

25.2 Transaction with Related Parties during the year and balance outstanding during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Remuneration		
Ketu Parikh	1,087,940	1,090,440
Prajwal Patel	527,500	480,000
Mukesh Bunker	32,000	9,677
Pooja Gohel	355,900	146,100
Sales		
Artlinkvintrade limited	25,547,797	147,076,335

NOTE 26**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES THEREON****Corporate Information:**

GAGAN POLYCOT INDIA LIMITED (the Company) is a Public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, Corporate Identity Number: L33111MH1988PLC231956, the register office of the Company is located at Gala No. 2, Shiv Shankar Industrial Estate No. 1, Valiv Phata, Village Valiv, Vasai (East), Thane-401208

The Company is engaged in the manufacture of Plastic Injection Moulded components covering Medical, Cosmetic, Engineering, Automotive and other critical and non-critical areas.

Note 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:**A. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE:**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Upto the year ended 31st March, 2019, the –financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India to comply with the Accounting Standards noti–ed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act").

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

B. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is required to prepare its Financial Statements as per the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 with effect from 1st April, 2016. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements"). The figures for the previous year ended 31st March, 2019 and Opening Balance Sheet as on 1st April, 2018 have also been reinstated by the Management as per the requirements of Ind AS.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest INR", except otherwise indicated.

C. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

D. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue from the Site services are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered. It is difficult to identify the completion of the work due to the complexity of the services rendered. Hence the management's confirmation is accepted in identifying the above.

Interest income is recognized on the time basis determined by the amount outstanding and the rate applicable and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

E. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Particular	Estimated life in Years
Building	10
Computers & Printers	3
Plant and equipment's	9
Furniture and fixtures	5

F. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, or those prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is higher. However, Management has not estimated the useful lives of assets and rate is used as per Company Act.

G. BORROWING

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption

amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

H. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

I. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. 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 expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

J. INCOME TAXES

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax Laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets including the unrecognized deferred tax assets, if any, at each reporting date, are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted for its appropriateness.

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

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

K. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

L. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transaction of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income and expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

M. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

N. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

O. Event occurring after the date of balance sheet

Where material event occurring after the date of the balance sheet are considered up to the date of approval of accounts by the board of director.

As per our separate report of even date

For SSRV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 135901W

For Gagan Polycot India Limited

Sd/-
Vishnukant Kabra
Partner
Membership no. 403437

Sd/-
Ketu Parikh
Managing Director & CFO
Din: 00185343

Sd/-
Prajwal Patel
Director
Din:06389797

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2019

Sd/-
Pooja Gohel
Company Secretary