1. COMPANY OVERVIEW, SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

FDC Limited (the "Company") is a public listed Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its equity shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Waluj, Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of Pharmaceuticals.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 24th May 2019.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT

Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules, 2016, and the relevant provisions and amendments, as applicable. The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which have been measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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 standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all amount have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a CURRENT VERSUS 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. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

b REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers.

Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/ incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers, with effect from 1st April 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from the contracts with its customers and replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method whereby the effect of applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1st April, 2018). Accordingly, the comparative information in the standalone statement of profit and loss is not restated. Impact on adoption of Ind AS 115 is not material.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of products 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 sale of products is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

Profit share revenues

The Company has certain marketing arrangements based on the profit sharing model whereby Company sells its products to the business partner on price agreed upon agreement and is also entitled for profit share over and above its sale price. Revenue from the sale of goods to the partner is recognised upon delivery of products to them and additional amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue in the period which corresponds to the ultimate sales of the products made by business partners only when the collectability of the profit share becomes probable and a reliable measurement of the profit share is available.

Sales returns

The Company accounts for sales returns by recording an allowance for sales returns concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of product sale. This allowance is based on the Company’s estimate of expected sales returns towards expiry, breakages and damages. The estimate of sales returns is determined primarily by the Company’s historical experience of sales returns trends with respect to the shelf life of various products.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) as set out in Ind AS 109. 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.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other income

Other income is accounted for on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain.

c PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The items of Property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. In respect of additions to/ deletions from the plant, property and equipment, depreciation is provided on pro-rata reference to the month of addition/ deletion of the Assets.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Property, plant and equipments is added to its book value, only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in standalone financial statements.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation method and estimated useful lives

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Gain or Loss on disposal

Any gain or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Estimated useful life's of the assets are as follows:

Nature of Tangible Assets	Useful Life (No. of Years) As per Companies Act, 2013	Useful Life (No.of Years) As estimated by the Company
Plant and Machinery	8	7.5 to 15
Building	30 to 60	30 to 60
Laboratory Testing Machines	10	10
Office Equipments	5	5
Furniture, Fixtures and fittings	10	10
Computers and Peripherals	3 to 6	3 to 6
Vehicles	8	6
Electrical Installations	10	10
Leasehold Land	Over the period of lease	Amortised over the period of lease ranging from 30 to 99

Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated at the rate of hundred per cent.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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 the money and risks specific to the assets. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

After recognition of impairment loss, the depreciation charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on straight line basis over its remaining useful life.

A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

d OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with finite life at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's other intangible assets is as follows:

Nature of Other Intangible Assets	Useful Life (No. of years) As estimated by the Company	Amortisation method used
Software and Trademarks	5 to 10	Amortised on straight-line basis

e FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Further, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transactions cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are also recognised.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories:

(a) Debt instruments at amortised cost
A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in Other Income in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements is recognised in the OCI. However, Company recognises any interest income or impairment losses in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the OCI to statement of profit and loss.

(c) Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss. Debt instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Equity instruments
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income, subsequent changes in the fair value. All fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance ;
(b) Financial assets that are equity instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI ;
(c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade Receivables and Other Receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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 entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables 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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 financial instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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 derecognition 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.

f FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

- In the principal market for 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.

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/ declared buyback NAV 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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

g INVENTORIES

Raw materials and packing materials are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, cost of which includes duties and taxes and is arrived at on weighted average cost basis. Cost of imported raw materials and packing materials lying in bonded warehouse includes customs duty. 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.

Finished products including traded goods and work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is arrived at on weighted average cost basis. Cost of finished products and work-in-progress includes material cost, labour, direct expenses, production overheads and applicable taxes, where applicable.

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

h FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION/ TRANSACTIONS

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency outstanding at the year end are restated at the year end exchange rates. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

i GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grants related to revenue is recognised on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to specific fixed assets is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

j EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to recognised provident fund, family pension fund and superannuation fund is defined contribution plan and is charged to the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the FDC Limited Gratuity Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by laws of India.

Defined benefit plans

Contribution to gratuity fund is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

Remeasurement of the net defined liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest income) are recognised in other comprehensive income. Remeasurement are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. Net interest and other expenses related to defined benefits plan are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. The Company has other long-term employee benefits in the nature of leave encashment. The liability in respect of leave encashment is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method at the end of financial year.

k RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an other intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate technical and commercial feasibility of making the asset available for use.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

l INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

The Company accounts for the investments in equity shares of subsidiaries at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27- Separate Financial Statements.

m LEASE ACCOUNTING

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

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

n EARNING PER SHARE

Basic earning per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earning per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

o TAXATION

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, reporting date.

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 tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be recognised. At each balance sheet date, the Company reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available for their realisation.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

Minimum Alternate tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credit which can be carried forward and adjusted when the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax assets on such tax credit is recognised to the extent probable that the unused tax credit can be utilised in the specified future period. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

p PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

q CONTINGENT LIABILITIES 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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

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

r SEGMENT REPORTING

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocate the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Managing Director of the Company.

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.

s CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

For the purpose of the cash flows statement, 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.

t CASH DIVIDEND TO EQUITY HOLDERS

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distribution to equity holders of the company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the law, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

u EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

The Company discloses certain financial information both including and excluding exceptional items. The presentation of information excluding exceptional items allows a better understanding of the underlying operating performance of the Company and provides consistency with the Company internal management reporting. Exceptional items are identified by virtue of either their size or nature so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Company. Exceptional item can include, but are not restricted to, impairment loss on investments/ long term loans exchange gain/ (loss) on long term borrowings/ assets and changes in fair value of derivative contracts.

v POLICY FOR STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

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

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

1.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Sales returns

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to customers, which coincides with dispatch of goods to customers. However, the Company needs to accept goods returned from its customers towards expiry, breakages and damages. Accordingly, the Company has made provision based on the historical sales return trends with respect to the shelf life of various products.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances on financial assets using expected credit loss model which is equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or full time expected credit losses.

The Company follows 'Simplified approach' for recognition of loss allowance on trade receivables under which Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses 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 receivables 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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the 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 reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements includes considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

As described in Note 1.3 (c and d), the Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. During the current financial year, the management has reassessed the useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets and the impact of the change is not material for the year. There were no changes in residual values of the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.

Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventories

The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Company estimates the net realisable value for such inventories based on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. The Company carries out an inventory review at each balance sheet date and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving items. The Company reassesses the estimation on each balance sheet date.

The provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventories requires the use of judgments and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact on the carrying value of inventories and the write-down of inventories recognised in the periods in which such estimates have been changed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

2. Property, plant and equipment, Other Intangible Assets, Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development.

Rupees in lakhs

PARTICULARS	GROSS CARRYING VALUE				DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION				NET CARRYING VALUE	
	As at 31.03.2018	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	**As at 31.03.2019**	As at 31.03.2018	For the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2019**	As at 31.03.2018
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										
Leasehold land	333.26	-	-	**333.26**	23.39	7.60	-	**30.99**	**302.27**	309.87
Leasehold Improvements	385.32	-	1.37	**383.95**	30.84	76.21	0.59	**106.46**	**277.49**	354.48
Freehold land * $	41,544.78	-	-	**41,544.78**	-	-	-	**-**	**41,544.78**	41,544.78
Buildings **	12,837.52	177.71	6.54	**13,008.69**	1,247.48	403.09	2.74	**1,647.83**	**11,360.86**	11,590.04
Plant and machinery	8,782.13	2,263.56	12.03	**11,033.66**	3,747.75	1,134.08	9.80	**4,872.03**	**6,161.63**	5,034.38
Laboratory testing machines	2,570.39	408.06	(248.14)	**3,226.59**	910.94	302.50	(143.26)	**1,356.70**	**1,869.89**	1,659.45
Electrical installations	1,050.04	134.24	(28.81)	**1,213.09**	490.51	125.00	(20.42)	**635.93**	**577.16**	559.53
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	2,143.98	208.00	(3.62)	**2,355.60**	862.81	230.85	(2.40)	**1,096.06**	**1,259.54**	1,281.17
Office equipments	2,014.26	399.37	(0.56)	**2,414.19**	1,118.82	387.72	(0.65)	**1,507.19**	**907.00**	895.44
Vehicles	326.22	126.60	-	**452.82**	195.86	59.19	-	**255.05**	**197.77**	130.36
R & D Assets										
Freehold land	449.09	-	-	**449.09**	-	-	-	**-**	**449.09**	449.09
Buildings	1,120.24	-	-	**1,120.24**	66.07	27.36	-	**93.43**	**1,026.81**	1,054.17
Equipments	2,535.09	115.99	294.29	**2,356.79**	1,028.49	312.82	167.87	**1,173.44**	**1,183.35**	1,506.60
Furniture and fixtures	222.04	80.09	43.95	**258.18**	128.94	75.52	31.89	**172.57**	**85.61**	93.10
Total of Property, plant and equipment (A)	**76,314.36**	**3,913.62**	**77.05**	**80,150.93**	**9,851.90**	**3,141.94**	**46.16**	**12,947.68**	**67,203.25**	66,462.46
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS										
Marketing Rights/ Trademarks	59.39	6.99	-	**66.38**	49.99	2.52	-	**52.51**	**13.87**	9.40
Software	854.84	295.94	-	**1,150.78**	351.51	169.31	-	**520.82**	**629.96**	503.33
Total of Other Intangible Assets (B)	**914.23**	**302.93**	**-**	**1,217.16**	**401.50**	**171.83**	**-**	**573.33**	**643.83**	512.73
Total (A+B)	**77,228.59**	**4,216.55**	**77.05**	**81,368.09**	**10,253.40**	**3,313.77**	**46.16**	**13,521.01**	**67,847.08**	66,975.19
Capital work- in- progress									**1,238.14**	988.54
Intangible assets under development									**-**	295.94

* Freehold land of Rs. 640.66 lakhs (Previous year-Rs. 640.66 lakhs) includes cost of unquoted fully paid shares in various co-operative housing societies.
** Building of Rs. 3,272.60 lakhs (Previous year-Rs. 3,272.60 lakhs) includes cost of unquoted fully paid shares in various co-operative housing societies.
$ Freehold land includes land acquired on Amalgamation with a carrying value of Rs. 817.49 lakhs for which the Company is in the process of registering the title deeds in its name.
The Company has not capitalised any borrowing cost during the current year (Previous year - Rs. Nil)
The Company has not recognised any impairment loss during the current year (Previous year - Rs. Nil)
No property, plant and equipment is pledged as security by the Company.

2. Property, plant and equipment, Other Intangible Assets, Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development.

Rupees in lakhs

PARTICULARS	GROSS CARRYING VALUE				DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION				NET CARRYING VALUE	
	As at 31.03.2017	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	**As at 31.03.2018**	As at 31.03.2017	For the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	**As at 31.03.2018**	**As at 31.03.2018**	As at 31.03.2017
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										
Leasehold land	333.26	-	-	**333.26**	15.79	7.60	-	**23.39**	**309.87**	317.47
Leasehold Improvements	3.99	381.33	-	**385.32**	0.29	30.55	-	**30.84**	**354.48**	3.70
Freehold land * $	41,544.78	-	-	**41,544.78**	-	-	-	**-**	**41,544.78**	41,544.78
Buildings **	12,819.76	43.29	25.53	**12,837.52**	843.08	405.75	1.35	**1,247.48**	**11,590.04**	11,976.68
Plant and machinery	7,978.55	805.20	1.62	**8,782.13**	2,428.46	1,320.30	1.01	**3,747.75**	**5,034.38**	5,550.09
Laboratory testing machines	2,128.77	449.46	7.84	**2,570.39**	634.60	283.38	7.04	**910.94**	**1,659.45**	1,494.17
Electrical installations	873.47	176.29	(0.28)	**1,050.04**	355.59	136.08	1.16	**490.51**	**559.53**	517.88
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	1,558.27	583.51	(2.20)	**2,143.98**	604.55	257.52	(0.74)	**862.81**	**1,281.17**	953.72
Office equipments	1,654.14	359.37	(0.75)	**2,014.26**	724.82	393.38	(0.62)	**1,118.82**	**895.44**	929.32
Vehicles	308.49	19.84	2.11	**326.22**	135.70	62.27	2.11	**195.86**	**130.36**	172.79
R & D Assets										
Freehold land	449.09	-	-	**449.09**	-	-	-	**-**	**449.09**	449.09
Buildings	1,120.24	-	-	**1,120.24**	35.44	30.63	-	**66.07**	**1,054.17**	1,084.80
Equipments	2,387.77	159.12	11.80	**2,535.09**	692.90	333.23	(2.36)	**1,028.49**	**1,506.60**	1,694.87
Furniture and fixtures	135.39	92.22	5.57	**222.04**	61.94	69.24	2.24	**128.94**	**93.10**	73.45
Total of Property, plant and equipment (A)	**73,295.97**	**3,069.63**	**51.24**	**76,314.36**	**6,533.16**	**3,329.93**	**11.19**	**9,851.90**	**66,462.46**	66,762.81
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS										
Marketing Rights/ Trademarks	59.39	-	-	**59.39**	47.53	2.46	-	**49.99**	**9.40**	11.86
Software	854.84	-	-	**854.84**	180.00	171.51	-	**351.51**	**503.33**	674.84
Total of Other Intangible Assets (B)	**914.23**	**-**	**-**	**914.23**	**227.53**	**173.97**	**-**	**401.50**	**512.73**	686.70
Total (A+B)	**74,210.20**	**3,069.63**	**51.24**	**77,228.59**	**6,760.69**	**3,503.90**	**11.19**	**10,253.40**	**66,975.19**	67,449.51
Capital work- in- progress									**988.54**	336.27
Intangible assets under development									**295.94**	295.94

* Freehold land of Rs. 640.66 lakhs (Previous year-Rs. 640.66 lakhs) includes cost of unquoted fully paid shares in various co-operative housing societies.

** Building of Rs. 3,272.60 lakhs (Previous year-Rs. 3,272.60 lakhs) includes cost of unquoted fully paid shares in various co-operative housing societies.

$ Freehold land includes land acquired on Amalgamation with a carrying value of Rs. 817.49 lakhs for which the Company is in the process of registering the title deeds in its name.

The Company has not capitalised any borrowing cost during the current year (Previous year - Rs. Nil)

The Company has not recognised any impairment loss during the current year (Previous year - Rs. Nil)

No property, plant and equipment is pledged as security by the Company.

3. Investments

	Non-Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
UNQUOTED		
Investments stated at cost		
Investments in fully paid-up equity instruments in subsidiaries		
374,085 (Previous year - 374,085) Equity Shares of FDC International, UK of GBP 0.01 each (Rs. 75.24)	**0.00**	0.00
500 (Previous year - 500) Equity Shares of FDC Inc., of USD 100 each	**22.00**	22.00
	22.00	22.00
Investments in fully paid-up equity instruments in joint venture entity		
159,250 (Previous year - 159,250) Equity Shares of Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd., of ZAR 1 each	**11.30**	11.30
Less: Provision for impairment in the value of investments	**(11.30)**	-
	-	11.30
Investments stated at amortised cost		
Investment in Government Securities (Refer note below)		
National Savings Certificates	**0.07**	0.07
35 (Previous year - 35) Govt. of India G.P. Notes - face value of Rs. 2,000	**0.02**	0.02
	0.09	0.09
Investments stated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in fully paid-up equity instruments	**0.63**	0.63
(A)	**22.72**	34.02
Investments stated at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in units of mutual funds	**10,120.83**	5,250.14
(B)	**10,120.83**	5,250.14
Sub Total (C) = (A+B)	**10,143.55**	5,284.16
QUOTED		
Investments stated at amortised cost		
Investments in fully paid-up bonds	**7,634.46**	1,951.17
(D)	**7,634.46**	1,951.17
Investments stated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in fully paid-up equity instruments	**154.68**	205.08
(E)	**154.68**	205.08
Sub-Total (F) = (D+E)	**7,789.14**	2,156.25
Total (C+F)	**17,932.69**	7,440.41
Aggregate book value of quoted investment	**7,789.14**	2,156.25
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**7,789.14**	2,156.25
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**10,143.55**	5,284.16
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	**11.30**	-

Note: National Savings Certificates of the value of Rs. 0.04 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 0.04 lakhs) and Government of India G.P.notes of the value of Rs.0.02 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 0.02 lakhs) have been lodged with the Excise authorities. National Savings Certificates of Rs. 0.03 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 0.03 lakhs) have been lodged with Sales tax authorities.

List of significant investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Venture

Name and Country of Incorporation	% of equity interest 31st March 2019	31st March 2018
a. Subsidiaries		
FDC International Limited, UK	**100%**	100%
FDC Inc., USA	**100%**	100%
b. Joint Venture		
Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited, South Africa	**49%**	49%

4. Loans*

	Non-Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	**10.20**	11.24
Security deposits	**570.02**	554.39
	580.22	565.63

* There is no amount due from director, other officers of the Company or firms in which any director is a partner or private companies in which any director is a director or member at anytime during the reporting period.

5. Other financial assets

	Non-Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		
Margin money deposits	**3.17**	33.54
	3.17	33.54

6. Income tax assets (net)

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Income tax paid [Net of provision - Rs. 21,357.47 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 19,375.92 lakhs)]	**1,485.26**	1,204.06
	1,485.26	1,204.06

7. Other non-current assets

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	**484.91**	382.16
Prepaid expenses	**67.69**	47.28
	552.60	429.44

8. Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Raw materials [Including stock in transit Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs.94.06 lakhs)]	**4,119.14**	5,019.24
Packing materials [Including stock in transit Rs. Nil (Previous year- Rs. 21.96 lakhs)]	**1,688.79**	1,673.36
Work-in-progress	**2,169.30**	1,881.42
Finished goods [Including stock in transit Rs. 872.21 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 233.47 lakhs)]	**7,966.28**	6,024.96
Stock in trade [Including stock in transit Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs. 12.30 lakhs)]	**1,329.89**	1,366.43
	17,273.40	15,965.41

During the year ended 31st March 2019, Rs.722.89 lakhs (Previous year - Rs.322.34 lakhs) was charged to the statement of profit & loss on account of damaged and slow moving inventories.

9. Investments

	Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
UNQUOTED		
Investments stated at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in mutual funds	**40,192.57**	39,715.75
Investments in fully paid up non-convertible debentures	**400.20**	-
	40,592.77	39,715.75
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	**-**	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**-**	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**40,592.77**	39,715.75
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	**-**	-

10. Trade receivables

		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good		**8,352.07**	7,670.86
Credit impaired		**122.41**	107.08
	(A)	**8,474.48**	7,777.94
Less : Allowance for credit loss	(B)	**122.41**	107.08
	(A-B)	**8,352.07**	7,670.86

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	**107.08**	111.27
Less : Amount collected and hence reversal of provision	**0.68**	0.20
Less : Balance written off during the year	**-**	3.99
Add : Provision made during the year	**16.01**	-
Balances at the end of the year	**122.41**	107.08

Note: There are no trade or other receivables which are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person or from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 44.
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 8 to 120 days.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Cash on hand	**8.64**	11.93
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	**1,061.34**	752.30
In deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	**366.28**	1,230.00
	1,436.26	1,994.23

12. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Margin money deposits*	**25.69**	6.96
On unpaid dividend account	**108.23**	110.62
	133.92	117.58

*Margin money deposits are given as security against bank guarantee with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months.

13. Loans

		Current	
		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good			
Inter corporate deposits		**-**	25.00
Loans/ advances to employees		**34.99**	47.31
Security deposits		**37.62**	20.81
Loans to related parties (Refer note 44)		**-**	281.09
Credit impaired			
Loans to related parties (Refer note 44)		**317.00**	-
	(A)	**389.61**	374.21
Less: Impairment of loan to related parties	(B)	**317.00**	-
	(A-B)	**72.61**	374.21

14. Other financial assets

		Current	
		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good			
Export benefit receivable		**358.34**	463.68
Interest accrued on investments and others (Refer note 44)		**164.50**	76.68
Credit impaired			
Interest accrued on loan to related parties (Refer note 44)		**50.39**	-
	(A)	**573.23**	540.36
Less: Impairment of interest accured on loan to related parties	(B)	**50.39**	-
	(A-B)	**522.84**	540.36

15. Other current assets

		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances to suppliers		**649.69**	744.13
Prepaid expenses		**578.52**	491.69
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		**3,295.74**	3,185.01
Reimbursement of expenses receivable from FDC SA (Pty) Ltd. (Refer note 44)		**-**	19.23
Credit impaired			
Reimbursement of expenses receivable from FDC SA (Pty) Ltd. (Refer note 44)		**18.42**	-
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		**25.69**	25.69
	(A)	**4,568.06**	4,465.75
Less: Impairment of expenses receivable from FDC SA (Pty) Ltd.	(B)	**18.42**	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(C)	**25.69**	25.69
	(A-B-C)	**4,523.95**	4,440.06

Break-up of Financial assets carried at amortised cost

	Non-Current		Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs	**31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs**	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Investments (Refer note 3) (Excluding investments in subsidaries and joint venture)	**7,634.55**	1,951.26	**-**	-
Loans (Refer note 4 and 13)	**580.22**	565.63	**72.61**	374.21
Trade receivables (Refer note 10)	**-**	-	**8,352.07**	7,670.86
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 11)	**-**	-	**1,436.26**	1,994.23
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	**-**	-	**133.92**	117.58
Other financial assets (Refer note 5 and 14)	**3.17**	33.54	**522.84**	540.36
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**8,217.94**	2,550.43	**10,517.70**	10,697.24

16. Share capital

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Authorised share capital		
294,200,000 (Previous year - 294,200,000) Equity shares of Re.1 each	**2,942.00**	2,942.00
3,000 (Previous year - 3,000) 8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	**3.00**	3.00
	2,945.00	2,945.00
Issued share capital		
177,548,084 (Previous year - 177,548,084) Equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid-up	**1,775.48**	1,775.48
	1,775.48	1,775.48
Subscribed and Paid-up share capital		
174,403,084 (Previous year - 174,403,084) Equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid-up	**1,744.03**	1,744.03
Add: 3,145,000 (Previous year - 3,145,000) Equity shares forfeited	**7.86**	7.86
Total	**1,751.89**	1,751.89

Notes:

a. Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	No. in lakhs	Rupees in lakhs	No. in lakhs	Rupees in lakhs
At the beginning of the period	**1,744.03**	**1,744.03**	1,778.33	1,778.33
Less: Share capital bought back	**-**	**-**	34.30	34.30
Outstanding at the end of the period	**1,744.03**	**1,744.03**	1,744.03	1,744.03

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Re.1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitiled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

During the year ended 31st March 2019, the amount of per share dividend proposed as distribution to equity shareholders is Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs.Nil).

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

c. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

	31st March 2019 No. in lakhs	31st March 2018 No. in lakhs
Equity shares bought back by the Company	**34.30**	64.30

The Company had completed the buyback of 34,30,000 equity shares having face value of Re.1 each at a price of Rs.350 per share on 29th March 2018. The number of equity shares post buyback stands reduced to 17,44,03,084 shares having face value of Re.1 each. Accordingly, the paid up share capital also stands reduced to Rs. 17,44,03,084 excluding forfeited shares.

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31st March 2019 No. of Shares	31st March 2019 %	31st March 2018 No. of Shares	31st March 2018 %
Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid				
Meera Ramdas Chandavarkar	**33,624,370**	**19.28**	33,624,370	19.28
Sandhya Mohan Chandavarkar	**Nil**	**Nil**	19,031,473	10.91
Mohan Anand Chandavarkar	**Nil**	**Nil**	18,701,621	10.72
Sandhya Mohan Chandavarkar Trust	**19,031,473**	**10.91**	Nil	Nil
Mohan Anand Chandavarkar Trust	**18,701,621**	**10.72**	Nil	Nil
Leo Advisors Private Limited	**15,863,730**	**9.10**	15,863,730	9.10
Virgo Advisors Private Limited	**10,575,918**	**6.06**	10,575,918	6.06
Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar	**10,540,983**	**6.04**	10,540,983	6.04

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.

17. Other equity

		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Capital Redemption Reserve			
Opening Balance		**34.30**	-
Add: Transfer from General Reserve on buyback of Equity Shares		**-**	34.30
Closing Balance	(A)	**34.30**	34.30
Securities Premium			
Opening Balance		**-**	72.90
Less: Premium paid on buyback of Equity Shares		**-**	(72.90)
Closing Balance	(B)	**-**	-
General Reserve			
Opening Balance		**31,955.84**	43,887.94
Less: Premium paid on buyback of Equity Shares		**-**	(11,897.80)
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of Equity Shares		**-**	(34.30)
Closing Balance	(C)	**31,955.84**	31,955.84
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance		**92,442.48**	80,593.84
Add : Profit for the year		**17,153.63**	16,831.41
Less: Remeasurement losses of defined benefit plans		**(38.73)**	(51.63)
Less: Expenses relating to buyback of equity shares *		**-**	(115.31)
Less: Dividend on Equity Shares (including Dividend distribution tax)		**-**	(4,815.83)
Closing Balance	(D)	**109,557.38**	92,442.48
Other Comprehensive Income			
Opening Balance		**55.22**	31.20
Less/ Add: Net (loss)/ gain on Equity Shares carried at fair value through OCI		**(50.40)**	24.02
Closing Balance	(E)	**4.82**	55.22
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		**141,552.34**	124,487.84

*Refer note 16

Nature and purpose of Reserves:

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve.

(b) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) General Reserve

The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the General reserve is created by the transfer from one component of equity to another and is not item of other comprehensive income.

(d) Retained Earnings
Retained earnings are the profits/ (losses) that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders.

18. Borrowings

	Non-Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Deferred sales tax loans (unsecured) (Refer note below)	**60.45**	69.48
Less: Amount disclosed under "other financial liabilities" (Refer note 22)	**11.44**	9.03
	49.01	60.45

Note: Under various schemes of Government of Maharashtra, the Company was entitled to interest free Sales Tax deferral incentives for its units at Waluj and Sinnar.These are repayable in annual installments over a period of 9-13 years commencing after a period of 10-12 years from the year of availment of deferred sales tax loan.

19. Other financial liabilities

	Non-Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Equalisation of lease rent	**138.60**	152.10
	138.60	152.10

20. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation	**2,332.60**	2,362.37
Less: Deferred tax asset		
Provision for doubtful debts/ advances	**51.75**	46.39
Provision for Impairment of receivables from FDC SA (Pty) Ltd.	**138.76**	-
Liabilities disallowed under Section 43B of IT Act,1961	**780.60**	645.93
Expenses debited in statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purpose in the following year	**28.99**	153.82
	1,000.10	846.14
Net deferred tax liability	**1,332.50**	1,516.23

21. Trade payables

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises	**1,188.21**	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and small enterprises	**6,531.65**	9,695.08
	7,719.86	9,695.08

Note:

(A) Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is provided as under for the year 2018-19, to the extent the Company has received intimation from the "Suppliers" regarding their status under the Act:

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier due at end of each accounting year	**39.17**	-
(b) The interest due on the amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at end of each accounting year	**1.09**	-
(c) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	**-**	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	**-**	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	**1.09**	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	**-**	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status of its suppliers.

(B) Terms and conditions of the creditors other than Micro and small enterprises:
Trade Payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-360 days terms.

22. Other financial liabilities

	Current	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Refer note 18)	**11.44**	9.03
Unpaid dividend (Refer note below)	**108.23**	110.62
Sundry deposits	**1,149.92**	1,183.14
Employee benefit payable	**3,229.58**	3,603.91
Due to directors	**406.81**	425.13
Equalisation of lease rent	**13.50**	13.50
Book overdraft	**12.49**	262.23
Other payables (includes disputed liabilities, trade advances, etc.)	**588.54**	566.07
	5,520.51	6,173.63

Note: There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund. There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund.

23. Other current liabilities

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Advance from customers	**201.77**	153.42
Statutory dues payable	**366.22**	348.90
	567.99	502.32

24. Provisions

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
For Employee benefits (Refer note 42)	1,010.01	1,302.94
For Others	1,504.25	1,490.00
	2,514.26	2,792.94

Rupees in lakhs

	Gratuity benefits	Compensated absences	Sales returns	Total
Balance as on 1st April 2018	325.13	977.81	1,490.00	2,792.94
Provision made during the year	214.07	369.53	1,558.47	2,142.07
Provision utilised during the year	(630.47)	(246.06)	(1,544.22)	(2,420.75)
Balance as on 31st March 2019	(91.27)	1,101.28	1,504.25	2,514.26
Current	(91.27)	1,101.28	1,465.25	2,475.26
Non-current	-	-	39.00	39.00

Rupees in lakhs

	Gratuity benefits	Compensated absences	Sales returns	Total
Balance as on 1st April 2017	163.17	867.43	1,490.00	2,520.60
Provision made during the year	252.99	343.19	1,428.20	2,024.38
Provision utilised during the year	(91.03)	(232.81)	(1,428.20)	(1,752.04)
Balance as on 31st March 2018	325.13	977.81	1,490.00	2,792.94
Current	325.13	977.81	1,454.00	2,756.94
Non-current	-	-	36.00	36.00

25. Current tax liabilities (net)

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Tax payable [Net of Income Tax paid - Rs. 31,737.56 lakhs and (Previous year Rs. 26,861.21 lakhs)]	1,400.02	1,618.73
	1,400.02	1,618.73

Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	6,660.00	6,780.00
Deferred tax	(183.73)	(220.74)
	6,476.27	6,559.26

Income tax (expense)/ benefit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Tax on Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	20.80	27.33
	20.80	27.33

Income tax expense reconciliation

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Profit before tax	**23,629.90**	23,390.67
Applicable tax rate	**34.944%**	34.608%
Tax as per applicable tax rate	**8,257.23**	8,095.04
Current tax on adjustments for earlier years	**-**	-
Tax on income not considered for tax purpose	**(584.49)**	(323.17)
Tax on exempt income	**(475.78)**	(1,064.14)
Tax incentives	**(623.79)**	(385.90)
Tax on additional allowances for capital loss/ (gain)	**(120.82)**	219.76
Others (net)	**23.92**	17.67
Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	**6,476.27**	6,559.26

Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Increase/ (decrease) in Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation	**(29.77)**	(165.65)
	(29.77)	(165.65)
Less: Increase/ (decrease) in Deferred tax asset		
Provision for doubtful debts/ advances	**5.36**	(1.01)
Provision for impairment of receivables from FDC SA (Pty) Ltd.	**138.76**	-
Liabilities disallowed under Section 43B of the IT Act, 1961	**134.67**	49.11
Expenses debited in statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purpose in the following year	**(124.83)**	6.99
	153.96	55.09
Net deferred tax (income) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**(183.73)**	(220.74)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets relate primarily to unabsorbed long term capital losses which expire 8 years after the year in which they originate as per Income Tax Act, 1961. These unexpired losses will expire based on the year of origination as follows:

	Unabsorbed Capital Losses Rupees in lakhs
31st March 2023	**115.60**
	115.60

Break-up of Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

	Non-Current		**Current**	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs	**31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs**	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Borrowings (Refer note 18 and 22)	**49.01**	60.45	**11.44**	9.03
Trade payables (Refer note 21)	**-**	-	**7,719.86**	9,695.08
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 19 and 22)	**138.60**	152.10	**5,509.07**	6,164.60
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**187.61**	212.55	**13,240.37**	15,868.71

26. Revenue from operations

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Sale of products (Refer note 45 and 53)	**106,768.26**	105,855.27
Other operating revenue (Refer note 45)	**819.14**	1,165.96
	107,587.40	107,021.23
<u>Other operating revenue</u>		
Export incentive	**580.71**	459.52
Other miscellaneous receipts	**238.43**	706.44
	819.14	1,165.96

27. Other income

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
a) Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost		
Current investments	**17.73**	21.89
Non-current investments	**307.12**	133.26
Others (Refer note below)	**219.39**	125.01
b) Dividend Income on		
Current investments	**1,248.43**	3,053.72
Non-current investments	**1,104.47**	-
c) Others		
Net gain on sale of investments	**345.74**	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**1,672.64**	933.80
Net exchange gain on foreign currency transactions	**267.17**	363.99
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**21.44**	63.38
Other non operating income (Includes rental income, miscellaneous provisions written back)	**275.85**	429.70
	5,479.98	5,124.75

Note: Interest on others includes interest on inter corporate deposits, fixed deposits, interest on income tax refunds, interest on delayed payments from debtors etc.

28. Cost of materials consumed (Raw materials and Packing materials)

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	**6,692.60**	4,629.46
Add: Purchases	**29,112.69**	29,490.56
	35,805.29	34,120.02
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	**5,807.93**	6,692.60
	29,997.36	27,427.42

29. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished goods	**7,966.28**	6,172.41
Stock in trade	**1,329.89**	1,218.98
Work-in-progress	**2,169.30**	1,881.42
	11,465.47	9,272.81
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	**6,172.41**	6,155.07
Stock in trade	**1,218.98**	1,366.43
Work-in-progress	**1,881.42**	1,471.33
	9,272.81	8,992.83
	(2,192.66)	(279.98)
Changes in Inventories		
Finished goods	**(1,793.87)**	(17.34)
Stock in trade	**(110.91)**	147.45
Work-in-progress	**(287.88)**	(410.09)
	(2,192.66)	(279.98)

30. Employee benefits expense

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Salaries, wages and bonus (Refer note 42)	**20,409.42**	19,484.55
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 41 and 42)	**1,515.67**	1,556.92
Staff welfare expenses	**501.97**	505.22
	22,427.06	21,546.69

31. Finance costs

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Interest expense	**107.58**	108.75
Bank charges	**35.61**	31.51
	143.19	140.26

32. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**3,141.94**	3,329.93
Amortisation of intangible assets	**171.83**	173.97
	3,313.77	3,503.90

33. Other expenses

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Processing charges	**1,292.12**	1,266.26
Power, fuel and water charges	**2,459.60**	2,198.37
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	**663.93**	482.26
Plant and Machinery	**711.92**	603.87
Others	**1,072.35**	897.78
Labour Contract expenses	**1,253.08**	1,153.74
Stores and spares	**1,225.42**	1,466.46
Pharma miscellaneous expenses	**1,880.96**	1,637.18
Rent (including lease rent) (Refer note 46)	**543.72**	576.61
Rates and taxes	**80.82**	88.43
Insurance	**200.19**	222.70
Travelling and conveyance	**4,279.19**	4,512.81
Communication expenses	**231.99**	201.06
Carriage, freight and forwarding	**2,402.52**	2,211.27
Advertisement and sales promotion	**1,654.68**	1,141.21
Publicity expenses	**2,961.14**	3,380.63
Sales tax/ Value added tax/ GST Paid	**177.46**	153.34
Commission	**696.12**	709.92
Auditors' remuneration		
As audit fee	**34.00**	34.00
For other services	**7.03**	3.26
Out of pocket expenses	**2.62**	2.89
Legal and Professional Charges	**470.30**	404.73
Directors sitting fees	**5.70**	6.27
Bad debts	**-**	3.99
Allowances for credit loss	**16.01**	-
Donation	**21.43**	49.33
CSR Expenditure (Refer note 49)	**207.17**	117.94
Loss on sale of investments (net)	**-**	635.01
Miscellaneous expenses	**4,155.99**	3,603.53
	28,707.46	27,764.85

34. Earnings per share (EPS)

	2018-2019	2017-2018
Profit for the year (Rupees in lakhs)	**17,153.63**	16,831.41
Weighted average number of shares	**17,44,03,084**	17,78,04,892
Nominal value per share (Rupees)	**1.00**	1.00
Earning per share - Basic (Rupees)	**9.84**	9.47
- Diluted (Rupees)	**9.84**	9.47

35. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

During the year ended 31st March 2019

Rupees in lakhs

	Retained Earnings	FVTOCI Reserve	Total
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	**(38.73)**	**-**	**(38.73)**
Loss on FVTOCI financial assets (net)	**-**	**(50.40)**	**(50.40)**
	(38.73)	**(50.40)**	**(89.13)**

During the year ended 31st March 2018

Rupees in lakhs

	Retained Earnings	FVTOCI Reserve	Total
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(51.63)	-	(51.63)
Gain on FVTOCI financial assets (net)	-	24.02	24.02
	(51.63)	24.02	(27.61)

36. Dividend distribution made and proposed

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
The following dividends on equity shares were declared and paid by the Company during the year:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31st March 2017 - Rs. 2.25 per equity share	-	4,001.27
Tax on final dividend	-	814.56
	-	4,815.83
The following dividend on equity shares are proposed by the Company:		
Proposed dividend for the year ended 31st March 2019 - Rs. Nil per equity share (Previous year - Rs. Nil per equity share)	-	-
Tax on proposed dividend	-	-
	-	-

37. Financial risk management objectives and policies :

Risk Management is an integral part of the Company's plans and operations. While the Company has a proven ability to successfully take on challenges, the efforts are to become even more proactive in recognizing and managing risks, through an organized framework. The Company recognizes risk management as an integral component of good corporate governance and fundamental in achieving it's strategic and operational objectives.

The Company, through it's Board of Directors, has constituted a Risk Management Committee, consisting of majority of Board members. The Board has defined the roles and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee and may delegate monitoring and reviewing of the Risk Management plan, to the Committee, and such other functions as it may deem fit.

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 risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

The Company has designed risk management frame work to control various risks effectively to achieve the business objectives. This includes identification of risk, its assessment, control and monitoring at timely intervals.

Interest rate risk :

Interest rate risk is the loss of fair value of future earnings of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. Investment committee manages and constantly reviews the interest rate movements in the market in order to optimise the Company's interest income. The Company does not have any exposure to any interest bearing debt instruments.

Foreign Currency Risk :

Foreign currency risk is the loss of fair value of future earnings of financial instruments 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 operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD rate, 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. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on Profit before tax Rupees in lakhs	Effect on Equity Rupees in lakhs
31st March 2019	**+1%** **-1%**	**36.58** **(36.58)**	**23.92** **(23.92)**
31st March 2018	+1% -1%	18.88 (18.88)	12.35 (12.35)

Credit Risk :

Credit risk is the risk of possible default by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company manages its credit risk through various internal policies and procedure set forth for effective control over credit exposure. Major credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables. Trade receivables are managed by way of setting various parameters like credit limit, evaluation of financial condition before supply, supply terms, industry trends, ageing analysis.

Liquidity Risk:
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

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

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	**31st March 2019**			31st March 2018		
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Total**	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	**7,719.86**	**-**	**7,719.86**	9,695.08	-	9,695.08
Borrowings	**11.44**	**49.01**	**60.45**	9.03	60.45	69.48
Other Financial Liabilities	**5,509.07**	**138.60**	**5,647.67**	6,164.60	152.10	6,316.70

38. Financial Instruments

Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at Balance sheet date were as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying Value**		**Fair Value**	
	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs	**31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs**	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Financial assets:				
FVTOCI financial investments	**155.31**	205.71	**155.31**	205.71
FVTPL financial investments	**50,713.60**	44,965.89	**50,713.60**	44,965.89
Total	**50,868.91**	45,171.60	**50,868.91**	45,171.60

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, other financial assets and other financial 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:

The fair values of quoted equity instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of equity shares classified as FVTOCI assets:

	Total Rupees in lakhs
As at 1st April 2017	31.20
Re-Measurement recognised in OCI	24.02
As at 31st March 2018	55.22
Re-Measurement recognised in OCI	(50.40)
As at 31st March 2019	**4.82**

Fair value hierarchy
Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 directly or indirectly unobservable.

The following table represents the fair value hierarchy of Financial assets measured at fair value as on 31st March 2019:

Rupees in lakhs

Financial assets	**As on 31st March 2019**	**Fair Value measurement at end of reporting period**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Investments				
Mutual Funds	**50,313.40**	**50,313.40**	**-**	**-**
Non-Convertible debentures	**400.20**	**-**	**400.20**	**-**
Quoted equity Instruments	**154.68**	**154.68**	**-**	**-**
Unquoted equity Instruments	**0.63**	**-**	**-**	**0.63**
Total	**50,868.91**	**50,468.08**	**400.20**	**0.63**

The following table represents the fair value hierarchy of Financial assets measured at fair value as on 31st March 2018:

Rupees in lakhs

Financial assets	As on 31st March 2018	Fair Value measurement at end of reporting period		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments				
Mutual Funds	44,965.89	44,965.89	-	-
Quoted equity Instruments	205.08	205.08	-	-
Unquoted equity Instruments	0.63	-	-	0.63
Total	45,171.60	45,170.97	-	0.63

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

39. Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018.

The Company maintains a strong capital base and the primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Based on this, Company is a debt free Company and would like to remain debt free.

The Company does not have any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current year as well as previous year.

40. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for):

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Contingent liabilities		
a. Disputed tax matters		
Income tax (Appealed by the Company)	**926.81**	1,160.77
Excise duty (Appealed by the Company)	**140.21**	116.02
Sales tax (Appealed by the Company)	**120.46**	120.46
b. In respect of guarantees given by banks	**348.48**	519.36
c. Letter of credit issued by bankers	**67.64**	303.15
d. Estimated amount of duty payable on export obligation against outstanding advances licences	**31.59**	25.36
e. During the year 2013-14, the Company had received notices of demand (including interest) from the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, Government of India, on account of alleged overcharging in respect of certain formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. The Company had filed writ petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for stay of demand and other matters. The Hon'ble Supreme Court then passed order restraining the Government from taking any coercive action against the Company. The said Writ petition was disposed of in July 2016, with a liberty to the Writ Petitioners to approach the appropriate High Courts for relief, challenging the impugned demand notice issued by Union of India. The Company has filed a writ petition with Delhi High Court in August 2016 for which the Company has deposited 50% of overcharged amount with NPPA. The Company has also simultaneously filed a revision petition with NPPA, hence no provision is considered necessary in respect of the amount majorly being the interest component.	**559.29**	517.02
Commitments		
Estimated amount of capital contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advances paid)	**894.59**	428.09

Note:

The Company's pending litigations comprise of proceedings pending with Income Tax, Excise, Sales Tax Authorities and National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority of India. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statement. In respect of litigations, where the management assessment of a financial outflow is probable, the Company has made a provision of Rs. 2,250.00 lakhs as at 31st March 2019 (Previous year - Rs. 2,250.00 lakhs).

41. Contribution to Provident Fund as per Supreme Court Judgment

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated 28th February 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited & others v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal. As per the management, the liability for the period from date of the SC order to 31st March 2019 is not significant. Further in the view of the pending decision on the subject review petition and directions from the EPFO, the impact for the past period, if any, is not ascertainable and consequently no effect has been given in the accounts.

42. Disclosure of Employee benefits:

As per Ind AS 19 -"Employee Benefits", the disclosures as required by the Accounting Standard are given below :

Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans are recognised as an expense for the year under Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 30) as under:

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	**425.90**	411.26
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	**451.17**	476.32
Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund	**67.91**	63.85

Defined Benefit Plan
The employees' gratuity fund scheme managed by trust is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The Company irrevocably contributes funds to a separate Gratuity Trust which is recognised by Income Tax authorities.

Rupees in lakhs

	Gratuity	
	Funded Plan	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
I. Change in Benefit Obligation		
Liability at the beginning of the year	**1,914.93**	1,620.59
Interest Cost	**137.49**	108.09
Current Service Cost	**190.73**	171.51
Past Service Cost	**-**	70.61
Benefit Paid	**(159.54)**	(155.08)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**(24.95)**	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**112.55**	(33.14)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**2.08**	132.35
Liability at the end of the year	**2,173.29**	1,914.93
II. Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	**1,589.80**	1,457.42
Return on Plan Assets	**114.15**	97.21
Contributions	**690.00**	170.00
Benefit Paid	**(159.54)**	(155.08)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on Plan Assets	**30.15**	20.25
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**2,264.56**	1,589.80
III. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Liability at the end of the year	**(2,173.29)**	(1,914.93)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**2,264.56**	1,589.80
Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet	**91.27**	(325.13)
IV. Net Interest Cost for Current Period		
Interest Cost	**137.49**	108.09
Interest Income	**(114.15)**	(97.21)
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	**23.34**	10.88
V. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Service Cost	**190.73**	171.51
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	**23.34**	10.88
Past Service Cost	**-**	70.61
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**214.07**	253.00
VI. Expenses recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on Obligation for the period	**89.68**	99.21
Return on Plan Assets, excluding Interest Income	**(30.15)**	(20.25)
Net Expense recognised in the OCI	**59.53**	78.96
VII. Investment Details		
Government of India Assets	**112.27**	112.27
Corporate Bonds	**15.00**	30.24
Public Sector Bonds	**619.92**	628.63
State Government	**1,299.30**	670.51
Equity	**166.87**	136.87
Others	**51.20**	11.29
Total	**2,264.56**	1,589.81
VIII. Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate Current	**6.96%**	7.18%
Rate of Return on Plan Assets Current	**6.96%**	7.18%
Employee Attrition rate-field	**20 to 40%**	30.00%
Employee Attrition rate-others	**10 to 30%**	15.00%
Salary Escalation Current	**8.00%**	7.00%

Rupees in lakhs

	Gratuity	
	Funded Plan	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
IX. Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation from the Fund		
Projected Benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting:		
Within the next 12 months	**376.34**	448.33
Between 2 and 5 years	**1,001.00**	1,020.19
Sum of Years 6 To 10 years	**960.24**	705.42
Sum of Years 11 and above	**921.26**	379.47
X. Sensitivity Analysis for significant assumptions		
Benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**2,173.29**	1,914.93
Increase/ (decrease) in Present Value of Benefit Obligations as at the end of the year :		
Effect of +1% change in Rate of Discounting	**(97.22)**	(61.17)
Effect of -1% change in Rate of Discounting	**107.68**	66.29
Effect of +1% change in Rate of Salary Increase	**99.23**	62.62
Effect of -1% change in Rate of Salary Increase	**(92.14)**	(59.26)
Effect of +1% change in Rate of Employee Turnover	**(9.01)**	(3.90)
Effect of -1% change in Rate of Employee Turnover	**9.55**	3.90

XI. Salary Escalation Rate

The estimates of future supply increase considered in actuarial valuation is taken on account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

XII. Basis used to determine Rate of Return on Plan Assets

The rate of return on Plan Assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

XIII. The Company expects to contribute Rs. 117.09 lakhs to gratuity in next year (Previous year - Rs. 515.85 lakhs).

The liability for Leave Encashment as at the year end is Rs. 990.15 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 871.17 lakhs) and provision for sick leave as at the year end is Rs. 111.13 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 106.64 lakhs).

43. Segment information:

Primary segment information

The Company is engaged in pharmaceutical business which as per Ind AS 108 - “Operating Segments” is considered the only business segment.

Secondary segment information

The Company's operating divisions are managed from India. The principal geographical areas in which the Company operates are India and others. The country-wise segmentation is not relevant as exports to individual countries are not more than 10% of enterprise revenue.

The information related to secondary segment is as under:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars		India	Others	Total
Segment Revenue	**2018-2019**	**90,334.14**	**17,253.26**	**107,587.40**
	2017-2018	93,641.68	13,379.55	107,021.23
Carrying amount of Non Current Assets by location of assets	**31st March 2019**	**69,637.82**	**-**	**69,637.82**
	31st March 2018	68,689.11	-	68,689.11

Non Current Assets for this purpose consists of Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangible assets and other non-current Assets.

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

44. Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

<u>Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not:</u>

Subsidiary Companies
- FDC International Limited
- FDC Inc.

Joint Venture Entity
- Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited

<u>Names of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:</u>

Managerial Personnel

- Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar	Managing Director
- Mr. Ashok A. Chandavarkar	Executive Director
- Mr. Nandan M. Chandavarkar	Joint Managing Director
- Mr. Ameya A. Chandavarkar	Executive Director
- Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar	Executive Director
- Dr. Rahim H. Muljiani (Resigned w.e.f. 01.04.2019)	Independent Director
- Dr. Satish S. Ugrankar (Resigned w.e.f. 01.04.2019)	Independent Director
- Mr. Vinod G. Yennemadi (Resigned w.e.f. 01.04.2019)	Independent Director
- Ms. Swati S. Mayekar	Independent Director
- Mr. Uday Kumar Gurkar	Chairman and Independent Director
- Mr. Sanjay Jain	Chief Financial Officer
- Ms. Varsharani Katre	Company Secretary

Relatives of Managerial Personnel
- Ms. Sandhya M. Chandavarkar, wife of Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar
- Ms. Mangala A. Chandavarkar, wife of Mr. Ashok A. Chandavarkar
- Ms. Meera R. Chandavarkar, mother of Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar
- Ms. Aditi C. Bhanot, daughter of Mr. Ashok A. Chandavarkar

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Managerial Personnel or their relatives
- Anand Chandavarkar Foundation
- Leo Advisors Private Limited
- Virgo Advisors Private Limited
- SFA Events Private Limited
- Shree Trust

Post-employment benefit plans:
- FDC Employees Gratuity Fund
- FDC Employees Superannuation Fund

Nature of transactions:

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
1. **Sale of goods**		
FDC International Limited	**1,427.64**	986.81
2. **Interest Income**		
Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited	**16.12**	18.36
3. **Dividend Income**		
FDC International Limited, UK	**1,102.60**	-
4. **Donation Paid**		
Anand Chandavarkar Foundation	**20.00**	8.00
5. **Corporate Social Responsibility**		
Shree Trust	**75.00**	-
6. **Sales Promotional Expenses incurred**		
SFA Events Private Limited	**22.15**	14.00
7. **Managerial Remuneration***		
Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar	**218.95**	211.03
Mr. Ashok A. Chandavarkar	**148.75**	148.53
Mr. Nandan M. Chandavarkar	**174.68**	175.54
Mr. Ameya A. Chandavarkar	**121.16**	121.46
Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar	**58.79**	59.31
Dr. Rahim H. Muljiani	**3.40**	3.55
Dr. Satish S. Ugrankar	**2.45**	2.60
Mr. Vinod G. Yennemadi	**3.40**	3.55
Ms. Swati S. Mayekar	**3.40**	3.55
Mr. Uday Kumar Gurkar	**3.05**	2.95
Mr. Sanjay Jain	**70.77**	64.68
Ms. Varsharani Katre	**23.67**	20.56
	832.47	817.31
8. **Loan granted**		
Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited	**86.11**	-
9. **Dividend on equity shares paid**		
Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar	**-**	427.96
Mr. Nandan M. Chandavarkar	**-**	122.53
Mr. Ameya A. Chandavarkar	**-**	241.21
Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar	**-**	127.87
Dr. Rahim H. Muljiani	**-**	0.09
Dr. Satish S. Ugrankar	**-**	9.04
Mr. Vinod G. Yennemadi	**-**	0.31
Ms. Sandhya M. Chandavarkar	**-**	435.50
Ms. Meera R. Chandavarkar	**-**	769.26
Ms. Aditi C. Bhanot	**-**	27.00
Leo Advisors Private Limited	**-**	363.02
Virgo Advisors Private Limited	**-**	242.01
	-	2,765.80
10. **Buyback of Shares**		
Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar	**-**	1,115.23
Mr. Nandan M. Chandavarkar	**-**	319.31
Mr. Ameya A. Chandavarkar	**-**	628.59
Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar	**-**	333.21
Dr. Satish S. Ugrankar	**-**	22.34
Mr. Vinod G. Yennemadi	**-**	1.22
Ms. Sandhya M. Chandavarkar	**-**	1,134.90
Ms. Meera R. Chandavarkar	**-**	2,005.11
Ms. Aditi C. Bhanot	**-**	70.36
Leo Advisors Private Limited	**-**	946.00
Virgo Advisors Private Limited	**-**	630.67
	-	7,206.94

Note: * Including perquisites, contribution to Provident fund and other funds but excludes gratuity and compensated absences as the provision is computed for the Company as a whole and separate figures are not available.

Outstanding amount of Related Parties:

		31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
1.	**Outstanding balances receivable against sales included in Trade Receivables**		
	FDC International Limited	**120.82**	114.44
2.	**Outstanding balances against loans granted included in Current portion of Financial Assets -Loans**		
	Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited*	**317.00**	281.09
3.	**Outstanding balances against interest on loan granted included in Current portion of Other Financial Assets**		
	Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited*	**50.39**	40.42
4.	**Outstanding Reimbursement of expense receivable included in Other Current Assets**		
	Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited*	**18.42**	19.23
5.	**Outstanding balances payable included in Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Mr. Mohan A. Chandavarkar	**116.41**	118.61
	Mr. Ashok A. Chandavarkar	**92.20**	94.89
	Mr. Nandan M. Chandavarkar	**93.07**	94.89
	Mr. Ameya A. Chandavarkar	**69.57**	71.17
	Ms. Nomita R. Chandavarkar	**35.32**	35.58
	Dr. Rahim H. Muljiani	**2.00**	2.00
	Dr. Satish S. Ugrankar	**2.00**	2.00
	Mr. Vinod G. Yennemadi	**2.00**	2.00
	Ms. Swati S. Mayekar	**2.00**	2.00
	Mr. Uday Kumar Gurkar	**2.00**	2.00
	Mr. Sanjay Jain	**3.30**	-
	Ms. Varsharani katre	**1.44**	-
		421.31	425.14

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. 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.

*For the year ended 31st March 2019, the Company has recorded for impairment of Rs.397.11 lakhs receivables from Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd. relating to amounts owed by related parties (Previous year - Rs. Nil).

45. Disclosure under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is engaged into manufacturing of Pharmaceutical products. There is no impact on the Company's revenue on applying Ind AS 115 from the contract with customers.

	2018-2019 Rupees in lakhs	2017-2018 Rupees in lakhs
A) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
1) Revenue from contacts with customers		
Sale of products (transferred at point in time)		
Domestic sales		
Formulation	**89,346.97**	92,372.07
Bulk Drugs	**303.14**	213.94
Sub total (a)	**89,650.11**	92,586.01
Export Sales		
Formulation	**9,883.35**	7,759.55
Bulk Drugs	**5,108.21**	3,924.69
	14,991.56	11,684.24
Profit share - Formulation	**2,126.59**	1,585.02
Sub total (b)	**17,118.15**	13,269.26
Total (a+b)	**106,768.26**	105,855.27
2) Other operating revenue		
Export incentive	**580.71**	459.52
Other miscellaneous receipts	**238.43**	706.44
	819.14	1,165.96
Total Revenue	**107,587.40**	107,021.23
B) Sales by performance obligations		
Upon shipment	**8,450.76**	3,678.44
Upon delivery	**96,190.91**	100,591.81
Profit share - Formulation	**2,126.59**	1,585.02
	106,768.26	105,855.27
C) Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer		
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	**109,396.15**	108,874.54
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :		
a) Discounts/ Rebates/ Incentives/ Late delivery charges	**798.11**	1,262.50
b) Sales Returns/ Credits/ Reversals	**1,829.78**	1,756.77
Revenue from contract with customer	**106,768.26**	105,855.27
Other operating revenue	**819.14**	1,165.96
Revenue from operations	**107,587.40**	107,021.23

46. Pursuant to Ind AS 17 - "Leases", disclosure on leases is as follows:

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of godowns/ office premises taken on operating lease basis. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged as rent and shown under 'Other Expenses'(Refer note no. 33). Lease rent debited to Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs. 543.72 lakhs (Previous Year - Rs. 576.61 lakhs).

These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable, range between 1 year and 5 years generally, or longer, and are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. There are certain agreements which provide for increase in rent. There are no subleases. Future minimum rent payable under non cancellable operating lease are as follows :

	31st March 2019 Rupees in lakhs	31st March 2018 Rupees in lakhs
Within one year	**526.50**	526.50
After one year but not for more than five years	**1206.56**	1733.06
More than five years	**-**	-

47. Exceptional items

Exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2019 includes an impairment loss of Rs.397.11 lakhs towards investment made, loan given and other receivables from the joint venture, being excess of its carrying value over the estimated recoverable amount considering the business outlook.

48. Revenue expenditure on research and development (including depreciation and amortisation) aggregating to Rs.2,901.07 lakhs (Previous year - Rs.2,487.02 lakhs) is included under relevant heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

49. Amount spent towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities are as under :

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs.448.69 lakhs (Previous year - Rs.415.97 lakhs).

b. Amount spent during the year is given hereunder:

Rupees in lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars of Activity	2018-2019	2017-2018
(i)	Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	207.17	117.94
	Total	**207.17**	117.94

50. Details of Loans, Inter Corporate Deposits and Investments as required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013:

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Loan Given	Outstanding	Loan Given	Outstanding
Intercorporate Deposit given and utilised for business operation by recipient - Oboi Laboratories Limited (repayable within 12 months with interest @ 11% p.a.)	-	-	25.00	25.00
Loan given to joint venture for working capital/ business operations - Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited* (repayable on demand)	86.11	317.00	-	281.09
Investments Details required under Section 186(4) have been disclosed in note 4 and 13 of the standalone financial statements				

* For the year ended 31st March 2019, the Company has recorded for impairment of loan given to Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Limited (Refer note 44 and 47)

51. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.

52. Amendments to the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The MCA vide notification dated 11th October, 2018 has amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of certain disclosures. The Company has incorporated appropriate changes in the above results.

IND AS 116 - Leases

The new standard on leases sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the leases. The core objective of this standard is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represent those transactions.

The Company is required to adopt Ind AS 116, Leases from 1st April, 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. It replaces existing leases guidance, Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its standalone financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the standalone financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

- the total assets and liabilities on the balance sheet will increase with a decrease in net total assets, due to the depreciation of right of use assets being on a straight line basis whilst the lease liability reduces by the principal amount of repayments;

- Interest expense will increase due to the unwinding of the effective interest rate implicit in the lease liability. Interest expense will be greater earlier in a lease's life, due to the higher principal value, causing profit variability over the term of lease. This effect may be partially mitigated due to the number of leases held by the Company at various stages of their terms; and
- operating cash flows will be higher and financing cash flows will be lower, as repayment of the principal portion of all lease liabilities will be classified as financing activities.

The Company plans to apply Ind AS 116 initially on 1st April 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting Ind AS 116 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1st April 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply Ind AS 116 to all contracts entered into before 1st April 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with Ind AS 17.

Additional amendments to IND AS
In addition to the above, the following amendments to existing standards have been issued, are not yet effective and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements:

- Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements: This interpretation clarifies how an entity accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business.
- Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments: amendments relating to the classification of particular pre payable financial assets.
- Amendments to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognised consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits – i.e. in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity. Further Appendix C, uncertainty over income tax treatments has been added to clarify how entities should reflect uncertainties over income tax treatments, in particular when assessing the outcome a tax authority might reach with full knowledge and information if it were to make an examination.
- Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits - The amendment to Ind AS 19 clarifies that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period are calculated using updated actuarial assumptions – i.e. consistent with the calculation of a gain or loss on the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. This amendment also clarifies that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or loss. The entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect is recognised in other comprehensive income (except for amounts included in net interest).
- Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs, clarify that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction.

Impact on adoption of above changes in standards is not material.

53. Effective from 1st July, 2017, Sales are recorded net of GST whereas earlier sales were recorded gross of excise duty which formed part of expenses.

54. The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016 has not been made in this standalone financial statement since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended 31st March 2019.

55. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification/ disclosures.

As per our report of even date attached

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

VIKAS R. KASAT
Partner
Membership No : 105317

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 24, 2019

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of FDC Limited**
CIN : L24239MH1940PLC003176

MOHAN A. CHANDAVARKAR
Managing Director
DIN: 00043344

ASHOK A. CHANDAVARKAR
Director
DIN: 00042719

SANJAY JAIN
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No : 110009

VARSHARANI KATRE
Company Secretary
Membership No : 8948

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 24, 2019