



Date : .....

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**To the Members of M/s. KPR Mill Pte. Ltd**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion:**

I have audited the financial statements of **M/s. KPR Mill Pte. Ltd** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements 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, 2020, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). My responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion on the financial statements.



**Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon.**

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.**

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair 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, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable 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, the 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 the Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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, I have exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I have 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 my 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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.

UDIN: 20025028AAAAFU3864

Place: Coimbatore

Date: June 24, 2020



CA.A.VETRIVEL

M.NO.025028



**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2020**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31.03.2020
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>		
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-
<b>Total non - current assets</b>		-
<b>(2) Current assets</b>		
(a) Inventories	4	411
(b) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	5	146
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	28
(iii) Other Financial Assets	7	1
(c) Other current assets	8	74
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>660</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>660</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>(1) Equity</b>		
(a) Equity share capital	9	28
(b) Other equity	10	25
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>53</b>
<b>(2) Non - current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	11	333
<b>Total non- current liabilities</b>		<b>333</b>
<b>(3) Current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
(A)Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	12 (A)	-
(B)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12 (B)	268
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	2
(c) Current Tax Liabilities(Net)	14	4
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>274</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>607</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>660</b>

Significant accounting policies

3

The notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

"To be read with my report of even date"

  
**P.Nataraj**  
Director

  
**A.Vetrivel**  
Chartered Accountant

Coimbatore  
24.06.2020

**A. VETRIVEL, B.Sc., F.C.A.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**  
M.No. 200 / 25028  
1/1, SETH NARAYANDAS LAY-OUT-II  
TATABAD, COIMBATORE - 641 012  
Ph : 2495760, 4378813

**KPR MILL PTE.LTD,SINGAPORE**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD FROM 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended 31.03.2020
<b>I. Revenue from Operations</b>	15	180
II. Other Income		-
<b>III. Total Income (I+II)</b>		180
<b>IV. Expenses</b>		
Cost of Materials Consumed	16	285
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work- in-Progress and Stock in Trade	17	(146)
Employee Benefits Expenses		-
Finance Costs	18	3
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		-
Other Expenses	19	9
<b>V.Total Expenses</b>		151
VI. Profit Before Tax (III-IV)		29
VII. Tax Expense		
Current Tax		
- Pertaining to Current Year		4
<b>Income tax expense</b>		4
<b>VIII. Profit for the Year (VI-VII)</b>		25
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
<b>IX. Net other comprehensive income</b>		-
<b>X. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+IX)</b>		25
Earnings per equity share (EPS)		
Basic & Diluted EPS (in ₹)	25	60.98

Significant accounting policies

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**KPR MILL PTE.LTD,SINGAPORE**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020**  
(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Year Ended
		31.03.2020
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit for the year		25
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		4
Finance costs		3
<b>Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes</b>		<b>32</b>
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments For (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories		(411)
Trade receivables		(146)
Other current assets		(74)
Other financial asset		(1)
Other Non-Current Assets		
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables		268
<b>Cash Generated From Operations</b>		<b>(332)</b>
<b>Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>(332)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from Equity Shares		21
Repayment of long-term borrowings		333
Finance costs paid		(1)
Share Application Money		7
<b>Net Cash Flow Used In Financing Activities</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>360</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<b>(A+B)</b>	<b>28</b>
Add: Opening cash and cash equivalents		-
<b>Closing Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note No 6)</b>		<b>28</b>
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents comprises</b>		
(a) Cash on hand		-
(b) Balance with banks:		
i) In Current accounts		28
		<b>28</b>

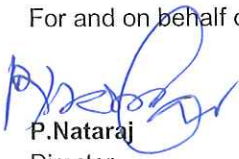
Significant accounting policies

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Director

  
**A.Vetrivel**  
Chartered Accountant

Coimbatore  
24.06.2020



KPR Mill PTE.Ltd , Singapore

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

a. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balance as at April 01, 2019	-
Changes during the year	21
Balance as at March 31, 2020	21

b. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	25	25
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	-	-	25	25

Significant accounting policies

3

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

"To be read with my report of even date"

  
P. Nataraj  
Director

  
A. Vetrivel  
Chartered Accountant

Coimbatore  
24.06.2020





**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2020**

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION**

KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE ('the Company') is a Wholly owned Subsidiary Company of K.P.R.Mill Limited. The Company is in the Export of Readymade Garment business.

**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) to comply with the requirements prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time.

These financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2020 (including comparatives) are authorised by the Board on 24.06.2020.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in note 3.

**B) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY**

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

**C) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT**

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and on an accrual basis, except for the following items:

- i. Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss;
- ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and
- iii. Net defined (asset) / liability measured at fair value & plan assets less present value of obligations.

**D) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions 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.

**Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:**

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is mentioned below. Actual results may be different from these estimates.

**(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 3)

**(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 3).



**(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 3).

**(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

**(v) Impairment of financial assets - refer Note 3**

**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 23). 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**

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.





**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2020**

**G CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all the periods present in these financial statements.

The Company applied Ind AS 116, Leases, with effect from 01.04.2019, and has changed its accounting policy for lease contracts as detailed below.

The Company applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach. The Company has applied the standard to its leases, on a lease by lease basis, by taking an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application (01.04.2019). Accordingly, the comparative information presented for the year ended 31.03.2019 is not restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under Ind AS 17. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 116 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

**3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**A) INVENTORIES**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value including necessary provision for obsolescence. 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 expense 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 EQUIPMENT**

**Recognition and measurement:**

Free hold land is stated at historical cost. 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.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2020

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

**Subsequent expenditure**  
Subsequent costs are included in asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company.

**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 over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method 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 :

Factory Building	~ 30
Non Factory Building	~ 60
Plant & Equipments	~ 10-20 Years
Electricals	~ 14
Computers & accessories	~ 3 Years
Furniture's & fixtures	~ 10
Vehicles	~ 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 assessment 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.

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.





### **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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### **E) REVENUE RECOGNITION**

The Company generates revenue primarily from sale of Readymade Garments. The Company also earns revenue from rendering of services.

#### **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.

### **F) 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.



**G) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**(i) Initial Recognition**

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

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 (FVOCI) – debt investment;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – 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 both of the following conditions are met and is not designated as at FVTPL :

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset 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 instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- (a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset 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***

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument 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;
- 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.



**b) Non-derivative financial liabilities**

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, or 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 profit or 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 substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which 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, 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 under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in 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.

**H) GOVERNMENT GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND EXPORT INCENTIVES**

Government grants are recognised when 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 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.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.





Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2020

**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.

(a) Short term employee benefit obligations:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

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.

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



**M) INCOME TAXES**

Income tax expense represents current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

**i) Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

**ii) Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interest are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by same tax authority on same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or its tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

**iii) Recognition**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.





**N) 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).

**Write-off**

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

**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.



**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE****Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2020**

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.

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.

**O) PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS****Provisions:**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle 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

**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:**

The Company does not recognise contingent assets. These are assessed continually to ensure that the developments are appropriately disclosed in these financial statements.

**P) 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. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

**3A New standard and amendments to the existing standards issued but not yet effective**

There are no new standard or amendments to the existing standards notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") which would become applicable from 01.04.2020.







## KPR Mill PTE.LTD,SINGAPORE

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2020
<b>9 SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
<b>a) Issued, Subscribed &amp; Fully Paid up</b>		
41,000 (Pr.Yr.Nil) Equity Shares of Singapore Dollar 1 each fully paid-up with voting rights.	21	
Share Application Money	7	
	<b>28</b>	
<b>10 OTHER EQUITY</b>		
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening Balance	-	
Add: Profit for the year	25	
Closing balance	25	
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.		
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>11 BORROWINGS</b>		
Loan From Holding Company	333	
	<b>333</b>	
<b>12 TRADE PAYABLES</b>		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	268	
	<b>268</b>	
<b>13 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		
Interest accrued	2	
	<b>2</b>	
<b>14 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Net)</b>		
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	4	
	<b>4</b>	



KPR MILL PTE.LTD,SINGAPORE

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended
		31.03.2020
15	<b>REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>	
	Sale of Products	180
	Sale of Service	-
	Other Operating Income	-
	Revenue from operations (gross)	180
	<b>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</b>	
	In the following disclosure, Revenue from contract with customers have been disaggregated based on the nature and type of goods sold.	
15.1	<b>Sale of Products</b>	
	Garment	180
		180
16	<b>COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED</b>	
	<b>a) Opening Stock</b>	
	Yarn & Fabric	-
		-
	<b>b) Add: Purchases</b>	
	Yarn, Fabric, & Garments	456
	Trims, Packing & Others	69
		525
	<b>c) Less : Closing Stock</b>	
	Yarn & Fabric	240
		240
		285



## KPR MILL PTE.LTD

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended
		31.03.2020
17	<b>CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE</b>	
	<b>A) OPENING STOCK</b>	
	Finished Goods	-
	Fabric	-
	<b>B) CLOSING STOCK</b>	
	Finished Goods	146
		146
		<b>(146)</b>
18	<b>FINANCE COSTS</b>	
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
	on Working Capital Loans	2
	Others	1
		3
19	<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>	
	<b>Administration Expenses</b>	
	Rates & Taxes	4
	<b>Selling Expenses</b>	
	Freight & Forwarding	1
	Other Selling expenses	4
		<b>9</b>





**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

**20 Payment to Auditors (₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	2019-20
Audit Fees	-
Total	-

**21 INCOME TAX (₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	2019-20
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	
Current tax	
Current income tax charge	4
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-
Total	4

**22 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) - Nil****23 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

31.03.2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>					
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	146	-	146	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	28	-	28	-
Other financial assets	-	1	-	1	-
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>					
Borrowings	-	-	333	333	-
Trade payables	-	-	268	268	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2	2	-

For those financial assets and liabilities, which are not carried at its fair value, disclosure of fair value is not required as the carrying amounts approximates the fair values.



**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020****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 debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 11, 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 March 31, 2020 was as follows

Particulars	As at 31.03. 2020
Debt *	333
Less : Cash and bank balances	28
Net debt	305
Total equity	53
Net debt to equity ratio	575.47%

\* Debt is defined as long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and current maturities of long term borrowings as described in note 11. Cash and Bank balances include cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances as described in Notes 6.

**Financial Risk Management****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.

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk primarily arises from the Company's trade receivables.

**Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.





**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

**24 Related Party disclosures**

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

**24.1 Name of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists are as under**

Holding Company	M/s. K.P.R.Mill Limited
Key Management Personnel	Sri K.P.Ramasamy Sri KPD Sigamani Sri P.Nataraj Sri C.R.Anandakrishnan
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 Jahnavi Motor Private Limited M/s KPR Eports Plc, Ethiopia M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited M/s Quantum Knits Private Limited M/s Galaxy Knits Limited

**24.2 Transactions during the year and the balance outstanding at the balance sheet date**

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Nature of Transaction	Enterprises owned by key management personnel / Directors or their relatives	Holding Company	Total as on 31/03/2020
Purchase of Goods	-	278	278
Jobwork Expenses	50	-	50
Trade payable	-	266	266
Loan From Holding Company	-	333	333
Advance paid to suppliers	30	-	30
Investment from Holding Company		28	28

Note: Figures in brackets relates to the previous year

**a. Purchase of Goods (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	278

**b. Jobwork Expenses (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s KPR Exports Plc, Ethiopia	50

**c.Trade Payable (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	266
	266



**KPR MILL PTE.LTD, SINGAPORE**

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 12.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

**d. Loan from Holding Company (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	333
	333

**e. Advance paid to suppliers (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s KPR Exports Plc, ethiopia	30
	30

**f. Investment from Holding Company (₹ in Lakhs)**

Name	2019-20
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	28
	28

**25 Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	2019-20
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders ₹ in Lakhs	25
Weighted average number of Shares	41,000
Earnings Per Share (₹) - Basic and Diluted	60.98

The notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**P.Nataraj**  
Director

Coimbatore  
24.06.2020

"To be read with my report of even date"

  
**A.Vetrivel**  
Chartered Accountant

**A. VETRIVEL, B.Sc., F.C.A.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**  
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