BALANCE SHEET OF HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED 2016-17 pdf

1: HINDUSTAN UNILEVER Share Price - HINDUNILVR Share Price Quotes, Charts, RNS & Stock Market

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Other postemployment benefit plans includes post retirement medical benefits. Gratuity is funded through investments mostly with an insurance service provider and partly through direct investment under Hind Lever Gratuity Fund. Provident Fund for most of the employees are managed through trust investments and for some employees through government administered fund. Post-retirement medical benefits are managed through investment made under Company managed trust. Governance The trustees of the trust fund are responsible for the overall governance of the plan and to act in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed and rules in the best interests of the plan participants. They are tasked with periodic reviews of the solvency of the fund and play a role in the long-term investment, risk management and funding strategy. The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and inflation risk. The Company has developed policy guidelines for the allocation of assets to different classes with the objective of controlling risk and maintaining the right balance between risk and long-term returns in order to limit the cost to the Company of the benefits provided. To achieve this, investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the year and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognized in the Balance Sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous year. The plan envisaged grant of share options to eligible employees at market price as defined in Securities and Exchange Board of India Share Based Employee Benefits Regulations, This scheme provided for conditional grant of Performance Shares at nominal value to eligible management employees as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors from time to time, at the end of 3-year performance period. The performance measures under this scheme include group underlying sales growth and free cash flow. This scheme provided for conditional grant of Performance Shares at nominal value to eligible management employees as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors from time to time, at the end of 3-year performance period. The performance measures under this scheme include group underlying sales growth, core operating margin improvement and operating cash flow. The schemes are monitored and supervised by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors in compliance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India Share Based Employee Benefits Regulations, and amendments thereof from time to time. Volatility calculation is based on historical stock prices using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period is taken into account to match the expected life of the option. Dividend yield has been calculated taking into account expected rate of dividend on equity share price as on grant date. The performance metrics of GPSP are underlying sales growth, operating cash flow and core operating margin improvement. Under the SHARES Plan, eligible employees can invest up to EUR per month in the shares of the Holding Company and after three years one share is granted free of cost to the employees for every three shares invested, provided they hold the shares bought for three years. The amount of payment is also determined basis increase in the share price of the Holding Company between grant date and the time of exercise. Basis the projection of the domestic turnover of the brand, the contingent consideration is subject to revision on a yearly basis. As at 31st March , the fair value of the contingent consideration was Rs, 49 crores which was classified as other financial liability. Deferred contingent consideration Based on actual performance in financial year and current view of future projections for the brand, the Company has reviewed and fair valued the deferred contingent consideration so payable. As at 31st March , the fair value of the contingent consideration is Rs, crores which is classified as other financial liability. The determination of the fair value as at Balance Sheet date is based on discounted cash flow method. The key model inputs used in determining the fair value of deferred contingent consideration were domestic turnover projections of the brand and weighted average cost of capital. Enterprises exercising control i Holding Company: Enterprises where control exists i Subsidiaries: As the liabilities for defined benefit plans are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included. For the year ended 31st March, , the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. NOTE 5 The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts including derivative contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. NOTE 6 The Company has presented segment information in the consolidated financial statements which are presented in the same financial report. Mar 31, 1. These financial statements for the year ended 31st March, are the first financial statements the Company has prepared under Ind AS. Ind AS requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS financial statements be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS for year ended 31st March, , together with the comparative information as at and for the year ended 31st March, and the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, , the date of transition to Ind AS. In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS , as explained below. The resulting difference between the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at the transition date under Ind AS and Previous GAAP have been recognized directly in equity retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity. This note explains the adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under previous GAAP, including the Balance Sheet as at 1st April, and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, Optional Exemptions from retrospective application Ind AS permits first-time adopters certain exemptions from retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions from retrospective application: The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in accordance with Previous GAAP are considered as their deemed cost at the date of acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with Ind AS. The carrying amount of goodwill in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet is its carrying amount in accordance with the Previous GAAP ii Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets The Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the Previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS. Mandatory Exceptions from retrospective application The Company has applied the following exceptions to the retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under Previous GAAP are made by the Company for the relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date. Reconciliation of Equity as at 1st April, II. Reconciliation of Equity as at 31st March, B. Accordingly, the plan asset has been fair valued as per actuarial valuation carried in accordance with Ind AS on date of transition to Ind AS and as at each balance sheet date. The plan asset recognized has been netted off against provision for employee benefits. Investments in treasury bills and government securities - Under Previous GAAP, the investments in treasury bills and government securities were measured at cost or market value, whichever is lower. Accordingly, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the fair value of the investments and carrying value under previous GAAP has been recognized in Other equity Retained earnings for interest income component and Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income for fair value change. Interest income and fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income respectively for the year ended 31st March, At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the fair value of the instruments and the carrying value under Previous GAAP has been recognized in retained earnings. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, Under Ind AS, foreign exchange forward contracts are mark-to-market as at Balance Sheet date and unrealized net gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss statement. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are presented on gross basis. Under Ind AS, dividends and related dividend distribution tax are recognized as a liability in the year in which it is approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting of the Company. Ind AS requires such liabilities to be recognized at present value discounted value where the effect of time value of money is material. This led to a decrease in the value of non-current liabilities on the date of transition which was adjusted against retained earnings. Ind AS also provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of the liability increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognized as finance cost. Under Ind AS, the compensation cost of employee stock option plan is recognized based on the fair value of the options determined using an appropriate pricing model at the date of grant. The reduction in employee compensation cost for the unvested options as on the date of transition based on fair value method has been adjusted against retained earnings. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognized using the balance sheet for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The above difference, together with the consequential tax impact of the other Ind AS transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or through other comprehensive income. However, under Ind AS, excise duty is included in sale of goods and is separately presented as expense on the face of Statement of Profit and Loss. Thus, sale of goods under Ind AS has increased with a corresponding increase in expenses. Under Ind AS, revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as sales tax and value added tax except excise duty. Ind AS requires such provisions to be recognized at present value discounted value where the effect of time value of money is material. Subsequently, the present value is increased to reflect passage of time by recognizing finance cost. Net interest cost on defined benefit plans - Under Previous GAAP, the interest cost on defined benefit liability and expected return on plan assets was recognized as employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, the Company has recognized the net interest cost on defined benefit plans as finance cost. Rs, 0 crores and 1st April, Rs, 0 crores being the value of shares in co-operative housing societies. Rs, 1 crores and 1st April, Rs, 1 crores , Leasehold Land, net block aggregating Rs, 1 crores, 31st March, Rs, 1 crores are in the process of perfection of title. Rs, 1 crores and Rs, 1 crores B Capital work-in-progress Capital work in progress as at 31st March is Rs, crores 31st March Rs, crores and 1st April Rs, crores For contractual commitment with respect to property, plant and equipment refer Note The carrying amount of goodwill and brand as at March 31, is Rs, 0 crores and Rs, crores respectively. The projections cover a period of five years, as we believe this to be the most appropriate timescale over which to review and consider annual performances before applying a fixed terminal value multiple to the final year cash flows. The growth rates used to estimate future performance are based on the conservative estimates from past performance. Segmental margins are based on FY performance. We have performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumptions and have concluded that no reasonable changes in key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount of the CGU to be less than the carrying value. The Company does not exercise significant influence or control on decisions of the investee. Hence, they are not being construed as associate companies. The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs, 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

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2: Hindustan Unilever Ltd. balance sheet, financial statement, accounts

Get Hindustan Unilever latest Balance Sheet, Financial Statements and Hindustan Unilever detailed profit and loss accounts.

Fiscal year ends in March. Figures are consolidated and restated. Upgrade Membership to see 10 years of financial charts, valuation models and more exclusive features. It is highly variable from one industry sector to another. An ideal company has consistent profit margins. The ROE after subtracting preferred shares tells common shareholders how effectively their money is being employed. Free Cash Flow is a measure which is ignored by most investors. FCF can be used by the company to invest in other projects, thus enhancing shareholder value. Ideally the current ratio should be greater than 1. Avoid investing in companies whose current ratio is less than 1. There are exceptions to this rule, some good companies can have less than 1 or even a negative current ratio when they recieve money faster from their customers than they have to pay to their vendors. The higher the ratio the less a company is burdened by debt. If a company has no debt or the loan interest is being paid by interest income from investments or other activities the ratio is zero which of course is excellent. A negative ratio tells us that the company cannot even pay its interest on loans from its operating income, stay far away from such companies. If the ratio is very high, raising more cash through borrowing could be difficult. Cash flow is harder to manipulate than net income although it can be done to a certain degree. Second, "cash is king", a company that does not generate cash over the long term is on its deathbed. A consistently falling or negative operating Cash Flow OCF despite a rising net profit is a cause for concern because of aggressive accounting techniques or high working capital requirements. An ideal company has a higher operating cash flow than its net profit income. Upgrade Membership to see this financial chart. Stock dilution occurs when a company issues additional shares. The above chart tells you if the company is issuing additional shares thus decreasing your ownership. An ideal company should not even issue a single additional share after an IPO. Keep an eye on Hindustan Unilever Ltd. All of these are expenses which the company has to repay with interest. If you see a huge spike, you should know why.

3: Login Consent - Moneycontrol

the Companies Act, , from Hindustan Unilever Limited, as a member, signifying its intention to propose the candidature of Mr. Sanjiv Chatterji as a Director of the Company at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

4: Hindustan Unilever Profit and Loss Reports - The Economic Times

Annual Report 17 Hindustan Unilever Limited Reports Financial from MBA at Institute of Management Technology.

5: Hindustan Unilever Balance Sheets, Financial Statements - The Economic Times

Hindustan Unilever Balance Sheet, Latest Balance Sheet of Hindustan Unilever, Profit & Loss, Cash Flow, Ratios, Quarterly, Half-Yearly, Yearly financials info of Hindustan Unilever.

6: Hindustan Unilever Ltd. Fundamental Analysis, Financial Performance, Ratio Analysis

The Balance Sheet Page of Hindustan Unilever Ltd. presents the key ratios, its comparison with the sector peers and 5 years of Balance Sheet.

7: www.enganchecubano.com Balance Sheet | HINDUSTAN UNILEVER Stock - Yahoo Finance

**These are global goals of Unilever Hindustan Unilever Limited Annual Report governments. We have been mapping* *consumers' purchase journeys in the digital world. regulators and SOURCING legislators. quantitative studies and regular market visits. as a first phase.*

8: Hindustan Unilever Balance Sheet, Hindustan Unilever Financial Statement & Accounts

Thisis a PDF version of the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts and is (Post balance sheet event) bythe Unilever N.V. (NV) Board and signed on its behalf.

9: Reliance Financial Reporting | Annual Report | Revenue - Reliance Industries Limited

Incorporated in the year , Hindustan Unilever Limited ("Hindustan Unilever" or "Company") is a Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) company. HUL has a diversified presence in the FMCG sector with more than 35 brands spanning 20 distinct categories including soaps and detergents, shampoos, skin care, toothpastes, and packaged foods.

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