



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED**, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements Including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.





Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701 is not applicable to the Company as it is a unlisted Company.

"Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report & Management Discussion and Analysis including annexure 's to the Board Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state





of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 ("the Act"). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:





- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.





We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid, Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time.
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.





- f. With respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we give our separate report in 'Annexure B',
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company did not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 which would impact its financial position in its financial statements ;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party





("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

v. Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

3. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid any remuneration during the year.

4. The interim dividend paid on equity shares during the year 2024-2025 Rs. 3500 lakhs And the preference dividend paid on Preference shares during the year 2024-2025 Rs. 490 lakhs. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

5. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

FOR V E K A M AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 005256S



CA M.P. PANNEERSELVAN

Partner

Membership No.026129

Place: Coimbatore

Date: 29.04.2025

UDIN : 25026129BMIYMJ6985



ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" in the Independent Auditors' report of even date to the members of **KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

- (i). a) A) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.
- b) The Company has a regular program of physically verifying all the Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties which are free hold are held in the name of the company, as at balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties given as collateral for loans from banks and financial institutions the title deeds were deposited with the said bank/s/financial institutions and the Company has yet to obtain a confirmation from the said bank that the title deeds are in the name of the Company.





- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly paragraph 3 (i) (d) of the order is not applicable.
- e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly paragraph 3(i) (e) of the order is not applicable.
- (ii) a) As explained to us, inventories were physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on such physical verification, were less than 10% in aggregate for each class of inventory and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rupees five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not made any investments in or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.





(iv). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, are applicable and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules there under, to the extent applicable. Therefore, the clause (v) of para 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi). We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations and records provided to us, in our opinion the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities during the year.

According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, customs duty, service tax, Goods and service tax, cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31.03.2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-Tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Excise Duty and Cess on account of any dispute.

(viii). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) On the basis of verification of records, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us,

- a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b) The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not utilized funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes.





- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken funds from any entities and persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records, the company has not raised any money by way of initial Public Offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or full or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out based upon the generally accepted auditing procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements, to the best of our knowledge and belief and as per the information and explanations given to us by the Management, and the representations obtained from the Management, no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.





- b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the information provided to us and records verified by us, the Secretarial Auditor and the Cost Auditor have not filed report in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented to us by management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Company, based on verifications of the records of the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements with applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the financial statement for the period under audit have been considered by us.





- (xv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a) Based on the information and explanations given to us by the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, requirement to report on Clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) There is no Core Investment Company as part of the Group; hence requirement to report on Clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditor during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the





financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) There is no unspent amount under section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project under CSR. Accordingly, Clause (xx) (a) & (xx) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xxi) The Company has not made investments in subsidiary company. Therefore, the Company does not require to prepare consolidated financial statement. Therefore the provisions of clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR V E K A M AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 005256S

CA M.P.PANNEERSELVAN

Partner

Membership No.026129



Place: Coimbatore

Date: 29.04.2025

UDIN : 25026129BMIYMJ6985



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal financial controls Over Financial Reporting under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED** ('the Company') as of 31st March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of internal Financial controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by ICAI and standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.





Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of the assets of the company; (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the Inherent Limitations Of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.





Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR V E K A M AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 005256S

CA M.P.PANNEERSELVAN

Partner

Membership No.026129



Place: Coimbatore

Date: 29.04.2025

UDIN : 25026129BMIYMJ6985

KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	95,652	1,01,121
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	177	1,563
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	269	126
(e) Other non current assets	6	7,927	10,517
Total non - current assets		1,04,025	1,13,327
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	48,589	43,578
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	9,619	15,860
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,263	1,139
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	10	2	60
(iv) Other financial assets	11	161	187
(c) Other current assets	12	11,026	16,899
Total current assets		71,660	77,723
Total assets		1,75,685	1,91,050
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Share capital	13	7,100	7,100
(b) Other equity	14	1,09,697	92,306
Total equity		1,16,797	99,406
Liabilities			
(2) Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	607	23,614
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	3,292	2,864
(c) Other non-current liabilities	17	32,885	10,743
Total non - current liabilities		36,784	37,221
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	13,196	35,150
(ii) Trade payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of creditors micro enterprises and small enterprises	19(A)	560	232
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19(B)	6,001	10,144
(b) Other current liabilities	20	1,770	8,782
(c) Current tax liabilities(net)	21	577	115
Total current liabilities		22,104	54,423
Total equity and liabilities		1,75,685	1,91,050

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Material accounting policies

The notes from 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


K.P. Ramasamy

Director

DIN: 00003736


KPD Sigamani

Director


DIN: 00003744


S. Easwaran
Chief Financial Officer


P. Nataraj

Director

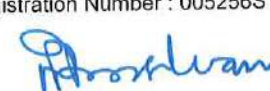
DIN: 00229137


P. Kandaswamy
Company Secretary

"To be read with my report of even date"

V E K A M and Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 005256S


M.P. Panneerselvam
Partner
Membership No.026219

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
I. Revenue from operations	22	1,73,694	1,49,438
II. Other income	23	2,862	2,539
III. Total Income (I+II)		1,76,556	1,51,977
IV. Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	24	1,21,042	99,989
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work- in-progress and stock in trade	25	(3,648)	(11,088)
Employee benefits expense	26	11,027	10,220
Finance costs	27	4,145	4,296
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	8,404	7,848
Other expenses	28	10,238	9,980
V. Total expenses		1,51,208	1,21,245
VI. Profit before tax (III-V)		25,348	30,732
VII. Tax expenses			
Current tax		3,320	3,182
- Pertaining to current period		219	-
- Pertaining to prior period		428	1,480
Deferred tax		3,967	4,662
Income tax expense		21,381	26,070
VIII. Profit for the period (VI-VII)			
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX. Net other comprehensive income		21,381	26,070
X. Total comprehensive income for the period (VIII+IX)			
Earnings per equity share (EPS)		2,089.10	2,565.58
Basic and diluted EPS (in ₹)			

3

Material accounting policies

The notes from 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


K.P. Ramasamy


Director

DIN: 00003736


KPD Sigamani

Director

DIN: 00003744


S. Easwaran

Chief Financial Officer

Coimbatore
29.04.2025


P. Nataraj

Director

DIN: 00229137


P. Kandaswamy

Company Secretary

"To be read with my report of even date"

V E K A M and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 005256S


M.P. Panneerselvan

Partner

Membership No.026219

KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		21,381	26,070
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		3,967	4,662
Depreciation and amortisation expense		8,404	7,848
Net loss / (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment		0	(3)
Finance costs		4,145	4,296
Interest income		(641)	(9)
Rental income from operating leases		(3)	(2)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		37,253	42,862
Changes in working capital:			
Adjustments For (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Inventories		(5,011)	(14,658)
Trade receivables		6,241	(467)
Other current assets		5,873	(13,720)
Other non-current Financial assets		(143)	(62)
Other non-current assets		2,256	104
Other financial asset		22	(64)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		(3,815)	286
Other current liabilities		(7,012)	7,568
Bank Balance Not Considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents			
(i) Margin Deposit Account		58	17
Cash Generated From Operations		35,722	21,866
Net income tax (paid)		(3,077)	(3,026)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(A)	32,645	18,840
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipments		(1,455)	(9,789)
Bank balance not considered as cash and cash equivalents:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		26	82
Interest Received:			
- Others		645	5
Rental Income Received from Operating Leases		3	2
Net Cash Flow Used from Investing Activities	(B)	(781)	(9,700)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan received from Related party (Net)		22,356	(1,516)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		(23,007)	(13,155)
Net increase / (decrease) in working capital borrowings		(21,954)	10,007
Finance costs paid		(4,145)	(4,296)
Dividends paid		(3,990)	(4,914)
Net Cash Flow Used from Financing Activities	(C)	(30,740)	(13,874)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	1,124	(4,734)
Add: Opening cash and cash equivalents		1,139	5,873
Closing Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note No 10)		2,263	1,139



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Closing cash and cash equivalents comprises			
(a) Cash on hand		10	17
(a) Balance with banks:			
i) In Current accounts		1,399	264
ii) In EEFC accounts		854	858
		2,263	1,139

Material accounting policies

3

The notes from 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


K.P. Ramasamy

Director

DIN: 00003736


KPD Sigamani

Director

DIN: 00003744



S. Easwaran

Chief Financial Officer


P. Nataraj

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"To be read with my report of even date"

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M.P. Panneerselvan

Partner

Membership No.026219

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

a. Equity Share Capital

	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at April 01, 2023	100
Changes during the year	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	100
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	100

b. Preference Share Capital

Balance as at April 01, 2023	7,000
Changes during the year	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	7,000
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	7,000

c. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)


Particulars	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2023	63,000	-	8,150	71,150
Profit for the year	-	-	26,070	26,070
Preference dividend 2022-23			(414)	(414)
Interim Dividend relating to 2023-24 paid (₹ 450 per Share)			(4,500)	(4,500)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	63,000	-	29,306	92,306
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	-	21,381	21,381
Preference dividend 2023-24	-	-	(490)	(490)
Interim Dividend relating to 2024-25 paid (₹ 350 per Share)	-	-	(3,500)	(3,500)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	63,000	-	46,697	1,09,697

Material accounting policies

3

The notes from 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


K.P. Ramasamy


Director

DIN: 00003736


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Firm's Registration Number : 005256S


M.P. Panneerselvan

Partner

Membership No.026219


P. Nataraaj

Director

DIN: 00229137


P. Kandaswamy

Company Secretary

Coimbatore

29.04.2025

KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

1 COMPANY OVERVIEW

KPR Sugar and Apparels Limited ('the Company') is the Wholly owned Subsidiary Company of K.P.R. Mill Limited. Plant Located at Gulbarga District, Karnataka State. It produces Sugar along with Green Energy viz., Co-Gen Power and Ethanol. The Company also has garment manufacturing facility at Tirupur Tamilnadu. The Company's registered office is at No.5, A.K.S.Nagar, Thadagam Road, Coimbatore - 641 001, Tamil Nadu, India.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

A STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time.

These financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025 are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 29.04.2025.

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in note 3. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all the periods present in these financial statements.

B Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

C BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost basis and on an accrual basis, except for the following items which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss;
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and
- Net defined (asset) / liability measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of obligations limited as explained in note 3 (K).

D USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 3(H) and 35: Financial instruments: Classification and measurement

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets:

In assessing impairment, management has estimated economic use of assets, the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and use an interest rate to discount them. Estimation of uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating cash flows and determination of a suitable discount rate. (also refer Note 3P)



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(ii) Useful lives of depreciable assets:

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on expected utility of assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change utility of assets (also refer Note 3D).

(iii) Inventories:

Management has carefully estimated the net realizable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes (also refer Note 3A).

(iv) Defined benefit obligation (DBO):

The actuarial valuation of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying management's assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses (also Refer Note 40)

(v) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies:

Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources (also refer Note 32).

(vi) Impairment of financial assets - Refer Note 3P

E MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. The inputs used to measure the fair value of assets or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. Accordingly, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the low level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Management uses various valuation techniques to determine fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management based on its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but where it not available, the management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (also refer Note 36). The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

F CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company classifies an asset as current asset when:

- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is 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.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

A liability is classified as current when:

- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. 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 are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of raw materials, components, stock-in-trade, consumable stores and spare parts are determined using first-in first-out / specific identification method and includes freight, taxes and duties, net of duty credits wherever applicable, and any other expenditure incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials, stores and spares, packing and others held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished goods will exceed their net realizable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.

B) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (FOR PURPOSES OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

C) CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. In cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks in current accounts and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

D) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

Recognition and measurement:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold land is stated at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- a. purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes on purchase (goods and service tax), after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- b. any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

c. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain/ loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised, only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Component accounting

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged over the estimated useful life of the asset or part of the asset (after considering double/triple shifts) as evaluated on technical assessment on straight-line method, in accordance with Part A of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment followed by the Company for the current and the comparative period are as follows :

Asset	Management's estimated useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Factory Building	~ 30 Years	~ 30 Years
Non Factory Building	~ 60 Years	~ 60 Years
Plant & Equipments	~ 10 Years	~ 8-20 Years
Electricals	~ 14 Years	~ 10 Years
Computers & accessories	~ 3 Years	~ 3-6 Years
Furniture's & fixtures	~ 10 Years	~ 10 Years
Vehicles	~ 8-10 Years	~ 8-10 Years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if necessary, for each reporting period. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimate of useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use the asset.

On property, plant and equipment added/ disposed off during the year, depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis for the period from/upto which the asset is ready for use/disposed off.

Capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. They 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.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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.

The estimated amount of intangible asset consisting software license is 3 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

E) REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company generates revenue primarily from sale of Sugar, power, Ethanol, Molasses and Readymade Garments. The Company also earns revenue from rendering of services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

1.1 Sale of products:

Revenue is recognised when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. Control over a promised good refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, those goods. Control is usually transferred upon shipment, delivery to, upon receipt of goods by the customer, in accordance with the individual delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers.

The amount of revenue to be recognized (transaction price) is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales tax or other taxes directly linked to sales. If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from product sales are recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts and estimates of product returns, all of which are established at the time of sale. Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorised by the Company.

1.2 Revenue from services:

Revenue from sale of services is recognised when related services are rendered as per the terms agreed with customers.

1.3 Export incentives

Export incentives are accounted in the year of exports based on eligibility and expected amount on realisation.

F) OTHER INCOME

Rental income under operating leases is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease except where such receipts are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's (lessor) expected inflationary costs increases.

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate method. Interest income on overdue receivables is recognized only when there is a certainty of receipt. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to: the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or the amortised cost of the financial liability.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

G) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

H) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognised when they are originated.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

The 'trade payable' is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased in the normal course of business. They are recognised at their transaction and services availed value if the transaction do not contain significant financing component.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – debt investment;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – equity investment; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL), non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL :

- (a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A debt Investment will be measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions are met and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- (a) it is held within a business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other comprehensive income ('OCI'). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

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 either substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency assets or liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit and loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

I) GOVERNMENT GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND EXPORT INCENTIVES

Government grants and subsidies related to assets, including non-monetary grants, are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue / other income on a systematic basis.

Government grants received in relation to assets are presented as a reduction to the carrying amount of the related asset and the same is recognised in statement of profit and loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense. Repayment of a grant related to an asset is recognised by increasing the carrying amount of the asset and the cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the absence of the grant is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they intended to compensate and presented in other operating Revenue.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised, unless the conditions for receiving the grant are met after the related expenses have been recognised. In this case, the grant is recognised when it becomes receivable.

Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

J) INVESTMENTS

Long term investments (excluding investment properties) are carried at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of such investments. Current investments are stated at lower of cost and fair value. Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

K) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Short term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity. The Company makes specified contributions towards Government administered provident fund and employee state insurance schemes. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are expensed as an employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss in period in which the related service is provided by the employee. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(c) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Post employment benefit comprise of Gratuity which are accounted for as follows:

Gratuity Fund

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

L) LEASES

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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 uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116.

i) As a lessee:

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revision in -substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in "property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities separately in balance sheet within "Financial liabilities".



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Short term leases and low value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As a part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

M) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing cost are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are considered as adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

N) SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

O) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit (considered in determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

P) IMPAIRMENT

Impairment of Financial Instruments

The Company recognises loss allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred

Evidence that a financial asset is credit - impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are credit losses that result from all possible default events over expected life of financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information. The Company assumes that credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the recipient is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is past due.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is 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 of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to an extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/ amortisation, if no impairment loss was recognised.

Q) PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions:

Provisions are 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Where the Company expects some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision will be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

Contingent liabilities:

Whenever there is possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because (a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or (b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability are considered as contingent liability.

Contingent assets:

Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025****R) ONEROUS CONTRACTS**

A contract is said to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract, which is determined based on the incremental costs of fulfilling the obligation under the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

3A Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant & Equipment									Capital work-in progress
	Freehold Land	Factory Building	Non-factory Building	Plant and Equipment	Electricals	Furniture and Fixture	Computers and accessories	Vehicles	Total	
Gross carrying amount										
As at 01.04.2023	1,787	25,818	13,307.00	60,440	1,796	1,200	327	171	1,04,845	3,333
Additions	252	2,668	132	8,233	202	133	72	14	11,706	1,563
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(81)	(2)	(3)	-	-	(86)	(3,333)
As at 31.03.2024	2,039	28,486	13,439	68,592	1,996	1,330	399	185	1,16,465	1,563
Additions	47	497	345	790	1,212	46	11	14	2,962	177
Disposals / adjustments						(30)		(3)	(33)	(1,563)
As at 31.03.2025	2,086	28,983	13,784	69,382	3,208	1,346	410	196	1,19,394	177
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 01.04.2023	-	787	171.00	6,224	111	98.00	95	19	7,504	
Depreciation Expense	-	863	213	6,394	138	120	95	24	7,847	
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	(7)	
As at 31.03.2024	-	1,650	384	12,611	249	218	190	43	15,344	
Depreciation Expense	-	865	238	6,837	232	126	84	22	8,404	
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)	
As at 31.03.2025	-	2,515	622	19,448	481	344	274	59	23,742	-
Net carrying amount										
As at 31.03.2024	2,039	26,836	13,055	55,981	1,747	1,112	209	142	1,01,121	1,563
As at 31.03.2025	2,086	26,468	13,162	49,934	2,727	1,002	136	137	95,652	177



Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company: NIL

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Relevant line item in the Balance sheet		
Description of item of property		
Gross carrying value		
Title deeds held in the name of		
Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter /director		
Property held since which date		
Reason for not being held in the name of the Company		

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule:

As at 31 March 2025

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
Projects in progress	177	-	-	-	177
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule:

As at 31 March 2024

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,563	-	-	-	1,563
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025
(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024				
5	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (See accounting policy in note 3(H))						
	Security deposit	269	126				
		269	126				
6	OTHERS NON CURRENT ASSETS						
	(i) Capital advances	-	334				
	Balances with government authorities - GST receivable	7,719	9,889				
	Prepaid expenses - Corporate guarantee	208	294				
		7,927	10,517				
7	INVENTORIES (See accounting policy in note 3(A))						
	Raw materials	6,844	5,395				
	Stock-in-process *	1,050	1,032				
	Finished goods	38,813	35,183				
	Stores, spares, packing and others	1,882	1,968				
		48,589	43,578				
* Includes Viscose ₹ 33 Lakhs (Pr.Yr. ₹ 53 Lakhs) and Garment ₹ 1,017 (Pr.Yr. ₹ 979 Lakhs)							
The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 3							
For the carrying value of inventories pledged as securities for borrowings, Refer note 15 and 18.							
Average age of inventory is less than 90 days only.							
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
8	TRADE RECEIVABLES (See accounting policy in note 3(H))						
	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	9,619	15,860				
	Net trade receivables	9,619	15,860				
Trade Receivables ageing schedule:							
As at 31.03.2025							
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total	
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years		
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	9,443	136	23	17	-	9,619
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade receivables	9,443	136	23	17	-	9,619



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

						As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
As at 31.03.2024							
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total	
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	15,831	12	17	-	-	15,860	
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15,831	12	17	0	0	15,860	
(i) For receivables secured against borrowings, Refer note 15 & 18							
(ii) The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 35							
9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (See accounting policy in note 3(B))							
Cash on hand						10	17
Balance with banks							
i) In Current accounts						1,399	264
ii) In EEFC accounts						854	858
						2,263	1,139
10 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS							
i) In Deposit accounts						2	60
						2	60
11 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET							
Interest accrued on deposits						-	4
Interest subvention receivables						161	183
						161	187
12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS							
Advances other than Capital Advances:							
Advance to suppliers						3,435	3,555
OTHERS							
Others (Primarily prepaid expenses)						179	98
Investment Subsidy Receivable						6,571	1,204
Other Receivables						0	10,306
Export Incentive receivables						841	1,736
						11,026	16,899



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
13	SHARE CAPITAL				
	a) Authorised Equity Capital				
	10,00,000 (Pr.Yr.10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights		100		100
	Preference Capital				
	70,00,000 (Pr.Yr.70,00,000) 7% Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each		7,000		7,000
			7,100		7,100
	b) Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up Equity Capital				
	10,00,000 (Pr.Yr. 10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		100		100
	Preference Capital				
	70,00,000 (Pr.Yr. 70,00,000) 7% Optionally Convertible Non- Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each		7,000		7,000
			7,100		7,100
13.1	Term / Rights to Shares				
	Equity Shares				
	The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 per share. The holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share.				
	The Board declared and paid an interim dividend of ₹ 350 per share (face value of ₹ 10/-each) for the year 2024-25 (Pr.Yr. ₹ 450 per share).				
	In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after settling the dues of preferential and other creditors as per priority. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.				
	Preference Shares: 7% Optionally Convertible Non- Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares are redeemable after the end of 7th year but within a period of 10 years from the date of issue at a premium of 7% IRR.				
13.2	Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
	Equity Shares with voting rights	For the Year Ended 31.03.2025		For the Year Ended 31.03.2024	
	Particulars	Number of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	Number of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
	At the beginning of the period	10,00,000	100	10,00,000	100
	Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	10,00,000	100	10,00,000	100
13.3	7% Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
	Particulars	Number of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	Number of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
	At the beginning of the period	70,00,000	7,000	70,00,000	7,000
	Changes duering the year	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	70,00,000	7,000	70,00,000	7,000
13.4	Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Shares in the Company				
	a. Equity Shares				
	Particulars	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
	M/s K.P.R Mill Limited	10,00,000	100	10,00,000	100
	b.7% Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
	Particulars	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
	M/s K.P.R Mill Limited	70,00,000	100	70,00,000	100



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025
(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
14 OTHER EQUITY		
Securities Premium		
Opening balance	63,000	63,000
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance (A)	63,000	63,000
Balance in securities premium represents amount received on issue of shares in excess of par value. The same may be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.		
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	29,306	8,150
Add: Profit for the year	21,381	26,070
Less:		
Interim Dividend paid	3,500	4,500
Preference dividend for FY 2023-24 Paid	490	414
Closing balance (B)	46,697	29,306
Total (A+B)	1,09,697	92,306
Retained earnings represents profits generated and retained by the Company post distribution of dividends to the equity shareholders in the respective years. This reserve can be utilized for distribution of dividend by the Company considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
15 BORROWINGS		
(See accounting policy in note 3(H))		
From Banks (Secured)		
Term Loan		
From banks (secured)	5,285	28,292
Less : amount included under 'Borrowings'	(4,678)	(4,678)
	607	23,614
15.1	Term Loans from banks are secured by pari-passu first charge on fixed assets of the company and the second charge on current assets has been given on pari-passu basis to Banks.	
	i) The Company has availed a term loan from Bank of Baroda Limited in respect of which balance as at 31.03.2025 was ₹ Nil (Pr.Yr. ₹ 18,329). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly installments commencing from June 2023. This term loan is secured by first charge of hypothecation of all moveable assets or Sugar Division. First pari passu charge by equitable mortgage and Hypothecation of immovable fixed assets of Sugar Division	
	ii) The Company has availed a term loan from ICICI Bank Limited in respect of which balance as at 31.03.2025 was ₹ 4,375 lakhs (Pr.Yr. ₹ 8,750 lakhs) The loan is repayable in 16 quarterly installments commencing from April 2022. This term loan is secured by exclusive charge by equitable mortgage and hypothecation of fixed asset of Ethanol division.	
	iii) The Company has availed a term loan from ICICI Bank Limited in respect of which balance as at 31.03.2025 was ₹ 910 Lakhs (Pr.Yr. ₹ 1,213 Lakhs). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly installments commencing from March 2023. This term loan is secured by first charge of hypothecation of all moveable assets of Garment Division. First pari passu charge by equitable mortgage and Hypothecation of immovable fixed assets of Garment Division	
15.2	Interest rate relating to term loans from banks is in the range of 7.97 to 8.52% %. (Pr.Yr. 7.90% to 8.52%)	
15.3	The Company has not defaulted in its repayments of the loans and interest.	
15.4	For the current maturities of long-term borrowings, refer note 18 borrowings.	



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
16 DEFERRED TAX		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
i) Disallowances under Section 40(a)(i), 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	3,292	2,864
Net deferred tax liabilities	3,292	2,864
17 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade Payable	529	529
Payables on purchase of Fixed Assets	0	214
Others		
Loan From Holding Company / Group Company	32,356	10,000
	32,885	10,743
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
18 BORROWINGS		
(See accounting policy in note 3(H))		
Loans repayable on demand		
From Banks (Secured)		
Loans for working capital	0	17,717
Packing credit	8,518	12,755
i) Current maturities of long term loan	4,678	4,678
	13,196	35,150
Information about the company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in Note 35		
18.1 i) Loans for working capital and packing credit are secured by pari passu first charge on the current assets of the Company and pari passu second charge on entire block of assets of the Company.		
ii) The Company has not defaulted in its repayments of the loans and interest during the year.		
iii) Interest rate relating to Working capital loans from banks is in the range of 8.05% to 9.20% per annum (Pr.yr 7.90% to 9.15%). Interest rates relating to INR packing credit are in the range of 7.30% to 7.85% per annum (Pr.Yr. 7.35% to 8.55%)		
	(₹ in Lakhs)	
Reconciliation of cashflows from financing activities		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,263	1,139
Non-current borrowings	(607)	(23,614)
Current borrowings	(13,196)	(35,150)
Net debt	(11,540)	(57,625)

	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings including current maturities	Current borrowings	
Net debt as at 01.04.2024	1,139	(23,614)	(35,150)	(57,625)
Net cash flows	1,124	23,007	21,954	46,085
Net debt as at 31.03.2025	2263	(607)	(13,196)	(11,540)
Net debt as at 01.04.2023	5,873	(36,769)	(25,143)	(56,039)
Net cash flows	(4,734)	13,155	(10,007)	(1,586)
Net debt as at March 31.03.2024	1139	(23,614)	(35,150)	(57,625)

* Net debt is calculated as sum of non-current borrowings and current borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024			
19	TRADE PAYABLES					
	(See accounting policy in note 3(H))					
	(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	560	232			
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,001	10,144			
		6,561	10,376			
Trade payables ageing schedule:						
As at 31.03.2025						
	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	560	-	-	-	560
ii) Others	-	5,993	7	1	-	6,001
iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	6,553	7	1	-	6,561
As at 31.03.2024						
	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	232	-	-	-	232
ii) Others	-	10,143	1	-	-	10,144
iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	10,375	1	-	-	10,376
20	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	Advance payment from customers	337	7,548			
	Statutory dues payable	527	264			
	Employee Benefit payable	906	970			
		1,770	8,782			
21	CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES					
	Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	577	115			
		577	115			



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025
(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
22	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
	(See accounting policy in note 3(E))		
	Sale of products	1,65,820	1,43,270
	Sale of services	161	195
	Other operating revenues	7,713	5,973
	Revenue from operations (gross)	1,73,694	1,49,438
	Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
	In the following disclosure, revenue from contract with cutomers have been disaggregated based on the nature and type of goods sold.		
22.1	Sale of products		
	Garment	92,516	69,944
	Yarn	10,699	5,628
	Fabric	2,144	738
	Sugar	34,271	16,046
	Molasses	-	4,717
	Co-gen power	4,026	5,164
	Ethanol	19,859	39,157
	Accessories	2,305	1,876
		1,65,820	1,43,270
22.2	Sale of Services		
	Fabrication income	161	195
		161	195
22.3	Other Operating Revenues		
	Export incentives	6,590	5,036
	Others	1,123	937
		7,713	5,973
23	OTHER INCOME		
	(See accounting policy in note 3(F))		
	Interest income on		
	Cash and bank balances	1	6
	Others	640	3
	Investment Promotion Subsidy	833	-
	Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	3
	Miscellaneous income	74	71
	Sugar Subsidy	1,310	2,454
	Rental income	3	2
		2,862	2,539
24	COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED		
	a) Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year		
	Yarn, fabric and Viscose	5,395	2,464
		5,395	2,464
	b) Add: Purchases and Production Expenses		
	Yarn, fabric, garments and Viscose	59,722	40,622
	Trims, packing and others	17,494	13,130
	Sugar cane and coal	43,895	41,724
	Molasses purchase	1,380	7,444
		1,22,491	1,02,920
	c) Less : Inventory of materials at the end of the year		
	Yarn, fabric & Viscose	6,844	5,395
		6,844	5,395
	Cost of materials consumed (a + b - c)	1,21,042	99,989



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
25	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK - IN - PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE		
	A) Inventories at the beginning of the year	35,183	24,638
	Finished goods	1,032	489
	Stock-in-process	36,215	25,127
	B) Inventories at the end of the year	38,813	35,183
	Finished goods	1,050	1,032
	Stock-in-process	39,863	36,215
	Net (Increase) / Decrease	(3,648)	(11,088)
26	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
	(See accounting policy in note 3(K))	7,904	8,050
	Salaries, wages and bonus	1,160	819
	Contribution to provident and other funds	1,963	1,351
	Staff welfare expenses	11,027	10,220
27	FINANCE COSTS		
	(See accounting policy in note 3(M))		
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	801	2,977
	Term loans	3,200	1,260
	Working capital loans	48	-
	Interest on shortfall in payment of income tax	96	59
	Other borrowing costs	4,145	4,296
28	OTHER EXPENSES		
	Manufacturing expenses	1,558	1,805
	Power and fuel	3,691	2,414
	Consumption of stores, spares and packing materials		
	Repairs and Maintenance	111	346
	Building	1,221	1,327
	Machinery	159	132
	Others	179	160
	Insurance		
	Administration Expenses	208	596
	Legal and professional charges	50	29
	Rent	108	143
	Rates and taxes	3	3
	Payment to auditors (Refer note 30)	1	-
	Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	323	332
	Travelling and conveyance	272	99
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	299	250
	General expenses		
	Selling Expenses	1,874	2,187
	Freight and forwarding	176	147
	Sales commission	5	10
	Other selling expenses		
		10,238	9,980



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
29	Payment to auditors	2024-25	2023-24
	Particulars		
	Statutory audit fees	3	3
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	Total	3	3

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
30	Income tax	2024-25	2023-24
	Particulars		
30.1	Income tax recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
	Current tax		
	Current income tax charge	3,320	3,182
	Tax expense relating to earlier years	219	-
		3,539	3,182
	Deferred tax		
	(Benefits) / charge attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	428	1,480
	Total	3,967	4,662

30.2 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows

Particulars	Effective tax rate		Amount	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Profit before tax			25,348	30,732
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	17.16%	17.16%	4,350	5,274
Effect of deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961	(2.61)%	(1.99)%	(662)	(612)
Effect of non-deductible expenses and others	0.24%	-	60	-
	14.79%	15.17%	3,748	4,662
Effect of tax expense relating to earlier years	5.03%	-	219	-
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	19.82%	15.17%	3,967	4,662

30.3 Movement in deferred tax liabilities :

(₹ in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2023	Recognised in P&L during 2023-24	Balance as at 31-03-2024	Recognised in P&L during 2024-25	Balance as at 31-03-2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,384	1,480	2,864	428	3,292
	1,384	1,480	2,864	428	3,292

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(₹ in Lakhs)		
I. Contingent liabilities :		
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts #		
(i) Income Tax matters	-	-
(b) Bank Guarantees in favour of Parties		
Indian Oil Corporation	75	610
Hindustan petroleum Corporation	103	250
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	329	490
(c) Letter of credit facility in favour of suppliers		
(i) Foreign letter of credit	-	-
(d) Discounted sales invoices	7,985	3,005



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

II. Commitments

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Capital commitments :		
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	207
Export obligations against the import licenses taken for import of capital goods under the Export Promotion on Capital Goods Scheme and Advance Authorisation scheme for import of raw material. The duty implication involved is ₹ 1,056 Lakhs (Pr.Yr. ₹ 1,076 Lakhs) .	6,334	6,456

32 Disclosure with respect to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" ("MSMED Act, 2006") is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on request made by the Company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on balance brought forward from previous year.

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1) The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	560	232
2) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
3) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
4) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
5) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
6) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

33 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 amounts to ₹ 268 (Pr.Yr Nil).

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Promotion of education	272	95
Rural Development	-	4
Total	272	99



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

34 Financial Instruments

Accounting classification and fair values:

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy

(₹ in Lakhs)

31.03.2025

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	
Financial assets					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loans #	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables #	-	9,619	-	9,619	-
Cash and cash equivalents #	-	2,263	-	2,263	-
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents #	-	2	-	2	-
Other financial assets #	-	430	-	430	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings #	-	-	13,803	13,803	-
Trade payables #	-	-	6,561	6,561	-
Other financial liabilities #	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

31.03.2024

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loans #	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables #	-	15,860	-	15,860	-
Cash and cash equivalents #	-	1,139	-	1,139	-
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents #	-	60	-	60	-
Other financial assets #	-	187	-	187	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings #	-	-	58,764	58,764	-
Trade payables #	-	-	10,376	10,376	-
Other financial liabilities #	-	-	-	-	-

For financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, the Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments, since their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

Note: There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current and previous year.

Refer note 2E to the standalone financial statements.

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of borrowings and equity balance.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025**

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 15 and 18 which is off set by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio as at 31.03.2025 was as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Debt *	13,803	58,764
Less : Cash and bank balances	2,265	1,199
Net debt	11,538	57,565
Total equity	1,16,797	99,406
Net debt to equity ratio	9.88%	57.91%

* Debt is defined as non-current borrowings, current borrowings and current maturities of non-current borrowings as described in notes 15 and 18. Cash and Bank balances include cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents as described in Notes 9 and 10.

Financial Risk Management**Risk Management Framework**

The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operation of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivatives financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instrument, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of holding of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's sales and purchases activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company enters into plain vanilla forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Details of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposures:**(a) Outstanding forward exchange contracts for hedging purposes as on 31.03.2025**

Currency	Cross currency	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Buy / Sell	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Buy / Sell
USD	INR	16,122	INR	-	Sell
		(10,081)		-	Sell
EURO	INR	12,596	INR	-	Sell
		(11,427)		-	Sell
GBP	INR	11,957	INR	-	Sell
		(8,981)		-	Sell

Note: Figures in brackets relates to the previous year

(b) The year-end unhedged foreign currency exposures are given below:

Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities which expose the Company to currency risk are disclosed below. The amounts shown are those reported translated at the closing rate. Unhedged foreign currency risk exposure at the end of the reporting period has been expressed in Indian Rupees.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	USD	EURO	GBP	Total
As at 31.03.2025				
Trade Receivables	5,315	6,788	7,176	19,279
Trade payables	(200)	-	-	(200)
	5,115.0	6,788	7,176	19,079
As at 31.03.2024				
Trade Receivables	8,825	5,854	4,398	19,077
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
	8,825.0	5,854	4,398	19,077



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Sensitivity analysis :

Sensitivity analysis is carried out for un-hedged foreign exchange risk as at 31.03.2025. For every 1% strengthening / weakening of Indian Rupees against all relevant uncovered foreign currency transactions, profit before tax and equity would be impacted as follows:

Increase/ (decrease) in profit and equity	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	Strengthening		Weakening	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
USD	(51)	(88)	51	88
GBP	(72)	(44)	72	44
EURO	(68)	(59)	68	59
	(191)	(191)	191	191

(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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate exposure			(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024		
Non-current borrowings	607	23,614		
Current borrowings	13,196	35,150		
Total	13,803	58,764		

Sensitivity analysis:

Sensitivity analysis is carried out for floating rate borrowings as at March 31, 2025. For every 1% increase in average interest rates, profit before tax would be impacted by loss of approximately ₹ 138 lakhs (Pr.Yr. ₹ 588 Lakhs). Similarly, for every 1% decrease in average interest rates there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit before tax. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

Trade Receivable			(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024		
Trade receivables	9,619	15,860		

The company mitigates credit risk by strict receivable management procedures and policies. The company has a dedicated independent team to review credit and monitor collection of receivables. In addition,

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue. Further, the management believes that unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss at the reporting dates related to customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding dues, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Cash and cash equivalents and other Bank Balances:

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of the banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

All current financial liabilities are repayable within one year.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

35 Related Party disclosures

Disclosures under "Ind AS" 24 – Related Party Disclosure, as identified and disclosed by the management and relied upon by the Auditors:

35.1 Name of related parties and nature of relationships:

Holding Company	M/s. K.P.R.Mill Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Sri K.P.Ramasamy Sri KPD Sigamani Sri P.Nataraj Sri P.Selvakumar
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Sri E.K.Sakthivel (Daughter's Husband of Sri.KPD Sigamani) Smt. D.Geetha (Daughter of Sri.KPD Sigamani) Sri T.N.Arun (Son of Sri.P.Nataraj)
Enterprises owned by key management personnel/Directors or their relatives	M/s K.P.R.Developers Limited M/s K P R Cements Private Limited M/s K P R Holdings Private Limited M/s K P R Agro Farms Private Limited M/s Jahnvi Motors Private Limited M/s Quantum Knits Private Limited M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited M/s Galaxy Knits Limited M/s KPR Info Solution Private Limited M/s KPR Capital Cares Limited M/s KPR Exports Plc, Ethiopia M/s KPR Mill Pte.Ltd, Singapore (Liquidated during the year)

35.2 Transactions during the year and the balance outstanding at the balance sheet date

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Key Management Persons	Enterprises owned by key management personnel / Directors or their relatives	Holding Company	Total as on 31/03/2025
Purchase of goods			38 (7,466)	19,829 (17,168)	19,867 (24,633)
Purchase of property plant and equipment			(31)	(8)	(39)
Revenue from operations			13 (4,720)	60 (1,581)	73 (6,300)
Processing and fabrication expenses			-	3,215 (4,658)	3,215 (4,658)
Lease rentals paid			-	25 (25)	25 (25)
Lease rentals received			-	3 (2)	3 (2)



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Sale of Asset			-	25	25
			(68)	(9)	(77)
Processing and Fabrication Income			-	0.34	0.34
			-	(0.30)	(0.30)
Interest paid			1,017	1,071	2,088
			(186)	-	(186)
Guarantee expenses			-	126	126
			-	(121)	(121)
Equity Dividend Paid				3,500	3,500
				(4,500)	(4,500)
Preference Dividend Paid				490	490
				(414)	(414)
Loan payable			5,992	26,364	32,356
			(10,000)	-	(10,000)
Advance payable		-	-	229	229
		-	(7,322)	-	(7,322)
Trade payable		-	7	-	7
		-	-	(7,480)	(7,480)

(Previous year figures are shown in brackets)

35.3 Details of transactions with related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)		
a. Purchase of Goods		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	19,829	17,168
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	38	7,466
	19,867	24,633

(₹ in Lakhs)		
b. Purchase of Property Plant and equipment		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	8
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	-	31
	-	39

(₹ in Lakhs)		
c.Revenue from operations		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	60	1,581
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	13	4,720
	73	6,300

(₹ in Lakhs)		
d.Processing and Fabrication expenses		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	3,215	4,658
	3,215	4,658

(₹ in Lakhs)		
e. Lease rentals paid		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	25	25
	25	25

(₹ in Lakhs)		
f. Lease rentals received		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	3	2
	3	2



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

g. Sale of asset (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	25	9
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	-	68
	25	77

h. Processing & fabrication income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	0.34	0.30
	0.34	0.30

i. Interest paid (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R.Mill Limited	1,071	-
M/s K.P.R. Sugar Mill Limited	1,017	186
	2,088	186

j. Guarantee expenses (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R.Mill Limited	126	121
	126	121

k. Equity Dividend paid (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R.Mill Limited	3,500	4,500
	3,500	4,500

l. Preference Dividend paid (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R.Mill Limited	490	414
	490	414

m. Loan payable (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R. Mill Limited	26,364	-
M/s K.P.R. Sugar Mill Limited	5,992	10,000
	32,356	10,000

n. Trade payable (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	7,480
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	7	-
	7	7,480

o. Advance Payable (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	229	-
M/s K.P.R. Sugar Mill Limited	-	7,322
	229	7,322

36 Earnings per Share (EPS) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	21,381	26,070
Less: Preference Dividend and Tax thereon	490	414
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,00,000	10,00,000
Face Value Per Share (₹)	10	10
Earnings Per Share (₹) - Basic and Diluted	2,089.10	2,565.58



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

37 Segment Reporting

The Company is operating in two business segments, viz., Textile and Sugar as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

37.1	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2025		
		Business segments		Total
		Textile	Sugar	
	Revenue	1,15,437 (84,053)	58,257 (65,385)	1,73,694 (1,49,438)
	Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-
	Total	1,15,437 (84,053)	58,257 (65,385)	1,73,694 (1,49,438)
	Segment result	23,958 (17,404)	(1,472) (10,789)	22,486 (28,193)
	Unallocable expenses (net)			-
	Operating income			22,486 (28,193)
	Other income (net)			2,862 (2,539)
	Profit before taxes			25,348 (30,732)
	Tax expense			3,967 (4,662)
	Profit for the year			21,381 (26,070)

(₹ in Lakhs)

37.2	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2025		
		Business segments		Total
		Textile	Sugar	
	Segment assets	71,005 (67,241)	1,04,680 (1,22,750)	1,75,685 (1,89,991)
	Unallocated Assets			(1,059)
	Total assets			1,75,685 (1,91,050)
	Segment liabilities	14,439 (28,402)	40,580 (63,127)	55,019 (91,529)
	Unallocated Liabilities			3,869 (115)
	Total liabilities			58,888 (91,644)
	Other information			
	Capital expenditure	1,727 (9,931)	1,235 (1,776)	2,962 (11,707)
	Depreciation and amortization	2,277 (1,701)	6,127 (6,147)	8,404 (7,848)
	Capital Employed (Segment asset - Segment Liabilities)			1,16,797

Note: Figures in bracket relate to the previous year



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

37.3 Revenue from sale of products and services by geographic location of customers:

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been determined based on the geographic location of the customers.

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
India	73,573	75,111
Overseas	92,408	68,354
Regionwise export		
Europe	66,445	54,143
North America	22,100	11,998
Others	3,863	2,213
	92,408	68,354

The Company's operations are entirely carried out in India and as such all its non-current assets are located in India.

37.4 Information about major Customers

Name of the customer	% of Sales	
	2024-25	2023-24
Primark Group	30.15	27.47
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	-	10.09

38 Operating Lease Disclosure**As lessee:**

The Company has taken land and office space on cancellable operating leases. The leases are for varied periods which are classified as short-term leases under Ind AS 116. The Company has incurred ₹ 50 lakhs (Pr.Yr: ₹ 29 Lakhs) for the year ended 31.03.2025 towards expenses relating to short-term leases. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 50 lakhs (Pr.Yr: ₹ 29 Lakhs) for the year ended 31.03.2025, including cash outflow of short-term leases. Also refer note 30.

39 Disclosure of Employee Benefits:

(₹ in Lakhs)

39.1 Defined Contribution Plan

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Provident Fund	1142	805
Employee State Insurance	272	183

40 Other Statutory Information

a) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or

- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) No funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or

- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

e) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

f) The Company has no transactions with struck off companies during the year.

g) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulters by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

h) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

41 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements :**a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Current Assets - ₹ in Lakhs	71,660	77,723
Current Liabilities - ₹ in Lakhs	22,104	54,423
Ratio	3.24	1.43
% Change from previous year	127.01%	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has increased from 1.43 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 3.24 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in current liabilities.

b) Debt Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non-current borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total Debt - ₹ in Lakhs	13,803	58,764
Total Equity - ₹ in Lakhs	1,16,797	99,406
Ratio	0.12	0.59
% Change from previous year	-80.01%	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has decreased from 0.59 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 0.12 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in total debt.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by the Total interest and principal repayments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Profit after tax - ₹ in Lakhs	21,381	26,070
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
- Depreciation and amortizations - ₹ in Lakhs	8,404	7,848
- Finance cost - ₹ in Lakhs	4,145	4,296
Earnings available for debt service - ₹ in Lakhs	33,930	38,214
Interest cost on borrowings (Term Loan) - ₹ in Lakhs	801	2,977
Principal repayments - ₹ in Lakhs	23,008	22,067
Total interest and principal repayments - ₹ in Lakhs	23,809	25,044
Ratio	1.43	1.53
% Change from previous year	-6.60%	

d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit after tax divided by average total equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Profit after tax - ₹ in Lakhs	21,381	26,070
Average Total Equity (Refer Note below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,08,102	88,828
Ratio	0.20	0.29
% Change from previous year	-32.61%	

Note : Average total equity = (Total equity at the beginning of respective year + Total equity as at the end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has decreased from 0.29 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 0.20 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in profit after tax.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

e) Inventory turnover ratio = Sales divided by Average inventory

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Sales (refer note 1 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,73,694	1,49,438
Average Inventory (refer note 2 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	45,947	36,249
Ratio	3.78	4.12
% Change from previous year	-8.30%	

Note 1 : Sales represents revenue from operations.

Note 2 : Average inventory = (Total inventory as at the beginning of respective year + Total inventory as at the end of respective year) divided by 2

f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Credit sales divided by Closing trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Sales (refer note 1 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,67,104	1,44,402
Average Trade Receivables (refer note 2 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	12,740	15,627
Ratio	13.12	9.24
% Change from previous year	41.95%	

Note 1 : Sales for the purpose of the table above represents revenue from operations excluding export incentives

Note 2 : Average trade receivables = (total trade receivables as at the beginning of respective year + Total trade receivables as at the end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has increased from 9.24 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 13.12 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of increase in Sales.

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by closing trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Purchases (refer note 1 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,22,491	1,02,920
Average trade payables (refer note 2 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	8,469	10,233
Ratio	14.46	10.06
% Change from previous year	43.81%	

Note 1: Purchase represents purchases forming part of cost of materials consumed

Note 2 : Average trade payables = (Total trade payables as at the beginning of respective year + Total trade payables as at the end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has increased from 10.06 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 14.46 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of increase in purchases.

h) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by Net working capital wherein net working capital = current assets - current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Revenue from operations - ₹ in Lakhs	1,73,694	1,49,438
Working capital - ₹ in Lakhs	49,556	23,300
Ratio	3.51	6.41
% Change from previous year	-45.35%	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio decreased from 6.41 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 3.51 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of increase in purchases.

i) Net Profit ratio = Profit after tax divided by Sales

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Profit after tax - ₹ in Lakhs	21,381	26,070
Revenue from operations - ₹ in Lakhs	1,73,694	1,49,438
Ratio	0.12	0.17
% Change from previous year	-29.44%	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio decreased from 0.17 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 0.12 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in Profit after Tax.



KPR SUGAR AND APPARELS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

j) Return on Capital Employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by capital employed

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Earnings before interest and taxes (refer note 1 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	29,493	35,028
Capital employed (refer note 2 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,33,892	1,61,034
Ratio	22.03%	21.75%
% Change from previous year	1.27%	

Note 1 : EBIT = Profit before taxes + Finance costs

Note 2 : Capital employed = Total equity + total debt (current and non- current borrowings) + deferred tax liabilities


The notes from 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


K.P. Ramasamy

Director

DIN: 00003736


KPD Sigamani

Director

DIN: 00003744


S. Easwaran

Chief Financial Officer

Coimbatore

29.04.2025


P. Nataraj

Director

DIN: 00229137


P. Kandaswamy


Company Secretary

"To be read with my report of even date"

V E K A M and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 005256S


M.P. Pannerselvan

Partner

Membership No.026219