

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Coca-Cola India Foundation

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Coca-Cola India Foundation ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Income and Expenditure, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not include statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor' report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said order is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report;
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and has no cash dealings during this period

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Vishal Sharma



per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

Place of Signature: Dhokha

Date: September 4, 2017

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Coca-Cola India Foundation.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Coca-Cola India Foundation as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

Place of Signature: *Dhaka*

Date: *September 4, 2017*



Coca-Cola India Foundation
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(₹ in '000)

	Notes	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Assets				
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalent	3	3,516	1,281	5,949
- Loans	4	54	31	45
Other Current Assets	5	69	63	130
		3,639	1,375	6,124
Total		3,639	1,375	6,124
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	6	500	500	500
Other Equity	7	(2,457)	(2,598)	1,548
		(1,957)	(2,098)	2,048
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Long term provisions	8	2,229	1,727	1,424
		2,229	1,727	1,424
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	9	1,102	851	1,626
Short term provisions	8	1,657	436	336
Other current liabilities	9	608	459	690
		3,367	1,746	2,652
Total		3,639	1,375	6,124

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner

Membership No.: 096766

Place: Dhaka

Date: September 4, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coca-Cola India Foundation

Asim Parekh

Asim Parekh

Director

DIN: 00056125

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 4 September 2017

Ishteyaque Amjad

Ishteyaque Amjad

Director

DIN: 02828738

Coca-Cola India Foundation

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2017

(₹ in '000)

	Notes	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Income			
Donation received	10	97,000	72,500
Other Income		39	-
Total income		97,039	72,500
Expenditure			
Donation given for projects execution expenses		73,354	56,991
Employee benefits expense	11	10,184	8,451
Other expenses	12	12,883	11,128
Total expense		96,421	76,570
Surplus/(deficit)		618	(4,070)
Tax expenses			
Current Tax			
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier period		(250)	-
Total tax expense		(250)	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		868	(4,070)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to Statement of income and expenditure:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	13	(727)	(76)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		(727)	(76)
Total comprehensive income for the year		141	(4,146)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share ₹10 (31 March 2016: ₹10)]			
Basic and diluted	14	2.82	(82.93)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005

Vishal Sharma
per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 096766
Place: Dhaka
Date: September 4, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coca-Cola India Foundation

Asim Parekh

Asim Parekh
Director
DIN: 00056125
Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 4 September 2017

Imteyaz Amjad
Imteyaz Amjad
Director
DIN: 02828738

Coca-Cola India Foundation
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

	Number of shares	₹ in '000
Balance as at April 1, 2015	50,000	500
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	50,000	500
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	<u>50,000</u>	<u>500</u>

B. Other Equity

	₹ in '000
Surplus/ (Deficit) in statement of income and expenditure	
At 1 April 2015	1,548
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(4,070)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of post- employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(76)
At 31 March 2016	<u>(2,598)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	868
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of post- employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(727)
At 31 March 2017	<u>(2,457)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner

Membership No.: 096766

Place: Shaka

Date: September 4, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coca-Cola India Foundation

Asim Parekh

Asim Parekh

Director

DIN: 00056125

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 4 September 2017

Ishteyaque Amjad

Ishteyaque Amjad
Director

DIN: 02828738

Coca-Cola India Foundation
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Cash flow from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) before tax for the year	618	(4,070)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before working capital changes	618	(4,070)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities - trade payables	251	(775)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	149	(231)
Increase/ (Decrease) in short term provisions	494	24
Increase/ (Decrease) in long term provisions	502	303
(Increase)/ Decrease in financial assets - Loans	(23)	14
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	(6)	67
Cash generated/ (used in) from operations	1,985	(4,668)
Net Income taxes refunded / (paid)	250	-
Net cash from operating activities (A)	2,235	(4,668)
Cash flows from investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2,235	(4,668)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,281	5,949
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,516	1,281
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks:		
- On current accounts	3,516	1,281
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	3,516	1,281

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
 Partner
 Membership No.: 096766

Place: Dhaka
 Date: September 4, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coca-Cola India Foundation

Asim Parekh

Asim Parekh
 Director
 DIN: 00056125
 Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 4 September 2017

Ishteyaque Amjad

Ishteyaque Amjad
 Director
 DIN: 02828738

Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Corporate information

Coca-Cola India Foundation (“the Company”) was incorporated under section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (Section 8 of The Companies Act 2013) in India on 17 September 2008 as a non-profit organisation. It aims to promote charitable activities in the field of water sustainability, climate change, waste management, energy management, social development/empowerment, healthy living, and education and to preserve the cultural and national heritage of India, without any profit motive. The registered office of the Company is located at 13, Abul Fazal Road, Bengali Market, New Delhi, India - 110001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 4 September, 2017.

2. Basis of preparation:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 as amended. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS (Refer Note 20 on information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (‘₹’) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (₹ in '000), except otherwise indicated.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of significant accounting policies, which have been applied, are set out below. The Company does not carry on business for profit and accordingly, a Statement of Income and Expenditure has been prepared.

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:

- i. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- iii. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- iv. 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:

- i. it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates (‘the functional currency’). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (‘₹’), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or deficit arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or deficit on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or deficit is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or Statement of Income and Expenditure are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Income and Expenditure, respectively).

c. 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.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 17 and 18)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 17 and 18)

d. Recognition of Income from Grants and Donations

Income from unconditional grants and donations are recognized when there is reasonable assurance of receiving the same and the amount can be reliably measured.

e. Donation given for Project Execution Expenses

Donations given for project execution expenses are recognized as an expense in the period it is made. The expenses are incurred for various activities and projects which are undertaken by the various not for profit organizations to which the Company donates. The donation for the projects is paid by the Company in tranches based on the extent of completion of the projects and / or work done for the project.



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

f. Income Taxes

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

The Company's income is entitled to exemption under Section 11 read with section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and accordingly current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the aforesaid provisions.

g. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit is in the form of provident fund in which both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund equal to a specified percentage of employee's salary. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the Balance Sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund. The Company contributes a part of the contributions to the Coca-Cola India Inc., Provident Fund ("the Trust").

The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the Trust is being administered by the Trustees, which shall not be less than the rates notified by the government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

The Company operates another defined benefit plan for its employees viz., gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure on the date of the plan amendment or curtailment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Income and Expenditure:

- i. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and deficits on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- ii. Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leaves which is expected to be utilized within in next 12 months is treated as short-term employee benefits. Short term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of estimates. There are no long term compensated absences.

h. 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 plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Income and Expenditure, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the surplus or deficit. The deficit arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables. These are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and deficits are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 Income and Expenditure.

i. Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank.

j. 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 Income and Expenditure 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.



k. Contingent liabilities

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

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are as below:

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to 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.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assures Lives Mortality 2006-08. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 15.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF 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 include 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. See Note 17 and 18 for further disclosures.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(This space is intentionally left blank)



3. Cash and cash equivalents	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Balances with bank:			
- On current accounts	3,516	1,281	5,949

4. Loans	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Loan to employees	54	31	45

5. Other Current Assets	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Prepaid expenses	69	63	130

6. Equity Share capital	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015

Authorized share capital			
50,000 (31 March 2016: 50,000, 1 April 2015: 50,000) equity shares of ₹10 (31 March 2016: ₹10, 1 April 2015: ₹10) each	500	500	500

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital			
50,000 (31 March 2016: 50,000, 1 April 2015: 50,000) equity shares of ₹10 (31 March 2016: ₹10, 1 April 2015: ₹10) each fully subscribed and paid-up	500	500	500

Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	500	500	500
---	------------	------------	------------

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number of shares	₹ in '000	Number of shares	₹ in '000	Number of shares	₹ in '000
Beginning of the year	50,000	500	50,000	500	50,000	500
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	50,000	500	50,000	500	50,000	500

(b) Term / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, if there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be distributed amongst the members of the Company, but shall be given or transferred to some other company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Section 8 of The Companies Act 2013), having objects similar to the object of the Company, to be determined by the members of the Company at or before the time of dissolution.

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

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

Name of shareholder	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Coca-Cola India Private Limited, holding company			
49,999 (31 March 2016: 49,999, 1 April 2015: 49,999) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	500	500	500

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

Name of shareholder	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid						
Coca-Cola India Private Limited, the holding company	49,999	100%	49,999	100%	49,999	100%

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



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

7. Other Equity *

(₹ in '000)

31 March 2017

Surplus/ (Deficit) in statement of income and expenditure

At 1 April 2015

1,548

Surplus/(deficit) for the year

(4,070)

Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings

- Remeasurements of post- employment benefit obligations, net of tax

(76)

At 31 March 2016

(2,598)

Surplus/(deficit) for the year

868

Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings

- Remeasurements of post- employment benefit obligations, net of tax

(727)

At 31 March 2017

(2,457)

* The other equity can be applied only for charitable activities. In the event of liquidation of the Company, if there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be distributed amongst the members of the Company, but shall be given or transferred to some other company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Section 8 of The Companies Act 2013), having objects similar to the object of the Company, to be determined by the members of the Company at or before the time of dissolution.

8. Provisions

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 15)	2,295	1,832	1,511
Provision for interest rate guarantee (Refer note 15)	1,463	216	120
Provision for leave encashment	128	115	129
Total	3,886	2,163	1,760
Current	1,657	436	336
Non-Current	2,229	1,727	1,424

9. Trade Payable and other current liabilities

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Trade payable			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 24)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,102	851	1,626
	1,102	851	1,626
Other Current liabilities			
Statutory Dues Payable	608	459	690
	608	459	690
Total	1,710	1,310	2,316



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

10. Income from operations

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Donations received from the holding company	97,000	72,500

11. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Salaries, wages and incentives	7,574	6,980
Contribution to provident fund and other fund*	1,529	335
Gratuity expense (Refer note 15)	296	246
Staff welfare expenses	785	890
Total	10,184	8,451

* Contribution to provident fund and other fund includes employer's contribution towards provident fund amounting to ₹ 268 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹ 254 thousand).

12. Other expenses

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Honorarium to advisory board members	1,175	1,028
Travelling and conveyance	1,196	812
Communication costs	110	33
Legal and professional fees	9,503	8,117
Meetings and conferences	597	981
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	274	157
Miscellaneous expenses	28	-
Total	12,883	11,128

Payment to auditor

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
As Auditor		
- Statutory Audit Fee	147	86
- Certification fee	117	57
- Reimbursement of expenses	10	14
Total	274	157

13. Other Comprehensive Income

During the year ended 31 March 2017

(₹ in '000)

	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)	Total
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(727)	(727)

During the year ended 31 March 2016

	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)	Total
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(76)	(76)



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

14. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the surplus / (deficit) for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

The following reflects the surplus / (deficit) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net surplus/(deficit) for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (₹ in '000)	141	(4,146)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Basic and diluted EPS (₹ in per share)	2.82	(82.93)

15. Employee Benefits**(i) Gratuity**

	(₹ in '000)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Provision for gratuity	2,295	1,832	1,511
Current	66	106	87
Non-Current	2,229	1,726	1,424

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. In accordance with the policy of the Company, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on separation at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The Company's gratuity plan is unfunded, hence, the contribution expected to be paid to the plan assets during the annual period beginning after the balance sheet date will be paid as and when it is accrued.

The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure / OCI and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for the defined benefit plan / obligations.

Statement of Income and expenditure

Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee benefits expense-	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Current service cost	149	127
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	147	118
Net benefit expense	296	245

Net employee benefit expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	293	(45)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	434	121
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year on present benefit obligation	727	76

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/liability	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Defined benefit obligation	2,295	1,832
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Plan liability	2,295	1,832



Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,832	1,511
Current service cost	149	127
Interest cost	147	118
Benefits paid	(560)	-
Actuarial (gain) / losses on obligation	727	76
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,295	1,832

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the current year with respect to the Company's plans are shown below:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Discount rate	7.37%	8.02%	7.80%
Future salary increment #	6.00%	5.50%	5.00%
Mortality rates	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Employee turnover			
- Upto 30 years	11%	11%	11%
- From 31- 44 years	11%	11%	11%
- Above 44 years	11%	11%	11%

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

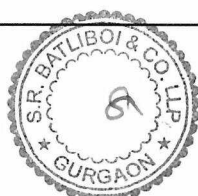
Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	2,295	1,833
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(132)	(101)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	142	109
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	2,295	1,833
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	143	111
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(134)	(103)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

The Company expects to contribute ₹334 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹286 thousand) to gratuity in the next financial year.

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Year		
April 2016- March 2017	-	106
April 2017- March 2018	66	44
April 2018- March 2019	90	43
April 2019- March 2020	53	43
April 2020- March 2021	52	42
April 2021- March 2022	51	42
April 2022- March 2023	51	1,512
April 2023 onwards	1,932	-



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of reporting period is 13.22 years (31 March 2016: 11.39 years)

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow:

- A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
- B) Investment Risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
- C) Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
- D) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
- E) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

ii) Interest rate guarantee with respect to contribution to provident fund

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Provision for interest rate guarantee	1,463	216	120
Current	1,463	216	120
Non-Current	-	-	-

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from provident fund scheme, which is a defined contribution plan, wherein the Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investment of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

The Institute of Actuaries of India has issued a guidance note on valuation of interest rate guarantees on exempt provident funds under Ind AS 19. The actuary has accordingly valued the same and there is shortfall of ₹1,463 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹216 thousand) in the fund balance as at 31 March 2017. The actuary has followed deterministic approach as prescribed by the guidance note.

Statement of Income and expenditure

The Company has contributed ₹1,632 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹312 thousand) towards provident fund during the year ended 31 March 2017 and recognised the same in employee benefits expense.

Net employee benefit expense recognized in Statement of Income and Expenditure

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	2	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	1,403	112
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year on present benefit obligation	1,405	112
Current service cost	227	200
Total	1,632	312

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/liability

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Fair value of plan assets	8,341	5,950
Defined benefit obligation	(9,804)	(6,166)
Plan asset/(liability)	(1,463)	(216)

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

(₹ in '000)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	6,166	5,203
Current service cost	227	200
Interest cost	495	406
Employees contribution	398	245
Benefits paid	-	-
Settlements/Transfer In	1,113	-
Actuarial losses on obligation	1,405	112
Closing defined benefit obligation	9,804	6,166



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

	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening fair value of plan assets	5,950	5,083
Actual return on plan assets	652	422
Employers' contribution	227	200
Employees' contribution	398	245
Benefits paid	-	-
Settlements / Transfer In	1,114	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	8,341	5,950

The principal assumptions used in determining obligation for the current year with respect to the Company's plan are shown below:

	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Discount rate	7.37%	8.02%
Expected statutory interest rate	8.65%	8.80%
Expected short fall in interest earnings on the fund	0.05%	0.05%
Retirement Age (Years)	60	60
Mortality rates	IALM (2006 - 08)	IALM (2006 - 08)
Employee turnover		
- Upto 30 years	11%	11%
- From 31- 44 years	11%	11%
- Above 44 years	11%	11%
Weighted average duration of PBO	13.22	11.39

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

	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Government of India Securities	19.12%	22.30%
State Government securities	29.63%	23.34%
High Quality Corporate Bonds	42.41%	47.94%
Equity Shares of listed companies	4.26%	0.00%
Special Deposit Scheme	0.68%	0.80%
Bank Balance For PF	0.00%	0.00%
Private	3.90%	5.62%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Expected best estimate of expense for the next Annual reporting period

	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Service Cost	260	200
Net Interest Cost	-	-
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	260	200

Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation

	(₹ in '000)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	9,804	6,166
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(1.21)	(0.82)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	1.28	0.86

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.



Coca-Cola India Foundation**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017****Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation****(₹ in '000)**

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Within the next 12 months (Next annual reporting period)	2,414	-
Between 2 and 5 years	-	-
Between 5 and 10 years	-	1,063
Beyond 10 years	7,390	5,103
Total expected Payment	9,804	6,166

16. Related party disclosure**i. Names of related parties and related party relationship****Related parties where control exists**

Holding Company

Coca-Cola India Private Limited

Key Mangement Personnel

Mr. Yogesh Chandra (Chief Executive Officer)

ii. Transactions with related Parties**(₹ in '000)**

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Coca-Cola India Private Limited		
Donations received	97,000	72,500
Professional fees to Key Mangement Personnel	7,521	7,332

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party.

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

17. Fair Values

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

	(₹ in '000)					
	Carrying Value			Fair Value		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Financial Assets						
- Loans	54	31	45	54	31	45

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents and trade payables approximate their carrying amount largely due short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets 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.

Following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The loans are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rate, risk factors, risk characteristics, and individual credit worthiness of the employee. Based on this evaluation, no allowances have been taken into account for the expected losses of the loans.

18. Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2017.

	Date of Valuation	Total	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Quoted Prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Financial Assets					
- Loans	31 March 2017	54	-	54	-
- Loans	31 March 2016	31	-	31	-
- Loans	1 April 2015	45	-	45	-

19. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. Since the Company's operations are driven primarily by the donations received from the holding company, as such, there is no risk attributable to the Company's operations.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

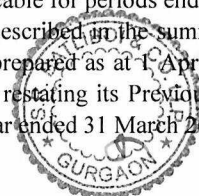
The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	(₹ in '000)			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2017				
Trade Payables	1,102	-	-	1,102
31 March 2016				
Trade Payables	851	-	-	851
1 April 2015				
Trade Payables	1,626	-	-	1,626

20. First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first financial statements which the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on or after 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.



Coca-Cola India Foundation
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Exemptions applied:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS.

Mandatory exemptions:

Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1 April, 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2016				(₹ in '000)
	Footnotes	Previous GAAP	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS
Income				
Donation received		72,500	-	72,500
Total income		<u>72,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72,500</u>
Expenditure				
Projects execution expenses		56,991	-	56,991
Employee benefits expense	(i)	8,527	(76)	8,451
Other expenses		11,128	-	11,128
Total expense		<u>76,646</u>	<u>(76)</u>	<u>76,570</u>
Surplus/(deficit)				
Tax expenses				
Current Tax		-	-	-
Relating to Earlier Years		-	-	-
Total tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(4,146)	76	(4,070)
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure				
Re- measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans	(i)	-	(76)	(76)
Income tax effect				-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		<u>-</u>	<u>(76)</u>	<u>(76)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(4,146)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,146)</u>

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015 (Date of transition to Ind AS)				(₹ in '000)
	Footnotes	Previous GAAP	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS
Assets				
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalent		5,949	-	5,949
- Loans		45	-	45
Other Current Assets		130	-	130
		6,124	-	6,124
Total Assets		6,124	-	6,124
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share capital		500	-	500
Other Equity		1,548	-	1,548
		2,048	-	2,048
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Long term provisions		1,424	-	1,424
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables		1,626	-	1,626
Short term provisions		336	-	336
Other current liabilities		690	-	690
		2,652	-	2,652
Total equity and liabilities		6,124	-	6,124

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016				(₹ in '000)
	Footnotes	Previous GAAP	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS
Assets				
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalent		1,281	-	1,281
- Loans		31	-	31
Other Current Assets		63	-	63
		1,375	-	1,375
Total Assets		1,375	-	1,375
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share capital		500	-	500
Other Equity		(2,598)	-	(2,598)
		(2,098)	-	(2,098)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Long term provisions		1,727	-	1,727
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables		851	-	851
Short term provisions		436	-	436
Other current liabilities		459	-	459
		1,746	-	1,746
Total equity and liabilities		1,375	-	1,375



Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

(i) Defined benefit liabilities

Both under Previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI. Thus the employee benefit expense is reduced by ₹ 76 thousand and remeasurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans has been recognized in the OCI net of tax.

21. Standards issued but not yet effective upto the date of financial statements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 which is effective from 1 April, 2017. The new standard issued, but not yet effective upto the date of issuance of the financial statements is described below. The Company tends to adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

Amendment to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash flows (effective from 1 April, 2017)

The amendments to Ind AS 7 requires an entity 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. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of this amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

23. During the year, the Company earned total income of ₹97,039 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹72,500 thousand) and spent ₹97,148 thousand (31 March 2016: ₹76,646 thousand) on charitable activities.

The total expenditure incurred during the current year, constitute more than 85% of the total income of the Company. Accordingly, the Company's entire income for the financial year is exempt from income tax under Section 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1961("The Act"). The Company was granted registration by the DIT (Exemption), New Delhi under Section 12A read with Section 12AA of the Act vide order no. DIT (E)/12A/ 2008-09/C-1104/555 of 6 March 2009. The Company has also received approval of the DIT (Exemption), New Delhi under Section 80G in respect of donations made to it vide order no. DIT (E) 2008-09/C-1104/3183 of 6 March 2009.

24. As at 31 March 2017, no supplier has intimated the Company about its status as Micro or Small enterprises or its registration with the appropriate authority under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ("MSMED Act 2006"). Hence there are no amounts that needs to be disclosed pertaining to MSMED Act 2006.

(This space is intentionally left blank)




Coca-Cola India Foundation

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

25. The Company was incorporated on 17 September 2008, as a not for profit company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Section 8 of The Companies Act 2013). It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coca-Cola India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "CCIPL"). The Company is receiving donations and the same are utilized for implementation of various projects. The donations are received from a single source, i.e. CCIPL. The Company has been registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 vide notification No. II/21022/77(0033)/2013-FCRA-II dated 12 March 2014 and Registration number is 172270080. The certificate is valid for 5 years from date of registration under the Act.


As per our report of even date

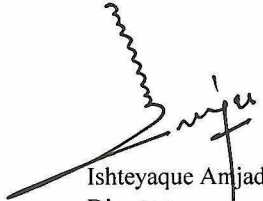
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005


per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 096766
Place: Dhaka
Date: September 4, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coca-Cola India Foundation


Asim Parekh
Director
DIN: 00056125
Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 4 September 2017


Ishteyaque Anjad
Director
DIN: 02828738