Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Corporate overview

Kabra Extrusiontechnik Limited ('the Company' or 'KET') is the flagship company of Kolsite group and one of the largest players in the plastic extrusion machinery known for its innovative offerings. KET specializes in providing plastic extrusion machinery for manufacturing pipes and films. It has two manufacturing locations in Daman.

The Company has ventured into new business segment of producing green energy systems and solutions with advanced lithium-ion battery packs to power the growth of India's transition to green energy storage and electric transportation. It has set up a new state of the art manufacturing facility at Chakan, Pune and begun with commercial production in month of March'20.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and related amendments as notified from time to time (hereinafter referred as 'Ind AS').

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 21st May 2021.

a) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets are measured at fair value.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

c) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs in Indian Rupee (INR 00,000) as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013; unless otherwise indicated.

1) Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

  Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price, non-refundable taxes and any directly attributable costs 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.

  Borrowing costs attributable to construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset for the period up to the date, the asset is ready for its intended use are included in the cost of the asset to which they relate.

  Pre-operative expenditure including trial run expenses comprising of revenue expenses incurred as reduced by the revenue generated during the period up to the date, the asset is ready for its intended use are treated as part of costs of that asset.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not yet completely ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under "Other non-current assets".

- **Subsequent costs**

  The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- **Derecognition**

  An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net and disclosed within other income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

  Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except leasehold land which is amortized equally over the lease period.

  Freehold land is not depreciated.

b) Intangible assets

- **Recognition and measurement**

  Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

  Intangible assets acquired by the company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

- **Derecognition**

  An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of intangible asset are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible asset and are recognised net and disclosed within other income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Amortisation**

  Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

c) Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases', under which the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset an amount equal to lease liability adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. The effect of transition on Ind AS 116 was insignificant.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and

iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Company as lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre¬tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Reversal of impairment loss

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e) Inventories

Raw Materials and Components are valued on weighted average basis and is net of CENVAT, VAT and GST. Work-in-progress and Finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost includes cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories at their present location and condition. Cost of conversion for the purpose of valuation of WIP and finished goods includes fixed and variable production overheads incurred in converting the material into their present condition and location.

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are passed on to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. It excludes Goods and Service tax (GST), value added tax or sales tax wherever applicable. Sales are stated net of discounts, rebates and returns.

h) **Other income**

- **Interest income**

  Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using effective interest rate method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

- **Dividend**

  Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount can be measured reliably.

- **Export Incentive**

  Export incentives are recognised when the right to receive credit as per the terms of incentives is established in respect of the exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

i) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

j) **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

k) **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, expected cost of bonus and short-term compensated absences, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The company's approved superannuation scheme and central provident fund scheme are a defined contribution plan. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions to be made to a fund set up by Life Insurance Corporation of India The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan's assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or the fair value of the plan asset. The cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave which are not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employee up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to the items recognised directly in OCI.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable profits computed for the current accounting period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

MAT

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognized as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is viewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

m) Government Grant:

Grants from the Government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognized in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

n) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is 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, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements, unless they are virtually certain. However, contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits are probable.

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

o) Fair value measurement

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 company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

- 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 based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

p) Financial instruments

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the entity becomes party to the contract.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the origination of the financial instrument where financial instruments not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial instruments which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in the following categories based on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value; either through OCI or through profit or loss
- those measured at amortised cost

For assets measured at fair value, changes in fair value will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or OCI. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for equity investment at fair value through OCI.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- The 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.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. The movements in the carrying amount are recognised through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gain or losses which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognised in other gains/ losses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/ losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to recognise subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of equity instrument.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- those measured at amortised cost

Following financial liabilities will be classified under FVTPL:

- Financial liabilities held for trading
- Derivative financial liabilities
- Liability designated to be measured under FVTPL All other financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

For financial liabilities measured at fair value, changes in fair value will recorded in the statement of profit and loss except for the fair value changes on account of own credit risk are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Interest expense on financial liabilities classified under amortised cost category are measured using effective interest rate (EIR) method and are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets mentioned below:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI
- Trade receivables under Ind AS 18

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is explained in the respective notes.

For impairment of trade receivables, the company chooses to apply practical expedient of providing expected credit loss based on provision matrix and does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Percentage of ECL under provision matrix is determined based on historical data as well as futuristic information.

Derivative financial instruments

Initial measurement and subsequent measurement

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

q) Dividend Distribution

The company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

r) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

s) Operating Segment

Ind AS 108 Operating Segments requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess performance and allocate resources. The standard also requires Management to make judgments with respect to aggregation of certain operating segments into one or more reportable segment.

The Company has determined that the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Board of Directors (BoD). Operating segments used to present segment information are identified based on the internal reports used and reviewed by the BoD to assess performance and allocate resources.

1.1) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, disclosure of the contingent liabilities and notes to accounts at the end of each reporting period. Actuals may differ from these estimates.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management have made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Useful life, method and residual value of property, plant and equipments

Plant and machineries and factory buildings contribute significant portion of the Company's Property, plant and equipment. The Company estimates the useful life and residual value of assets. However the actual useful life and residual value may be shorter / less or longer / more depending on technical innovations and competitive actions. Further, Company is depreciating its plant and machineries and factory buildings by using straight line method based on the management estimate that repairs / wear and tear to plant and machineries and factory buildings are consistent over useful life of assets.

Contingent liability

The Company has received orders and notices from tax authorities in respect of direct taxes and indirect taxes. Management regularly analyses current information about these matters and discloses the information of related contingent liability. In making the decision regarding the need for creating loss provision, management considers the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of loss. The filing of a suit or formal assertion of a claim against the Company or the disclosure of any such suit or assertions, does not automatically indicate that a provision of a loss may be appropriate.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future post-retirement medical benefit increase. 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, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligations and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on the expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in the respective note prepared elsewhere in the financial statement.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences including the carry forward of unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits can be utilized.

Estimation and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

1.2) Recent accounting pronouncements

On 24th March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), through a notification, amended schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same will be applicable from FY 2021-22.

2A Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

	Land (Freehold)	Building	Land (Leasehold)	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equip-ments	Computer	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	**2,805.94**	**4,473.81**	**1,321.64**	**8,574.61**	**914.15**	**254.66**	**228.03**	**703.93**	**19,276.77**	**722.96**
Additions	-	654.91	-	375.35	76.73	7.64	7.26	10.01	1,131.90	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	5.81	-	7.01	-	1.71	14.52	671.71
Gross carrying amount as at 31st March 2021	**2,805.94**	**5,128.72**	**1,321.64**	**8,944.14**	**990.88**	**255.30**	**235.29**	**712.23**	**20,394.14**	**51.25**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	**-**	**970.62**	**15.63**	**3,814.75**	**684.19**	**102.39**	**175.01**	**618.67**	**6,381.50**	**-**
Depreciation	-	133.92	13.91	572.81	57.82	25.54	22.60	31.08	857.68	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	5.52	-	6.66	-	1.62	13.80	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2021	**-**	**1,104.54**	**29.54**	**4,382.04**	**742.01**	**121.28**	**197.61**	**648.14**	**7,225.39**	**-**
Carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	**2,805.94**	**3,503.19**	**1,306.01**	**4,759.86**	**229.96**	**152.27**	**53.02**	**85.26**	**12,895.27**	**722.96**
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2021	**2,805.94**	**4,024.18**	**1,292.10**	**4,562.10**	**248.87**	**134.02**	**37.68**	**64.10**	**13,168.76**	**51.25**

Note:

(i) Refer note 17 for details of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings.

2B Intangible assets

Changes in the carrying amount of other intangible assets

	Technical Know-How	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	**2,334.45**	**152.62**	**2,487.07**
Additions	413.12	13.95	427.07
Disposal/retirements/derecognition			-
Gross carrying amount as at 31st March 2021	**2,747.58**	**166.56**	**2,914.14**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	**1,862.12**	**112.92**	**1,975.04**
Depreciation	89.15	20.08	109.22
Disposal/retirements/derecognition			-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2021	**1,951.27**	**133.00**	**2,084.27**
Carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	**472.33**	**39.70**	**512.03**
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2021	**796.31**	**33.56**	**829.87**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended on 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
3	**Non current investments**		
	Investments (Unquoted)		
	Investments in equity instruments of group companies (at cost)		
	Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Pvt. Ltd.	**69.98**	69.98
	A joint venture incorporated in India		
	699800 (2020: 699800) Equity shares of ₹ 10 /- each fully paid-up.		
	Penta Auto Feeding India Ltd.	**49.94**	49.94
	A joint venture incorporated in India		
	499400 (2020: 499400) Equity shares of ₹ 10 /- each fully paid-up.		
		119.92	119.92
	Investments in instruments of other entities measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
	Plastiblends India Ltd.	**4,248.94**	2,073.69
	1846562 (2020: 1846562) Equity shares of ₹ 5 /- each fully paid-up.		
	Mohid Park Co-op Hsg. Soc.Ltd 5 shares of ₹ 50 each* (2020: 5 shares)	**0.00**	0.00
	Royal Twin Co-op Hsg. Soc.Ltd 5 shares of ₹ 50 each* (2020: 5 shares)	**0.00**	0.00
	Plastic Machinery Mfg. Association of India 3 Shares of ₹ 100 each* (2020: 3 shares)	**0.00**	0.00
		4,248.95	2,073.70
	Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost		
	Indian Railway Finance Corp. Tax Free Bond	**26.10**	26.10
	2610 (2020: 2610) tax free bonds of ₹ 1000/- each		
		26.10	26.10
		4,394.97	2,219.72
	*The Company has not performed a fair valuation of its investment in these unquoted ordinary shares, which are classified as FVTOCI, as the Company believes that impact of change on account of fair value is insignificant.		
	Notes		
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value	**4,248.94**	2,073.69
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**146.03**	146.03
4	**Loans**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Loans and advances		
	Security deposits	**37.04**	36.56
	Other loans and advances	**25.00**	25.00
		62.04	61.56

Note:

(i) Security deposits and loans are measured at amortised cost

(ii) No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member except security deposit given to Kolsite Corporation LLP amounting to ₹ 20.35 Lakhs (2020 : ₹ 20.35 lakhs)

KABRA ExtrusionTechnik

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
5	**Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)**		
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**25.92**	18.84
	Provision for leave encashment	**42.67**	67.29
	Provision for gratuity / gratuity assets	**18.27**	19.30
	Provision for bonus	**26.51**	25.31
	Excess of depreciation/amortisation on fixed assets under income-tax law over depreciation/amortisation provided in accounts	**(910.99)**	(766.78)
	Fair valuation of non-current investments	**1.16**	(10.36)
	Fair valuation of current investments	**(1.16)**	10.36
	MAT credit entitlement	**566.21**	672.70
	Net deferred tax (liabilities) / asset	**(231.41)**	36.66
	Refer note no. 38 on Income taxes for further disclosures.		
6	**Other non-current assets**		
	Capital advances	**1,110.01**	904.55
	Security deposits with revenue authorities	**6.53**	6.53
	Margin money	**93.12**	88.95
		1,209.66	1,000.03
	Note:		
	(i) No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.		
7	**Inventories**		
	Raw materials	**6,921.44**	4,938.15
	Work-in-progress	**4,246.52**	7,582.71
		11,167.96	12,520.86
8	**Current investments**		
	Investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (quoted)		
	Motilal Oswal Flexicap Fund - R (Erst. Focused Multicap 35 Fund) 190380 (2020 :190380) units	**59.98**	37.10
	L & T India Value fund - growth (D) 50448 (2020 :50448) units	**24.67**	13.25
	Mirae Asset Largecap fund - growth (D) (Erst. India Opportunity Fund) 40501 (2020 :40501) units	**28.63**	16.79
	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund Growth 472560 (2020 :164563) units	**1,440.06**	483.46
	HDFC Overnight Fund Regular Plan Growth 3272 (2020 : 11846) units	**100.05**	350.03
	SBI Overnight Fund Regular Growth 5969 (2020 : 10856) units	**200.02**	350.05
	Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth 22973 (2020 : 9970) units	**955.48**	400.28
	HDFC Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth 30672 (2020 : 10246) units	**1,240.83**	400.28
	Axis Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct Growth (TADGG) 4030 (2020 : Nil) units	**100.04**	-
	Kotak Flexicap Fund-Direct Plan-Growth (Erst. Kotak Standard Multicap) 58362 (2020 :58362) units	**28.44**	16.92
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**4,178.21**	2,068.16

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
9	**Trade receivables**		
	Trade receivables (Unsecured) :		
	- Considered good	**2,152.98**	1,628.30
	- Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**89.01**	64.71
		2,241.99	1,693.00
	Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**89.01**	64.71
		2,152.98	1,628.30

Note:

(i) Trade receivable are measured at amortised cost

(ii) Trade receivables from related parties are disclosed in note 34.

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
10	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	**6.46**	7.91
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	**185.73**	74.28
		192.19	82.19
	Other Balances with Banks		
	Unclaimed dividend accounts	**24.36**	28.09
	Term Deposit	**600.00**	499.00
	Margin money	**23.24**	24.27
		647.60	551.36
		839.79	633.55
11	**Loans**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	- Loan to employees	**39.63**	45.47
	- Security deposits	**33.98**	35.35
		73.61	80.82

Note:

(i) Loans are measured at amortised cost

(ii) No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
12	**Other current financial assets**		
	Derivative assets		
	Foreign currency forward contracts	**3.54**	-
	Other than derivative assets		
	Export incentive receivable	**16.51**	16.55
	Insurance Claim Receivable	**65.86**	602.18
	Export GST Receivable	**42.76**	5.87
	Interest receivables	**41.89**	18.88
	Other receivables	**58.72**	25.68
		229.28	669.15

Note:

(i) Assets other than derivative assets are measured at amortised cost

(ii) Derivative assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

KABRA ExtrusionTechnik

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
13	**Other current assets**		
	Advance to vendors	**451.21**	555.42
	Balances with Government Authorities	**842.36**	788.27
	License in hand	**18.89**	79.06
	Advance for expenses	**20.08**	26.04
	Prepaid expense	**72.55**	78.79
	Others	**2.80**	0.74
	Gratuity (Refer note 32(2))	**-**	71.55
		1,407.89	1,599.88
	Note:		
	(i) No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.		
14	**Share capital**		
	Authorised:		
	4,00,00,000 (Previous year 4,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid up	**2,000**	2,000
		2,000	2,000
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
	3,19,02,320 (Previous year 3,19,02,320) equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid up	**1,595**	1,595
		1,595	1,595

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

14.2 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Paritculars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	(₹) in lakhs	Number of shares	(₹) in lakhs
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	**3,19,02,320**	**1,595**	3,19,02,320	1,595
Outstanding at the end of the year	**3,19,02,320**	**1,595**	3,19,02,320	1,595

14.3 The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5/-. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

14.4 Number of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as follows:

Name of the shareholders	Number of shares as at 31 March 2021	% of shares held	Number of shares as at 31 March 2020	% of shares held
Anand Kabra	**63,64,055**	**19.95**	63,63,717	19.95
Kolsite Corporation LLP	**38,28,888**	**12.00**	38,28,888	12.00
Shreevallabh G Kabra	**32,35,344**	**10.14**	32,35,344	10.14
Ekta Anand Kabra	**29,57,966**	**9.27**	29,07,162	9.11

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
15	**Other equity**		
	Capital Reserves	-	-
	Securities Premium Reserve	594.14	594.14
	General Reserve		
	Opening balance	5,476.10	5,476.10
	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	-	-
	Closing Balance	5,476.10	5,476.10
	Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	14,723.42	14,539.73
	Profit for the year	2,418.65	747.09
	Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(23.91)	13.50
	Transferred to General reserve	-	-
	Dividend (₹ 1.5 per share)	-	(478.53)
	Tax on Interim Dividend	-	(98.37)
	Balance carried forward	17,118.16	14,723.42
	Equity Instruments Designeted as FVTOCI		
	Opening balance	892.35	2,467.60
	Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	2,165.43	(1,575.25)
	Balance carried forward	3,057.78	892.35
		26,246.18	21,686.00
16	**Provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	116.06	195.25
		116.06	195.25
17	**Borrowings**		
	Long term liability		
	- Term Loan (Refer note (i) below)	1,286.67	1,500.00
	Loans repayable on demand		
	- From banks (Secured)		
	Working capital loans from banks (Refer note (ii) below)	1,110.09	1,172.43
		2,396.76	2,672.43

Notes:

(i) ₹ 12 crs. to be secured by first Charge by way of mortgage on immovable fixed Assets (Industrial Land & Building) at Pune, Maharashtra and First Charge by way of Hypothecation of movable fixed assets at Pune, Maharashtra. There was no default continuing or otherwise as at the Balance Sheet Date, in repayment of any of the above borrowings.

(ii) **Information regarding Short Term Borrowings:**

Current maturities of loans, cash credits and overdrafts from bank are secured by hypothecation of existing current assets of the Company viz. Stock of raw materials, stock in process, semi-finished goods, stores and spares not relating to plant and machinery (consumable stores and spares), bills receivable and book debts including receivable from hire purchase/leasing and all other moveable current assets except cash and bank balances, loans and advances of the Company both present and future.

18	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payables	4,241.84	4,487.13
		4,241.84	4,487.13

Notes:

(i) Trade payable are measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Refer note no. 34 for Trade payable to related parties.

KABRA ExtrusionTechnik

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
19	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Derivative liabilities		
	Foreign currency forward contract	-	56.88
	Other than derivative liability :		
	Unclaimed dividend	24.36	28.09
	Employee bonds	2.11	3.60
	Expense payable	1,014.95	1,323.76
		1,041.41	1,412.32

Note:

(i) Derivative liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
20	**Other current liabilities**		
	Advances from customers	3,749.68	4,682.23
	Statutory remittances	15.66	26.15
	Security Deposit	0.40	-
		3,765.74	4,708.38
21	**Provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	30.47	35.82
	- Gratuity	5.34	-
	Other provisions		
	- Provision for warranty	271.69	209.95
		307.49	245.77

		For the Year Ended 31 March 2021	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020
22	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of products	26,778.27	21,107.09
	Sale of Services	188.47	177.61
	Scrap Sale	54.21	54.93
	Other Operating Revenues	601.89	519.01
	Foreign Exchange Gain / (Loss)	(198.55)	160.35
		27,424.29	22,018.99

Note :

(i) Other operating revenue includes export incentive amounting to ₹ 109.75 lakhs (Previous year : ₹ 109.65 Lakhs)

		For the Year Ended 31 March 2021	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020
23	**Other income**		
	Income from Current Investment		
	Dividend income from current investments	-	187.37
	Profit on sale of investment	18.51	78.63
	Fair value changes of current investments	139.02	-
		157.54	266.00
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	67.13	16.56
	Fair value changes in derivative instrument	60.42	-
	Profit on sale of Property, Plant & Equipments	1.68	11.80
		286.76	294.36

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

		For the Year Ended 31 March 2021	For the Year Ended 31 March 2020
24	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	**4,938.15**	6,083.66
	Add : Purchases	**16,296.07**	15,386.29
	Inventory of materials at the end of the year	**(6,921.44)**	(4,938.15)
		14,312.78	16,531.80
25	**Changes in inventories of work-in-progress**		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	**7,582.71**	4,532.53
	Inventories at the end of the year	**4,246.52**	7,582.71
		3,336.19	(3,050.19)
26	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**2,291.87**	2,612.08
	Directors Remuneration	**184.28**	219.81
	Contribution to provident fund (Refer note 32(1))	**146.40**	190.65
	Gratuity (Refer note 32(2))	**62.73**	66.28
	Staff welfare expenses	**58.02**	114.44
		2,743.30	3,203.27
27	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	**165.74**	79.42
	Bill discounting charges	**79.49**	36.25
	Other borrowing cost	**24.86**	29.98
		270.09	145.65
28	**Other expenses**		
	Rent rates and taxes	**78.02**	93.45
	Insurance	**53.02**	34.27
	Commission on sales	**541.03**	666.19
	Power and fuel	**187.49**	170.39
	Directors sitting fees	**7.80**	8.30
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- building	**22.02**	74.55
	- plant & equipment	**15.37**	39.83
	Travel and overseas expenses	**99.39**	439.82
	Packing Charge	**161.65**	199.11
	Frieght Expenses	**71.09**	60.45
	Research and development expenses	**798.84**	1,215.45
	Sales Promotion	**3.91**	169.56
	Legal and Professional charges	**62.05**	79.32
	Contributions towards CSR (Refer note 39)	**37.78**	10.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	**731.09**	821.35
	Warranty Expense	**61.74**	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	**24.30**	-
		2,956.58	4,082.05

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

29 Financial Instruments

29.1 Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Investments in equity instruments (non-current)	119.92	-	4,248.95	4,368.87
Investments in debt instruments (non-current)	26.10	-	-	26.10
Investments in Mutual funds and others (Current)	-	4,178.21	-	4,178.21
Trade receivables	2,152.98	-	-	2,152.98
Cash and cash equivalents	192.19	-	-	192.19
Other balances with banks	647.60	-	-	647.60
Loans	135.65	-	-	135.65
Other financial assets	225.74	3.54		229.28
Total Assets	**3,500.18**	**4,181.75**	**4,248.95**	**11,930.88**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,396.76	-	-	2,396.76
Trade payables	4,241.84	-	-	4,241.84
Other financial liabilities	1,041.41	-	-	1,041.41
Total Liabilities	**7,680.01**	**-**	**-**	**7,680.01**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Investments in equity instruments (non-current)	119.92	-	2,073.70	2,193.62
Investments in debt instruments (non-current)	26.10	-	-	26.10
Investments in Mutual funds and others (Current)	-	2,068.16	-	2,068.16
Trade receivables	1,628.30	-	-	1,628.30
Cash and cash equivalents	82.19	-	-	82.19
Other balances with banks	551.36	-	-	551.36
Loans	142.38	-	-	142.38
Other financial assets	669.15	-	-	669.15
Total Assets	**3,219.39**	**2,068.16**	**2,073.70**	**7,361.25**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,672.43	-	-	2,672.43
Trade payables	4,487.13	-	-	4,487.13
Other financial liabilities	1,355.44	56.88	-	1,412.32
Total Liabilities	**8,515.00**	**56.88**	**-**	**8,571.88**

29.2 Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities whose fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of such assets and liabilities.

BATTRIXX FUTURE ENERGY

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on 31 March 2021 :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Fair value measurement as at		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity instruments of Plastiblends India Ltd	4,248.94	4,248.94	-	-
Investments in Mutual funds and others (Current)	4,178.21	4,178.21	-	-
Derivative financial Assets/ (Liabilities)	3.54	-	3.54	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on 31 March 2020 :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	Fair value measurement as at		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity instruments of Plastiblends India Ltd	2,073.69	2,073.69	-	-
Investments in Mutual funds and others (Current)	2,068.16	2,068.16	-	-
Derivative financial Assets/ (Liabilities)	(56.88)	-	(56.88)	-

Valuation technique :

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assests or liabilities.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :

The management believes that the fair values of non-current financial assets (e.g. loans and others), current financial assets (e.g., cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and others excluding other derivative assets) and current financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables and other payables excluding derivative liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts.

The Company has not performed fair valuation of its investment in unquoted equity shares as mentioned in note no. 3 which are classified as FVTOCI, as the Company believes that impact of change on account of fair value is insignificant.

29.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. In order to minimise any adverse effets on the financial performance of the Company , derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contract are entered to hedge the foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as a trading or speculative purposes.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

i. Trade receivables

The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated sales team which is responsible for collecting dues from the customer within stipulated period. The management reviews status of critical accounts on a regular basis.

Trade receivables that were not impaired

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Less Then 180 days	1,879.71	1,356.36
More than 180 days	362.28	336.64

ii. Financial instruments and Cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Company monitors rating, credit spreads and financial strength of its counter parties. Based on ongoing assessment Company adjust it's exposure to various counterparties.

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. In order to maintain liquidity, the Company invests its excess funds in short term liquid assets like liquid mutual funds. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	192.19	82.19
Other balances with banks	647.60	551.36
Investments in Mutual funds and others	4,178.21	2,068.16
Total	**5,018.00**	**2,701.71**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2021.

Particulars	Repayable on demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	1,023.42	86.67	1,286.67	2,396.76
Trade payables	-	4,241.84	-	4,241.84
Other financial liabilities	-	1,041.41	-	1,041.41

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2020.

Particulars	Repayable on demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	1,172.43	-	1,500.00	2,672.43
Trade payables	-	4,487.13	-	4,487.13
Other financial liabilities	-	1,412.32	-	1,412.32

c. Market risk

Market risk is a risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk comprises three types of risk interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, trade and other payables, foreign exchange forward contracts, security deposit, trade and other receivables, deposits with banks.

i. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. Company transacts business in its functional currency (INR) and in other foreign currencies. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities, where revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging foreign currency payables using foreign currency forward contracts or foreign currency options, principal only swaps etc. The Company negotiates the terms of those foreign currency forward contracts to match the terms of the hedged exposure.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2021 is as foliows:

(In ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	USD (lakhs)	Equivalent INR	EURO (lakhs)	Equivalent INR	Total INR
Trade receivables	13.33	955.09	0.00	0.30	955.39
Trade payables	0.37	24.27	2.45	201.89	226.16
Net assets/(liabilities)	**12.95**	**930.82**	**(2.45)**	**(201.60)**	**729.23**

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

The foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020 is as foliows:

Particulars	USD (lakhs)	Equivalent INR	EURO (lakhs)	Equivalent INR	Total INR
Trade receivables	9.36	688.49	0.48	37.20	725.69
Trade payables	3.88	280.72	2.61	197.30	478.02
Net assets/(liabilities)	**5.49**	**407.78**	**(2.13)**	**(160.10)**	**247.68**

Details of foreign currency exposures that are hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in FC (lakhs)	Equivalent INR
As at 31 March 2021	USD	2.00	150.23
As at 31 March 2020	USD	18.00	1319.57

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure

Financial Year	Foreign currency	Change in foreign currency rates	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
For 31 March 2021	USD	+5%	39.03	39.03
		-5%	(39.03)	(39.03)
	EUR	+5%	(10.08)	(10.08)
		-5%	10.08	10.08
For 31 March 2020	USD	+5%	(45.59)	(45.59)
		-5%	45.59	45.59
	EUR	+5%	(8.01)	(8.01)
		-5%	8.01	8.01

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments are follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments		
Borrowings	**2,396.76**	2,672.43

Interest rate sensitivity on variable rate instruments

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Impact on profit before tax or equity		
Increase by 50 basis points	**(11.98)**	(13.36)
Decrease by 50 basis points	**11.98**	13.36

30 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

31 Disclosure as per the requirement of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

The Company has invited information from its vendors for their status under "The Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises Development Act 2006". However in absence of any information as at 31st March, 2021, no disclosures have been made in this regard.

KABRA ExtrusionTechnik

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

32 Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under":

1 Defined contribution plan - Provident fund

The group has recognized following amounts in the profit & loss account for the year:

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Contribution to employee provident fund	**137.34**	180.41
Contribution to superannuation fund	**5.29**	6.09
Total	**142.63**	186.50

2 Defined benefit plan

i) The defined benefit plan comprises gratuity, which is funded.

ii) Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Gratuity is a benefit to an employee in India based on 15 days last drawn salary for each completed year of service with a vesting period of five years.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk and interest rate risk.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows :

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**943.92**	939.17
Current service cost	**67.62**	71.40
Interest cost	**64.47**	72.88
Past service cost	**-**	-
Actuarial loss / (Gain) recognised in other comprehensive income		
a) changes in demographic assumptions	**0.41**	(3.65)
b) changes in financial assumptions	**22.31**	57.39
c) experience adjustments	**4.36**	(84.41)
Benefits paid	**(139.54)**	(108.85)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**963.55**	943.92
Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	**1,015.47**	1,005.11
Interest Income	**69.36**	78.00
Cintribution by the employer	**19.58**	51.14
Benefit paid from the fund	**(139.54)**	(108.85)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	**(6.65)**	(9.93)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the period	**958.21**	1,015.47
Analysis of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	(963.55)	(943.92)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	958.21	1,015.47
Net (asset) / liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	5.34	(71.55)
Components of employer expenses/remeasurement recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	**67.62**	71.40
Net Interest Cost	**(4.89)**	(5.12)
Past Service Cost	**-**	-
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**62.73**	66.28

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

Components of employer expenses/remeasurement recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Actuarial loss / (gain)	**27.08**	(30.68)
Return on plan assets, Excluding interest income	**6.65**	9.93
Net (income)/expense recognized in the OCI	**33.73**	(20.75)
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount rate	**6.44%**	6.83%
Salary Escalation	**7.00%**	7.00%
Attrition Rate		
- 4 years and below	**9.00%**	9.00%
- 5 years and above	**2.00%**	2.00%

a. The discount rate is based on prevailing yields of Indian Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

b. Salary Escalation Rate: The estimates of future salary increases takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

c. Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are the rates as given under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate.

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Projected benefit obligation on current assumptions	FY 2020-21		FY 2019-20	
	Defined benefit obligation		Defined benefit obligation	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1 % movement)	**62.40**	**55.16**	70.18	61.43
Future salary growth (1 % movement)	58.20	**52.76**	64.80	58.06
Attrition rate (1 % movement)	**2.16**	**1.98**	0.02	0.02

Maturity profile of defined benefit plan

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
1st Following year	**142.10**	106.51
2nd Following year	**96.98**	89.39
3rd Following year	**89.78**	95.99
4th Following year	**96.33**	75.01
5th Following year	**67.75**	84.46
Sum of years 6 to 10	**414.20**	387.54
Sum of years 11 and above	**660.57**	879.59

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Number of active members	**442**	430
Per month salary cost for active members (₹ million)	**144.26**	149.68
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation (years)	**7.00**	8.00
Average expected future service (years)	**10.00**	12.00
Projected benefit obligation (PBO)	**963.55**	943.92
Prescribed contribution for next year (12 Months)	**73.73**	-

KABRA ExtrusionTechnik

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

33 Segment information

The following is analysis of the revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segments.

Sr No	Particulars	Standalone Year ended March 31, 2021	Standalone Year ended March 31, 2020
(i)	**Segment Revenue**		
	Extrusion Machinery Division	**27,514.70**	22,312.10
	Battery Division	**196.36**	1.25
	Total Segment Revenue	**27,711.06**	22,313.35
(ii)	**Segment Results**		
	Extrusion Machinery Division	**3,923.46**	1,067.94
	Battery Division	**(528.16)**	(293.31)
	Total Segment Results	**3,395.30**	774.63
	Unallocated Corporate income net of unallocated expenses	**-**	-
	Profit / (loss) before interest and taxation	**3,395.30**	774.63
	Finance Cost	**270.09**	145.65
	Profit (+)/loss (-) before exceptional items and share of loss	**3,125.21**	628.98
	Share in profit/(loss) of joint ventures / associates	**-**	-
	Profit(+)/LossH before exceptional items and tax	**3,125.21**	628.98
	Exceptional items	**-**	-
	Profit(+)/ Loss(-) before tax	**3,125.21**	628.98
	Tax Expenses		
	Current Tax	**670.00**	-
	MAT Credit Entitelment	**(106.48)**	(74.11)
	(Excess)/Short provision for taxation in respect of earlier year	**(18.55)**	14.46
	Deffered Tax	**161.59**	(58.46)
	Net Profit/ (loss) after tax	**2,418.65**	747.10
	Other Comprehensive Income	**2,141.52**	(1,561.76)
	Net Comprehensive Income	**4,560.17**	(814.66)
(iii)	**Segment Assets**		
	Extrusion Machinery Division	**22,492.20**	25,112.91
	Battery Division	**7,558.20**	5,758.13
	Total Segment Assets	**30,050.40**	30,871.04
	Unallocated Corporate Assets	**9,891.60**	6,131.35
	Total Assets	**39,942.00**	37,002.39
(iv)	**Segment Liabilities**		
	Extrusion Machinery Division	**10,025.55**	10,861.41
	Battery Division	**1,727.69**	2,418.85
	Total Segment Liabilities	**11,753.24**	13,280.26
	Unallocated Corporate Liabilities	**28,188.76**	23,722.13
	Total Liabilities	**39,942.00**	37,002.39
(v)	**Capital Employed**		
	Extrusion Machinery Division	**12,466.65**	14,251.51
	Battery Division	**5,830.51**	3,339.27
	Unallocated	**(18,297.16)**	(17,590.78)

Notes :

1 Company operates in two business segments i) Extrusion Machinery ii) Battery.

2 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

34 Related party disclosures

A. Relationship between the parent and its subsidiaries:

Relationship	Name of related party
Associate or Joint Venture Companies or promoter Companies/Enterprises.	Joint Ventures : Penta Auto Feeding India Ltd., Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Pvt Ltd. Promoter Companies/Enterprise : Plastiblends India Ltd, Kolsite Corporation LLP.
Enterprise over which key management personnel exercise significant influence.	Maharashtra Plastic Industries, Smartech Global Solution Ltd, Kabra Gloucester Engg Ltd.,Taiyou Green Solutions Pvt Ltd.

B. List of Key Management Personnel :

Key Management Personnel (KMP) - Executive Directors : Shri S.V.Kabra, Shri Anand S.Kabra & Smt Ekta A.Kabra

C. Transactions with related parties

N0	Aggregate of transaction	FY 2020-21		FY 2019-20	
		Amount of transactions during the year	Total	Amount of transactions during the year	Total
1	Sales & Other Income				
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**186.83**		179.62	
	Other Enterprises	**38.44**	**225.27**	18.02	197.63
2	Purchase & Other Services				
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**104.79**		556.66	
	Other Enterprises	**1.37**	**106.16**	7.93	564.59
3	Compensation to key management personnel (Refer note "E" below)	**184.28**	**184.28**	219.81	219.81
4	Reimbursement Of Income				
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**121.27**		100.88	
	Other Enterprises	**2.59**	**123.86**	0.02	100.90
5	Reimbursement Of Expenses				
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**1.15**		0.33	
	Other Enterprises	**-**	**1.15**	-	0.33
6	Investment in subsidiary	**65.00**	**65.00**	65.00	65.00

D. Balance Outstanding at end of financial year :

No.	Aggregate of transaction	Balance as on 31 March 2021	Balance as on 31 March 2020
1	Debit Balance Outstanding		
	Debtors		
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**99.62**	123.55
	Other Enterprises	**4.10**	4.09
	Total	**103.72**	127.63
2	Investments		
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**0.04**	0.02
	Other Enterprises	**-**	-
	Total	**0.04**	0.02
3	Credit Balance Outstanding		
	Creditors		
	Associates /JV/Promoter enterprises	**12.36**	3.52
	Other Enterprises	**0.12**	0.12
	KMP	**16.65**	16.65
	Total	**29.13**	20.29

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

E. Compensation to key management personnel :

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Short term employee benefits	**184.28**	219.81
Post-employment benefits	**-**	-
Other long-term benefits	**-**	-
Sitting Fees	**-**	-
Total Compensation to key management personnel	**184.28**	219.81

Note:

As the post-employment benefits is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to key management personnel is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

35 Lease transactions

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rule, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning from 1 April 2019 and applied the standard to its leases. Further majority of the Company's agreement are expiring within twelve months making it a short term obligation which is exception under the standard. Further the impact of the remaining agreements are not significant.

36 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars		FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Nominal value per equity share	₹	**5.00**	5.00
Profit for the year	₹ (lakhs)	**2,418.65**	747.09
Weighted average number of equity shares	No. of shares	**3,19,02,320**	3,19,02,320
Earnings per share - Basic	₹	**7.58**	2.34
Earnings per share - Diluted	₹	**7.58**	2.34

37 Details of provisions and movements in each class of provisions as required by the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37 - Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

1. Warranty

According to Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-37 "Provisions,Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets", an incremental provision of ₹ 61.74 lakhs (previous year NIL) towards warranty claims has been made during the financial year as estimated by the management.

The warranty provision is expected to be utilized over a period of one year.

2. Contingent liabilities not provided for :

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Bank Guarantee and Counter guarantees(Letter of Credit) given by the Company for the guarantees issued by Company's bankers	**164.06**	294.97
2	Disputed Income tax demand *	**125.85**	125.85
3	Service tax and GST matter under dispute	**21.34**	21.34

*** Notes :**

1) These matters are pending before various appellate authorities and the Management, including its tax advisors, expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

38 Income taxes

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Tax expense		
Current tax	**670.00**	-
Income Tax On Earlier Year	**(18.55)**	14.46
MAT credit entitlement	**(106.48)**	(74.11)
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	**161.59**	(58.46)
Total tax expense	**706.56**	(118.12)
Other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employment benefits	**-**	-
MAT on sale of shares designated as FVTOCI		-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of other comprehensive income	**-**	-

The deferred tax relates to origination/reversal of temporary differences.

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Profit before tax	**3,125.21**	**628.98**
Indian statutory income tax rate	**29.12%**	29.12%
Expected tax expense	**910.06**	183.16
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	**299.72**	250.73
Allowances / Deductible	**(577.30)**	(535.97)
Tax related to Income from capital gain	**5.39**	22.90
Income Tax On Earlier Year	**(18.55)**	14.46
Tax rate difference on book profit as per Minimum Alternate Tax	**(55.27)**	-
Deferred Tax expenses accounted as no effect of Timing differences on MAT liability	**161.59**	(58.46)
Others (net) - adjusted	**(19.08)**	5.07
Total tax expense	**706.56**	(118.12)

Deferred Tax

Item wise movement in deferred tax expense recognised in profit or loss / OCI

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**(7.08)**	3.77
Provision for leave encashment	**24.62**	48.15
Provision for gratuity / gratuity assets	**1.03**	(18.80)
Provision for bonus	**(1.20)**	5.84
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on fixed assets under income-tax law over depreciation/amortisation provided in accounts	**144.22**	(96.47)
Fair valuation of non-current investments	**(11.52)**	12.07
Fair valuation of current investments	**11.52**	(13.03)
Total expenses	**161.59**	(58.46)
Recognised in Profit or Loss	**161.59**	(58.46)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	-
	161.59	(58.46)

(Amount in ₹Lakhs)

The gross movement in the deferred tax for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Net deferred income tax asset at the beginning	**36.66**	166.97
MAT Credit entitlement for the year	**-**	74.11
Credits / (charge) relating to temporary differences	**(161.59)**	58.46
Temporary differences on other comprehensive income	**-**	-
MAT Credit utlised	**(106.48)**	(262.89)
Net deferred income tax asset at the end	**(231.41)**	36.66

39 **Expenditure in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility :**

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year ₹ 37.72 Lakhs.

(b) Amount spent during the year on:

No	Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	37.78	-	37.78

40 **Auditor's Remuneration (Net of taxes)**

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Audit Fees	**3.00**	**2.83**
Tax Audit Fees	**1.50**	1.33
Other Services	**3.50**	0.67
Total	**8.00**	4.83

41 The Code on Social Security, 2020 (the "Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has been notified on 28th September 2020. The effective date on which the Code becomes effective is yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it becomes effective and will record any related impact in the period in which the Code becomes effective.

42 **Impact of COVID-19 (Pandemic)**

The Company has considered all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on lease and impact on effectiveness of its hedges. The company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements may differ from the estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements owing to the uncertain nature and duration of COVID-19.

43 Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directos of **Kabra ExtrusionTechnik Limited**

For A.G. Ogale & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:114115W

CA. Pramod K. Gugale
Partner
Membership No. 113775
Place: Pune
Date: 21 May 2021

S.V. Kabra
Chairman & Mananging Director
(DIN: 00015415)

Daulat Jain
Chief Financial Officer

A.S. Kabra
Managing Director
(DIN: 00016010)

Arya Chachad
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 May 2021

A. Khandelwal
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Daman
Date: 21 May 2021