

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

## Note No 1.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Kesar Petroproducts Limited is a Public Limited Company incorporated on 01st January 1990 for manufacturing Organic Chemicals, Bisphenol-A and is an ongoing concern since then.

#### A. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### a) Statement of Compliance

The shares of the company are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange(BSE).

The Company's financial statements complies in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act).

##### (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items :

Item	Measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability	Present value of defined benefit obligations

##### (c) Use of estimates and judgments

Preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with IndAS. It requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize. Estimates include the useful lives of property plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets, allowance for expected credit loss, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, fair value measurement etc.

##### (d) Measurement of fair values

Accounting Policies and disclosures requires measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

##### (e) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

## Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 modified in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees.

## B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### B1 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for rebates and other similar allowances.

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are dispatched and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. Servicing fees included in the price of products sold are recognized by reference to the proportion of the total cost of providing the servicing for the product sold.

#### Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on, time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

### B2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment (including furniture, fixtures, vehicles, etc.) held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes items directly attributable to the

construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment, and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis at the straight line method over estimated economic useful lives of its property, plant and equipment generally in accordance with that provided in the Schedule II to the Act.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that it is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognized. Therefore depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

However under usage methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production.

Depreciation on additions/ deductions is calculated pro-rata from/ to the month of additions/ deductions.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis

### **B3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

### **B4 IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, to assess, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

### **B5 INVENTORIES :**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, determined on the weighted average basis and Net Realisable Value (NRV).

The cost of Finished Goods and Work in Progress comprises raw material, direct labour, other direct cost and appropriate proportion of variable and fixed over head expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs of Inventories also include all the cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

#### **B6 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS :**

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

#### **B7 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS :**

Company's contributions paid/ payable during the year to Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are recognized in the Profit & Loss Account; Provident Fund contributions are made to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The remaining contributions are made to a Government Administered Employee Pension Fund towards which the company has no further obligations beyond its monthly contributions.

Defined benefits and other long term employee benefits are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gain or losses arising from such valuation are charged to Other Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

#### **B8 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred where no internally generated asset can be recognized.

#### **B9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

##### **Financial Assets**

All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at FVTPL are a residual category for debt instruments and all changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Interest income, dividend income and exchange difference (on debt instrument) on Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) debt instruments is recognized in profit or loss and other changes in fair value are recognized in OCI and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of debt instruments FVTOCI the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit & loss. However in case of equity instruments at FVTOCI cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit & loss on disposal of investments.

## Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

### Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

### Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance Costs' Line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.

- Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized costs using Effective Interest Rate method.
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are subsequently measured at fair value.
- Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

- d. Financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.
- e. Other Secured Loans from M/s Malvika Harbopharma (P) Ltd are secured by 1st charge all the Fixed Assets including the Housing Colony.
- f. Disclosure regarding parties and transactions as required by Ind AS-24 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are as under:

A. Name of Related Party and Their Relationship

a. Associate Company	Nil
b. Directors	1. Shri Nazirsaheb M Sayyed 2. Shri Mohit Kaushik 3. Smt. Snehlata Sharma
c. Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	1. Manali More- Chief Financial Officer. 2. Parambadi nair- Company Secretary

B. Transactions with Related Party

S.No.	Related Party	Designation	Amount Paid p.a. (Rs.)
1.	Mohit Kaushik	Executive Director- Remuneration	420,000
2.	Manali More	Chief Financial Officer-Remuneration	612,000
3.	Parambadi nair	Company Secretary	132,500

### B10 Impairment of financial assets (Expected Credit Loss Model)

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset and financial guarantees not designated at FVTPL

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract/agreement and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e.. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, through the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the life-time expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the life-time cash shortfalls that will result if the default occurs within 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of a change in the amount of the expected credit loss. To achieve that, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

**B11 PROVISIONS**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 recognized 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 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 recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**B12 Warranties**

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise- being typically six months to one year.

**B13 CURRENT AND NON CURRENT CLASSIFICATION****Current Asset:**

An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded.
- (c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date, or
- (d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.

**Current Liabilities:**

A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date: or
- (d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

## B14 DEFERRED TAX & CURRENT TAX

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

### Current and deferred tax for the year

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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

## B15 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings per Share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

Computation of Basic & Diluted EPS	2018-19	2017-18
a. Profit/(Loss) after Tax as per P&L A/c	(31,62,707)	30,55,21,262
b. Number of Equity Shares	9,66,73,170	9,66,73,170
c. Basic EPS	(-) 0.03	3.16
d. Diluted EPS	(-) 0.03	3.16
e. Face Value per Equity Share	1	1

### Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared segregating the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method. Under the indirect method, the net profit/(loss) is adjusted for the effects of:

- (a) transactions of a non-cash nature;
- (b) any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and,
- (c) All other items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) are reflected as such in the Cash Flow Statement. Those cash and cash equivalents which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet are also included under this category with a specific disclosure.

The figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary and the figures are rounded off to the nearest rupee.

As per my report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**For A Sachdev & Co**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Executive Director  
Mohit Kaushik

Non Executive Director  
Snehlata Sharma

**CA Manish Agarwal**  
**Partner**

Company Secretary  
Parambadi Nair

Chief Financial Officer  
Manali More

Membership No. :078628  
Firm Regn. No. :001307C

Place: Mumbai  
Dated : 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2019