

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018

CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Kumar Wire Cloth Manufacturing Company Limited is a public limited company, incorporated and domiciled in India having its registered office at D-23, MIDC Taloja, Taluka - Panvel, District - Raigad - 410 218, Maharashtra, India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Manufacturing & Trading of Wire Cloth.

**I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**(i) Basis of preparation:**

- i) The Accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the basis of going concern.
- ii) Accounting policies not specifically referred to are consistent and in consonance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- iii) Expenses and income to the extent considered payable and receivable respectively are accounted for on accrual basis except liability in respect of excise duty on finished goods lying in factory premises and Export incentives on Export sales.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities and land and building, which are measured at fair value.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Act read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP") and the relevant provisions of the Act as applicable. These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer to note 26 for information on first time adoption of Ind AS. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

**(ii) Fair value measurement**

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and liabilities.

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.

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

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

**(iii) Revenue Recognition:**

Sales is recognised at the time of despatch of goods & revenue is recognised at the time of bills raised.  
Income from services is recognised on completion of services.

**(iv) Property, Plant and Equipment:**

- i) Fixed Assets are recorded at historical cost of acquisition or construction.
- ii) Cost of Plant & Machinery fabricated comprises of cost directly relatable to the specific Assets such as freight, interest salaries and installation charges for bringing the asset to its working condition for use.

**(iv) Going Concern:**

As explained by the management that the company is looking for expansion of business operations and new business avenues in near future and therefore financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. Keeping in mind that the company will absorb its losses in near future. Hence in the opinion of the management the accounts of the company have been prepared on going concern basis.

**(V) Depreciation:**

Depreciation has been provided on Written Down Value Method at the rates derived as per useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on Land has not been provided.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at 01 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Company has adopted cost model for all class of items of Property Plant and Equipment.

**(vii) Financial Instruments:**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

## **Financial Assets**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

The Company recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

### **Subsequent measurement**

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified as under:

#### **i) Financial assets at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets are classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:

- These assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- 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.

Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to Profit or Loss and recognised in other income/(loss).

#### **iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income in the period in which it arises.

#### **iv) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company applies 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on financial assets for loans, deposits and trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

### **De-recognition**

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, or
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

## **Financial Liabilities**

### **• Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction cost.

### **• Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables maturing within operating cycle, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to short maturity of these instruments.

### **• Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gain and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

• **Derecognition**

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

• **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reflected in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**(viii) Inventories:**

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost includes the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

**(ix) Taxes:**

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

i. **Current Tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

ii. **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax asset 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 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 that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

**(xi) Borrowing Costs:**

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which these are incurred.

**(xii) Cash and Cash Equivalents:**

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

**(xiii) Provisions & Contingent Liabilities:**

The Company recognizes a provision when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

**(xiv) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit / (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 2. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Any revision to accounting estimates and assumptions are recognised prospectively i.e. recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

### i. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from the observable market, where possible, but where this is not feasible, a review of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions relating to these assumptions could affect the fair value of financial instruments.

### ii. Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profit during the periods in which those temporary differences and the tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward periods are reduced.

### G. Retirement Benefits to Employees :

At present company does not have any employees who are eligible for retirement benefits. Hence no provision is made in the accounts towards retirement benefits.

### H. Contingent Liability

- 1) At present the contingent liability is **Rs. 30,00,000/-** in relation to Corporate Guarantees given to Financial Institution against credit facilities extended to other bodies corporate.
- 2) IT appealed for the Assessment year 2011-12 is **Rs.1,95,883/-**.

### I. Capital Commitment

Capital Commitment (Net of Advances) are Rs\_\_\_\_\_ in the current year. (PY Rs\_\_\_\_\_)

### J. Segment Reporting

There is no segment since the company is operating in one line of business

### H.Related Party Disclosure

The company has not entered into any related party transaction in the current year

Trade payable & Trade receivable and advance balances are subject to confirmation and subsequent reconciliation, if any.

Current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated

Previous year figures have been re arranged and regrouped wherever necessary

**For Amar Bafna & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No. 114854W

**For & on behalf of Board.**  
Kumar Wire Cloth Manufacturing Company Limited  
CIN : L74999MH1981PLC024249

Amar Bafna  
Partner  
M. No. : 048639

Jiten Choksi Chairman DIN : 00342706	Subhash Maykar Director DIN : 00343542	Kamlesh Dubey Director DIN : 00431890
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Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 30, 2018

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