	1.00
(b) Other Equity	1 & 2	(301.73)	347.86	46.13
TOTAL EQUITY		**(300.73)**	**347.86**	**47.13**
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	1 & 2	4,264.62	(176.89)	4,087.73
(b) Provisions		0.68	-	0.68
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1 & 2	(6.47)	61.22	54.75
		4,258.83	**(115.67)**	**4,143.16**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables		3.92	-	3.92
(ii) Other financial liabilities		504.28	-	504.28
(b) Other current liabilities		0.91	-	0.91
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**509.11**	-	**509.11**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**4,767.94**	**(115.67)**	**4,652.27**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4,467.21**	**232.19**	**4,699.40**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirement for the purpose of this note

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Note 40: First-time adoption of Ind AS (Cont'd.)

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2017:

	Footnotes	Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
		INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Other income		0.01	-	0.01
TOTAL INCOME		0.01	-	0.01
EXPENSES				
Other expenses		14.79	-	14.79
TOTAL EXPENSES		**14.79**	-	**14.79**
Profit before tax and exceptional item		**(14.78)**	-	**(14.78)**
Profit before tax		**(14.78)**	-	**(14.78)**
Tax expenses				
Deferred tax credit/(charge)	1 & 2	(6.47)	(17.30)	(23.77)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(8.31)**	**17.30**	**8.99**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirement for the purpose of this note

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2017:

1 **Interest free loan from Holding Company**

Under Ind AS, interest free or concessional rate of loans given are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently amortised cost. Accordingly, the Company has adjusted carrying value interest free loan from holding company under IGAAP at amortised cost with corresponding debit to Capital work-in-progress of INR 147.43 lakhs. For recording the fair value on initial recognition and the benefit of interest free loan, Company has credited the Equity by INR 374.32 lakhs. During the year ended 31 March 17, Company has recognised notional interest expenses of INR 50 lakhs and transfered this intrest to Capital work-in-progress as borrowing cost.

2 **Notional rental expenses to Holding Company**

Under Ind AS, expenses of property taken from Holding company without lease rentals is credit to equity with notional income of INR 34.77 lakhs is recognised for the year ended on 31 March 2017 and transferred to Captial work-in-progress.

3 **Statement of cash flows**

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS did not have a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

Note 41: Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's standalone financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the standalone financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The Company is not likely to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS INDORE M.No 072994 FRN: 003757

Pure N Sure Food Bites Pvt. Ltd. INDORE

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 41: Standards issued but not yet effective (Cont'd.)

Transfer of investment property - Amendments to Ind AS 40

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company will apply amendments when they become effective. However, since Company's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Company does not expect any effect on its standalone financial statements.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Pramod P. Chopra & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 003753C
Chartered Accountants

CA.Pramod Chopra
Partner
Membership no.: 072994

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018

PRAMOD P. CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
INDORE
M.No.072994
FRN:003753C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of
Pure N Sure Food Bites Private Limited

Arvind Mehta	Apoorva Kumat
Director	Director
DIN - 00215183	DIN - 02630764

Pure N Sure Food Bites Pvt. Ltd.
INDORE

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2018