Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited
Balance Sheet

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018
	ASSETS		
(1)	**Non-current assets**		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-
	Total non-current assets		**-**
(2)	**Current assets**		
	(a) Financial Assets		
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	**4**	477,805
	Total current assets		**477,805**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**477,805**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	A. EQUITY		
	(a) Equity Share capital	**5**	500,000
	(b) Other Equity	**6**	(32,195)
	Total equity		**467,805**
	B. LIABILITIES		
(1)	**Current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Trade Payables		10,000
	(a) Other current liabilities	**7**	-
	Total current liabilities		**10,000**
	Total liabilities		**10,000**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**477,805**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Anil Ashok & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 005177N

Krishnan Ranganathan
Partner
Membership No. - 040300
Mumbai | May 24, 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

Shreevallabh Kabra
Director
Din No: 00015415
Mumbai | May 24, 2018

Anand Kabra
Director
Din No: 00016010
Mumbai | May 24, 2018

Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
All figures in Rs

	Notes No.	For the period Nov 09, 2017 to March 31, 208
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Total Income		**-**
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortization		
Other Expenses	8	32,195
Total Expenses		**32,195**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(32,195)
Tax expense:		
- Current tax		-
- Deferred tax		-
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(32,195)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		**(32,195)**
Earnings Per Share		
Basic and diluted	9	(1.64)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Anil Ashok & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 005177N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

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Mumbai | May 24, 2018

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Mumbai | May 24, 2018

Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity

All Figures in Rs

A Equity share capital

Balance as at 1 April 2016	-
Changes in equity share capital during 2016-17	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**-**
Changes in equity share capital during 2017-18	500,000
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**500,000**

B Other equity

	Reserves & surplus		Equity instruments designated as FVTOCI	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as on 01 April 2016		-		**-**
Profit for the year		-		**-**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-		**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		-
Balance as on 31 March 2017		-		**-**
Profit for the year		(32,195)		**(32,195)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)				**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(32,195)**		**(32,195)**
Balance as on 31 March 2018		**(32,195)**	-	**(32,195)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Anil Ashok & Associates
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Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement
All figures in Rs

	Particulars	For the period Nov 09, 2017 to March 31, 208
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**	
	Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary items	(32,195)
	Adjustments for :	
	Other Income	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(32,195)
	Change in : Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other payables	10,000
	Cash generated from operations	(22,195)
	Direct taxes paid	
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	**(22,195)**
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**	-
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**-**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**	
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	500,000
	Interest (Net)	-
	Net Cash from financing activities	**500,000**
	Net Cash used in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	477,805
	Cash & Cash Equivalents (Opening balance)	-
	Cash & Cash Equivalents (Closing balance)	**477,805**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Anil Ashok & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 005177N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

Krishnan Ranganathan
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Din No: 00016010
Mumbai | May 24, 2018

1. General information about the entity

Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. It was incorporated on November 09, 2017 and in the process of setting up a plant for manufacturing of belling machines. Company is yet to commence operations.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statements up to the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous GAAP"). The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported balance sheet, statement of profit or loss and cash flows of the company is provided in note 6.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 24, 2018.

a) Basis of measurement

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets are measured at fair value.

b) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.1. Significant accounting policies

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

a) Cash and cash equivalents

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

b) Revenue recognition

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

c) Income tax

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

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

e) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

f) Financial instruments

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

Following financial liabilities will be classified under FVTPL:

- Financial liabilities held for trading
- Derivative financial liabilities
- Liability designated to be measured under FVTPL

All other financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

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

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

g) Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

h) Operating segments

Identification of Segments

The Company's operating business predominantly relates to manufacture of "Plastic extrusion machinery & allied equipment's".

Allocation of costs

Allocable costs are allocated to the "Plastic extrusion machinery & allied equipment's" based on sales of iron castings to the total sales of the Company.

The Company did not have any property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress, as at March 31, 2016. All property, plant and equipment are accounted for at cost incurred during the year on their acquisition.

2.2. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Operating segment

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

The Company based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market conditions or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31,2018, are the first financial statements of the Company. Hence an explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS affecting the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flow does not arise.

Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited
Notes to financial statements
All Figures in Rs

As at	March 31, 2018

Note 4 - "Current Assets"
"Financial Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents"

Balances with bank- Current account	477,805
	477,805

Note 5 - "EQUITY"
"Equity Share capital"

	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	50,000	500,000
	50,000	**500,000**
Issued		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each		
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	50,000	500,000
Total Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up share capital	50,000	**500,000**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/-.The Company has

ii. Shares Outstanding

	No. of Shares	Amount
Opening balance	-	-
Shares Issued during period	50,000	500,000
Closing Balance	50,000	**500,000**

iii. Share holders with more than 5 % holding

	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Kabra Extrusiontechnik Limited	49,800	99.60%

iv. The Company has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash

Note 6 - "EQUITY"
"Other Equity"

	March 31, 2018
Surplus/(Deficit)	
Opening Balance	-
Net Profit/(Net Loss) for the year	(32,195)
Closing Balance	**(32,195)**

Note 7 - "Current Liabilities"
"Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables"

Dues to Micro and small enterprises	
Dues to creditors other than Micro and small enterprises	10,000
	10,000

	For the period Nov 09, 2017 to March 31, 208
Note 8 - Other expenses	
Printing and Stationery	230
Filing Fees	4,375
Legal and Professional Fees	15,000
Payments to Auditors	
Audit Fees	10,000
Miscellaneous expenses	2,590
	32,195

Note 9 - Earnings per share

Profit attributable to Equity share holder	(32,195)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Basic and Diluted)	19,589
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Face value of Rs. 10/- each	(1.64)

10. Financial Instruments:

10.1. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31,2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016."

10.2. Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Measured at amortized cost		
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	4	477,805
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		-
Financial liabilities (Measured at amortized cost)		
(a) Trade payables	7	10,000

10.3. Financial risk management

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

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

10.3.1. Credit Risk

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

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

10.3.2. Trade Receivables

The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated sales team which is responsible for collecting dues from the customer within stipulated period. The management reviews status of critical accounts on a regular basis. Trade receivables that were not impaired

Particulars	**Carrying amount**
	March 31, 2018
Less than 180 days	-
More than 180 days	-

10.3.2.1. Financial instruments and Cash deposits

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

10.3.3.Liquidity risk

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

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

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**
Cash and cash equivalents	477,805
Total	477,805

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**
Trade payables	10,000
Total	10,000

10.3.4.Market Risk

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

10.3.4.1. Foreign Currency risk

The Company does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations does not arise.

10.3.4.2. Interest rate risk

The company has no significant interest-bearing operating assets/liabilities, operating income and operating cashflow are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

10.4. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

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

Company is in process of inviting information from its vendors for their status under “The Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises Development Act 2006”, however in absence of any information and hence no disclosures have been made in this regard.

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

The Company does not have employees qualifying for Retiral benefits as at March 31, 2018.

13. Segment information

The Company’s operating business predominantly relates to manufacture of plastic extrusion machinery and allied equipment’s thereof and hence the Company has considered “Plastic extrusion machinery and allied equipment’s” as the single reportable segment.

14. Related Party Transactions:

A. Relationship between the parent and its subsidiaries:

Relationship	**Name of related party**
Joint Venture Companies	Kabra Extrusiontechnik Ltd

B. Transactions and Balance Outstanding at end of financial year with related parties

No.	Particulars	FY 2017-18
		Amount of transactions during the year (Rupees)
5	Investment in Share Capital	
	Kabra Extrusiontechnik Ltd	**498,000**

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

There is no Contingent liability as at March 31, 2018.

16. Income taxes

Due to Loss there is no income tax expense during the year.

In view of uncertainty in utilization of loss, as a prudent measure the company has not recognized deferred tax assets.

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is not applicable due to losses incurred in current year.

17. Events Occurring after Balance Sheet Date

There were no significant events that occurred after the balance sheet date that materially affects the financial position of the company.

18. There are no earnings or expenditure in foreign currency during the year.

For Anil Ashok & AssociatesChartered Accountants
Registration No. 005177N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Kabra Mecanor Belling Technik Private Limited

Krishnan Ranganathan
Partner
Membership No. - 040300

Mumbai | May 24, 2018

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