
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To,
The Members of
K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED
Ahmedabad**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Ind AS Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Standalone Ind AS statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Ind AS statement of Cash Flow, the Standalone Ind AS statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our

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report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the code of Ethics issued by the institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

Information Other than the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and the 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Ind AS

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financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and the Board of Director's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternate but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial

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reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS 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 concluded 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143 (3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management and the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and the Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the

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audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that: -
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Standalone Ind AS balance sheet, the Standalone Ind AS statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Ind AS statement of changes in equity and the Standalone Ind AS statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder.
 - e. On the basis of written representation received from the directors, as at 31st March 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act 2013;
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the

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operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

- g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- a. Details of pending litigation is provided in Note 31 forming part of audited financial statement;
- b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
- d. (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 38(i)(I) to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the

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Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 38(i)(II) to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.

- e. During the year, the Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend hence it is not applicable.
- f. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per statutory requirements of records therein .

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PATEL & MEHTA

Chartered Accountants

For, PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants

Date : 24/05/2025

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Thakkar'.



CA Snehal Thakkar

Partner

Membership No. 118 491

UDIN: 25118491BMGYVS5102

Place : Ahmedabad

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Annexure “A”

The Independent Auditors’ Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of

K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 1, under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our Report of even date)

Annexure to the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date to the members of K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipments;

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment’s by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regards to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company. Refer note for more information.

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- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment's (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions have differences with the books of account of the company, and reasons are provided in Note 14 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.
- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company has not made investment in company during the year under audit. The company has not provided security, guarantee or granted loan or granted advances in nature of loan, secured or unsecured to companies, partnerships or any other parties during the year.

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- (a) (A) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or advances and guarantees or securities to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
- (B) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or advances and guarantees or securities to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
- (b) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, company has not made any investment during the year, accordingly Clause 3 (iii) (b) is not applicable to the company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year, accordingly Clause 3 (iii) (c) is not applicable to the company
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not granted any loans during the year. Accordingly, clauses 3 (iii) (d) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year. Accordingly, clauses 3 (iii) (e) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not

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granted any loans during the year. Accordingly, clauses 3 (iii) (f) of the order is not applicable to the company.

- (iv) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security as applicable.
- (v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from public. Accordingly, clause 3 (iii) (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the companies Act, 2013 in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year. since effective July 1 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income- Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

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According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows.

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs.in Lacs)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	300.12	FY 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

(viii) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in books of account, in the assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

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(c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion the term loans were applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company, we report that the company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined in the Act) during the year ended on 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company, we report that the company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined in the Act) during the year ended on 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the year by the company.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi company, accordingly provisions of the Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xiv) (a) Based on the information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core

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Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report of Clause 3 (iii) (xviii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is incapable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount during the year under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

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PATEL & MEHTA

Chartered Accountants

For, PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants

Date : 24/05/2025



CA Snehal Thakkar

Partner

Membership No. 118 491

UDIN: 25118491BMGYVS5102

Place : Ahmedabad

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of **K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED** for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Referred to in paragraph 2 A (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date) REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING UNDER CLAUSE (i) OF SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

OPINION

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of K. P. WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design,

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implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

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controls system over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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Mobile No : +91 98252 78494
Email : casnehal.thakkar@gmail.com



PATEL & MEHTA

Chartered Accountants

For, PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants

Date : 24/05/2025



CA Snehal Thakkar

Partner

Membership No. 118 491

UDIN: 25118491BMGYVS5102

Place : Ahmedabad

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K P Woven Private Limited**Standalone Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4 (A)	5,198.40	5,520.69
Capital work in progress	4 (C)	9.59	111.21
Intangible assets	4 (D)	211.40	264.25
Financial assets			-
(i) Investments	5	49.50	39.00
(ii) Other Financial assets	6	4.17	129.68
Deferred tax assets (Net)			-
Other assets	7	-	-
Total non-current assets		5,473.06	6,064.82
II. Current assets			
Inventories	8	4,111.74	3,065.69
Financial assets			-
(i) Trade and other receivables	9	6,725.29	3,876.00
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	42.85	19.88
(iii) Loans	11	1,270.63	1,171.73
Other assets	7	663.26	928.05
Total current assets		12,813.77	9,061.35
Total Assets		18,286.83	15,126.17
Equity and Liabilities			
I. Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	35.60	35.60
Other equity	13	4,006.24	3,231.07
Total equity		4,041.84	3,266.67
II. Liabilities			
(A) Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	1,442.90	2,146.66
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	-	-
(iii) Lease Liabilities		-	-
Provisions	15	336.75	115.53
Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)	16	155.09	158.75
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,934.74	2,420.93
(B) Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	11,761.21	8,818.50
(ii) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(iii) Trade and other payables			-
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprise	17	27.07	8.83
- Due to Others	17	210.63	232.89
Other current liabilities	18	311.34	378.35
Provisions	15	-	-
Total current liabilities		12,310.25	9,438.56
Total Equity and Liabilities		18,286.83	15,126.17

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

As per our report of even date attached

For PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 125480W

SNEHALKUMAR
R JAYANTILAL
THAKKAR

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SNEHALKUMAR
JAYANTILAL THAKKAR
Date: 2025.05.24
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Snehal Thakkar
Partner
M No. : 118491

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
K.P Woven Private Limited
CIN No: U25200GJ2010PTC084803

MADHU
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Date: 2025.05.24
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Madhu Prakash Parekh
Director
DIN No. 08158781

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

RAJESH
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AN NAIR

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RAJESH HARIDASAN
AN NAIR
Date: 2025.05.24
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Rajesh Nair
Director
DIN No. 10106163

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

K.P.Woven Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31st, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended 31st March, 2025	For the period ended 31st March, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	37,568.38	25,905.03
Other Income	20	320.80	131.56
Total Income		37,889.16	26,036.58
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	21	28,585.50	19,399.43
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade	22	(667.37)	(1,109.19)
Employees benefit expense	23	1,675.45	1,231.33
Finance cost	24	951.01	815.96
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 (A)	498.84	460.27
Other expense	25	5,807.37	4,846.43
Total expenses		36,850.80	25,644.23
Profit before exceptional items and tax		1,038.37	392.37
Less:Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		1,038.37	392.37
Tax expense			
a) Current tax		278.93	85.92
b) Deferred tax		(3.66)	8.34
c) Income tax of earlier years written off / back		1.80	(9.01)
Total Tax Expense		277.07	85.25
Profit from operations for the period		761.30	307.12
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss Account			
Remeasurement gain / (loss) of Defined Benefit Plan		1.67	9.92
Income tax related to Remeasurement gain / (loss) of Defined Benefit Plan		(0.42)	(2.49)
Net change in fair Value of investment in Equity instruments		10.50	(15.94)
Income tax related to Net change in fair Value of investment in Equity		(2.70)	4.01
Total comprehensive income for the period		9.05	(4.50)
		770.35	302.62
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs 10/- (Previous Year Rs 10/-)]			
a) Basic	34	213.87	86.28
b) Diluted	34	213.87	86.28
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached

For PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 125480W

SNEHALKUMAR
R JAYANTILAL
THAKKAR

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JAYANTILAL THAKKAR
Date: 2025.05.24
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Snehal Thakkar
Partner
M No. : 118491

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
K.P Woven Private Limited
CIN No: U25200GJ2010PTC084803

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Date: 2025.05.24
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Madhu Prakash Parekh

Director
DIN No. 08158781

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

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AN NAIR

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by RAJESH
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Date: 2025.05.24
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Rajesh Nair

Director
DIN No. 10106163

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

K P Woven Private Limited Statement of Cash Flow for year ended March, 31, 2025		
Particulars	For the period ended 31st March, 2025	For the period ended 31st March, 2024
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	1,038.37	392.37
Depreciation and amortisation	498.84	460.27
Interest and finance charges	951.01	804.06
Interest income	(12.52)	(8.81)
Increase in Reserve	3.37	
Employees Bebenefit Expenses (ESOP)		11.52
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets (net)		0.44
(Profit)/loss on sale/write off of Investments	(17.58)	
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes :	2,461.49	1,659.85
Movement in working capital :		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(1,046.05)	(894.63)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(2,849.29)	(1,555.85)
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and advances	(98.90)	96.28
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	286.72	(1.43)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	125.51	(0.59)
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(4.01)	(73.53)
(Decrease) / Increase in other liabilities	(67.01)	103.08
(Decrease) / Increase in short term provisions	221.22	(15.44)
Cash Generated from Operations	(970.32)	(682.25)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(302.66)	(193.15)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A) :	(1,272.98)	(875.40)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities :		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(56.81)	(420.14)
Sale proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	52.30	3.36
Interest received	12.52	8.81
Net Cash Flow (used in)/from Investing Activities (B) :	8.01	(407.97)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities :		
Proceeds/Repayment from long term borrowings	(703.76)	(652.83)
Proceeds/Repayment from short term borrowings	2,942.71	2,757.64
Interest and finance charges paid	(951.01)	(804.06)
Net Cash Flow (used in) / from Financing Activities (C) :	1,287.94	1,300.75
Net Increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	22.97	17.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19.88	2.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	42.85	19.88
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.70	0.49
With Banks - On current account	-	-
With Bank - In Deposit Accounts	-	-
With Banks - On cash credit account	-	-
With Banks - On deposit account	42.15	19.39
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 16)	42.85	19.88
Note: 1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as per Accounting Standard-3 "Cash Flow Statement" specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. 2. Figures in brackets represent outflows. 3. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year. The accompanying notes are integral part of these standalone financial statements.		
For PATEL & MEHTA Chartered Accountants FRN: 125480W SNEHALKUMA R JAYANTILAL THAKKAR Digitally signed by SNEHALKUMA R JAYANTILAL THAKKAR Date: 2025.05.24 18:17:07 +05'30' Snehal Thakkar Partner M No. : 118491 Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May, 2025	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of K.P Woven Private Limited CIN No: U25200GJ2010PTC084803 MADHU PRAKASH PAREKH Digitally signed by MADHU PRAKASH PAREKH Date: 2025.05.24 16:15:46 +05'30' Madhu Prakash Parekh Director DIN No. 08158781 Place: Ahmedabad Date : 24th May, 2025	
	RAJESH HARIDASAN NAIR Digitally signed by RAJESH HARIDASAN NAIR Date: 2025.05.24 16:16:07 +05'30' Rajesh Nair Director DIN No. 10106163 Place: Ahmedabad Date : 24th May, 2025	

K.P.Woven Private Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025****A. Equity share capital**

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balane at the beginning of the current reporting period	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
35.60	-	-	-	35.60

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balane at the beginning of the current reporting period	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
35.60	-	-	-	35.60

B. Other Equity

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity component of compoind	Reserve and Surplus			Total
		Capital Reserve	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	880.32	2,350.75	3,231.08
Changes in accounting policy and prior period item					-
Restated Balance Sheet at the beginning of the current period					-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	761.30	761.30
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax					
* Reimbursement of net defined benefit plans				1.25	1.25
* Net Fair value gain/(loss) on investment in equity instrument through OCI				7.80	7.80
Total Comprehensive Income for the year					-
Share Option Outstanding Account				4.82	4.82
Balance as at March 31, 2025		0.00	880.32	3,125.92	4,006.24

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity component of compoind	Reserve and Surplus			Total
		Capital Reserve	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	-	-	880.32	2,036.61	2,916.93
Changes in accounting policy and prior period item					-
Restated Balance Sheet at the beginning of the current period					-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	307.12	307.12
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax					
* Reimbursement of net defined benefit plans				7.42	7.42
* Net Fair value gain/(loss) on investment in equity instrument through OCI				(11.93)	(11.93)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year					-
Share Option Outstanding Account				11.52	11.52
Balance as at March 31, 2024		0.00	880.32	2,350.74	3,231.07

As per our report of even date attached

For PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 125480W

SNEHALKUMAR
R JAYANTILAL
THAKKAR

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SNEHALKUMAR
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Snehal Thakkar
Partner
M No. : 118491
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Direct
K.P Woven Private Limited
CIN No: U25200GJ2010PTC084803

MADHU
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MADHU PRAKASH
PAREKH
Date: 2025.05.24
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Madhu Prakash
Parekh

Director
DIN No. 08158781
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

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Date: 2025.05.24
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Rajesh Nair

Director
DIN No. 10106163
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

1. Corporate information

K P Woven Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India. The Company is a diversified business dealing in Manufacturing and trading of FIBC, Fabric, PP Tape, Granules and related products.

2. Summary of basis of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements comply, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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 Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

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 Act.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures as at the date of the Standalone Financial Statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates considering different assumptions and

conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

2.3.1 *Deferred income tax assets and liabilities*

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if management estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

2.3.2 *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') and intangible assets*

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE and Intangibles at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and may have an impact on the profit of the future years.

2.3.3 *Employee benefit obligations*

Employee benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments. These include the estimation of the appropriate discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, the employee benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.3.4 *Provisions and contingencies*

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being subject to uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is required when

evaluating the provision including, the probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) is the Indian Rupee in (₹). The financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest ₹ in lakhs. On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency, are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and the resultant exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. These recognition principles are applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of PPE, to the pre-operative and trial run costs incurred (net of sales), if any and also to the costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be made ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, which generally coincides with the commissioning date of those assets.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

Machinery spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of an asset.

All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on PPE (except leasehold improvements) is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. However, leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line method over the shorter of their respective useful lives or the tenure of the lease arrangement. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Schedule II to the Act prescribes the useful lives for various class of assets. For certain class of assets, based on technical evaluation and assessment, Management believes that the useful lives adopted by it reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used. Accordingly for those assets, the useful lives estimated by the management are different from those prescribed in the Schedule. Management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of PPE are as given below:

Asset	Useful life
Plant and Machinery	1-60 years
Factory Buildings	5-60 years
Other Buildings	5-60 years
Furniture and Fittings and Office Equipment (including Computers and Data Processing Equipment)	1-10 years
Vehicles	4-10 years

Useful lives and residual values of assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal/adjustments of PPE are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised using straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of Intangibles are as given below:

Asset	Useful life
Computer software	5 years
Other intangible assets	4- 20 years

The estimated useful life is reviewed annually by the management.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7 Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and intangible assets under development

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP/ intangible assets under development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to CWIP on acquisition of related assets.

2.8 Research and development expenses

Research expenses are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset under development when the following criteria are met:

- the project is clearly defined, and the costs are separately identified and reliably measured;
- the technical feasibility of the project is demonstrated;
- the ability to use or sell the products created during the project is demonstrated;
- the intention to complete the project exists and use or sale of output manufactured during the project;

- a potential market for the products created during the project exists or their usefulness, in case of internal use, is demonstrated, such that the project will generate probable future economic benefits; and
- adequate resources are available to complete the project.

These development costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the projects or the products they are incorporated within. The amortization of capitalized development costs begins as soon as the related product is released to production.

2.9 Financial instruments

2.9.1 Investments and other financial assets:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.
- those measured at carrying cost for equity instruments subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss or through OCI. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the 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 the equity investment at fair value through OCI.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Debt instruments

Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- ***Amortised cost***

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment (unhedged) that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

- ***Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')***

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are recorded through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

- ***Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')***

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment (including current investments) that is subsequently measured at FVTPL (unhedged) is recognised net in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures which are measured at cost. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair

value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss within other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value with a maturity within three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company

- has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company transfers an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

2.9.2 Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2.9.3 Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payables and other liabilities. These are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The EIR is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period at effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Changes to the carrying amount of a financial liability as a result of renegotiation or modification of terms that do not result in derecognition of the financial liability, is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Presentation

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2.9.4 Derivatives and hedging activities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuations associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges). When the Company opts to undertake hedge accounting, the Company documents, at the inception of the hedging transaction, the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows or fair values of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, is recognised through OCI and as cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on settlement. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the amounts accumulated in equity with respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the spot component of forward contracts, both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred aligned forward points are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in

equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately transferred to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

When derivative contracts to hedge risks are not designated as hedges, such contracts are accounted through FVTPL.

As at the year end, there were no designated accounting hedges.

The entire fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a Non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item exceeds 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item does not exceed 12 months.

2.9.5 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time of issuance of guarantee. The liability is initially measured at fair value and is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined, or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

2.9.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to offset the recognised amounts either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9.7 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value.

2.10 Impairment

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures carried at cost (net of impairment, if any, when there is indication for impairment). If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The recoverable amount requires estimates of operating

margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values, etc. based on management's best estimate.

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. In respect of trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised upon initial recognition of the receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. 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. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures.

PPE, CWIP, intangible assets and goodwill

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit ("CGU"). The carrying values of assets / CGU at each balance sheet date are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication of such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets / CGU is estimated and in case the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, consequent to which such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company reviews its carrying value of goodwill annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost (on weighted average basis) and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary on an item-by-item basis. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition are accounted as follows:

- **Raw materials:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Cost basis.
- **Finished goods and work in progress:** cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Cost basis.
- **Stores and spares** (consisting of engineering spares, which are used in operating machines or consumed as indirect materials in the manufacturing process): cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Cost basis.
- **Traded goods:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.12 Revenue recognition

2121 Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch or delivery of goods based on contracts with the customers.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the

short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

2122 Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, interest income is recorded using the EIR method.

2123 Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when Company's right to receive the income is established.

2124 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2125 Income from export incentives

Export incentives are recognized in the financial statements when there is a reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the incentives will be received.

2.13 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a defined period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line

method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Employee benefits plans

Employee benefits consist of provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards, post-retirement medical benefits, directors' retirement obligations and family benefit scheme.

2.14.1 Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

Payments to a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for eligible employees in the form of superannuation fund are charged as an expense as they fall due. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made.

Defined benefit plans

Contributions to a Provident Fund are made to Tata Chemicals

Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust, administered by the Company, and are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The Trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The Company is liable for the contribution and any shortfall in interest between the amount of interest realised by the investments and the interest payable to members at the rate declared by the Government of India in respect of the Trust administered by the Company.

For defined benefit schemes in the form of gratuity fund, provident fund, post-retirement medical benefits, pension liabilities (including directors') and family benefit scheme, the cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets.

The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using market yields of government bonds of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), are recognised immediately in the Standalone Balance Sheet with a corresponding charge or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

2.14.2 Short-term employee benefits

The short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.

The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) In case of accumulating compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) In case of non - accumulating compensated absence, when the absences occur.

2.14.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Long Service Awards are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation at the balance sheet date. All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.15 Employee separation compensation

Compensation paid / payable to employees who have opted for retirement under a Voluntary Retirement Scheme including ex-gratia is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of separation.

2.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. General and specific borrowing costs attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets is added to the cost of the assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Government grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable

assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Standalone Balance Sheet and transferred to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset.

2.18 Segment reporting

The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (who is the Company's chief operating decision maker) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities'.

2.19 Income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the Standalone Balance Sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred

income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying value 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially 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 cover or settle the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

2.20 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation

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

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.21 Dividend

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

2.22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after dividend on cumulative preference shares and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

3. Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) pronouncements which are not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

K.P.Woven Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended March 31st, 2025

NOTE 4(A): PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPEMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Depreciation Rate	0.00%	3.17%	11.88%	6.33%	9.50%	19.00%	9.50%	11.88%	9.50%	31.67%	
Particulars	Land *	Building	Plant & Machinery	Plant & Machinery	Electric Installation	Office Equipment	Furniture	Vehicle	Air Conditioner	Computers	Grand Total
Gross block (at cost)											
As at 1st April 2023	1,983.94	925.59	-	3,761.96	314.91	20.97	33.67	84.12	-	10.65	7,135.81
Additions / adjustments during the year	-	0.00	-	240.96	0.30	3.17	12.37	5.75	24.10	2.23	288.88
Disposal / adjustments of Assets	-	82.98	-	56.59	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	139.98
As at 31 March 2024	1,983.94	842.61	-	3,946.33	314.80	24.14	46.04	89.87	24.10	12.88	7,284.71
Additions / adjustments during the year	-	101.62	-	25.91	5.53	0.45	0.08	21.53	-	3.31	158.43
Disposal / adjustments of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.40	-	-	60.40
As at 31st March 2025	1,983.94	944.23	-	3,972.24	320.33	24.59	46.12	51.00	24.10	16.19	7,382.74
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 1st April 2023	-	97.20	-	1,067.23	103.37	6.46	10.47	19.74	-	6.95	1,311.41
Charge for the year	-	26.68	-	372.24	29.91	4.42	3.27	10.54	3.43	2.12	452.61
As at 31 March 2024	-	123.88	-	1,439.47	133.27	10.88	13.74	30.28	3.43	9.07	1,764.02
Charge for the year	-	30.27	-	366.22	29.98	1.86	4.38	7.71	3.43	2.15	445.99
Disposal / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.68	-	-	25.68
As at 31st March 2025	-	154.16	-	1,805.69	163.25	12.73	18.12	12.30	6.87	11.21	2,184.33
Net block											
As at 31 March 2024	1,983.94	718.73	-	2,506.86	181.53	13.26	32.30	59.59	20.67	3.81	5,520.70
As at 31 March 2025	1,983.94	790.07	-	2,166.55	157.08	11.85	28.00	38.70	17.23	4.98	5,198.40

NOTE 4(B)
*Title deeds of the following Immovable Property not held in name of the Company

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE	LAND	19,83,93,617	Government of Gujarat	No	It is on long term lease from government of Gujarat

NOTE 4(C) :CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening carrying value as at April 1, 2024	111.21	111.78
Additions / adjustments	-	17.21
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	101.62	17.78
Closing carrying value as at March 31, 2025	9.59	111.21

NOTE 4(D) : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening carrying value as at April 1, 2024	264.25	
Additions / adjustments	-	264.25
Less : Amortisation Expense	52.85	
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	-	
Closing carrying value as at March 31, 2025	211.40	264.25

Capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development for the year 2024-25

(₹ in Lakhs)

Capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	-	211.40	111.21	-	211.40
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	101.62	-	-
Project transfer to Intangible assets under Development	-				-
	-	211.40	9.59	-	211.40

Capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development for the year 2022-23						(₹ in Lakhs)
Capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total	
	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in progress	263.68	111.78	-	-	375.46	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
	263.68	111.78	-	-	375.46	

K.P.Woven Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
NOTE 5: NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
Investment in Quoted shares	49.50	39.00
Investment in Un Quoted shares	-	-
	49.50	39.00
Details of Securities		
Vera Synthetics Limited (Quoted)		
75000 Shares Face Value Rs 10/- each fully paid		
Market value Rs.66 each as on 31st March 2025 (Market value Rs.52 each as on 31st March 2024)		
NOTE 6: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured considered good)		
Non Current		
Security Deposits	4.17	129.68
	4.17	129.68
NOTE 7: OTHER ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current		
	-	-
Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Dues with Revenue Authorities		
Income Tax Assets	63.39	39.66
GST Receivable	499.87	385.16
Export incentives receivable	4.07	196.44
Claim Receivable	79.49	291.66
Prepaid Expenses	16.44	15.13
	663.26	928.05
Grand Total	663.26	928.05
NOTE 8: INVENTORIES	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(As taken, valued & certified by the management)		
Raw Materials	891.49	549.10
Finished Goods	3,081.35	2,413.98
Consumable Stores (Incl. Maint. Spares)	138.90	102.61
	4,111.74	3,065.69
NOTE 9: TRADE RECEIVABLE	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good	6,725.29	3,876.00
Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-
Total Debtors	6,725.29	3,876.00
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total Debtors	6,725.29	3,876.00

K.P.Woven Private Limited**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements****Trade receivables Ageing Schedule****As at 31 March 2025****(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 year	2 -3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered	6,679.26	6.00	34.87	-	5.16	6,725.29
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered genuine	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,679.26	6.00	34.87	-	5.16	6,725.29

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule**As at 31 March 2024****(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 year	2 -3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered	3,817.90	58.10	-	-	-	3,876.00
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered genuine	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,817.90	58.10	-	-	-	3,876.00

K.P.Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

NOTE 10: CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A) Cash in hand	0.70	0.49
B) Bank Balances	-	-
C) Other Bank Balances in FDR Form	42.15	19.39
	42.85	19.88

NOTE 11: LOANS

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Loans & Advances to Others		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	747.62	591.02
Advance Paid to Supplier / Service Provider	507.94	568.86
Staff & Other Advance	15.06	11.88
	1,270.62	1,171.76

Refer to note no 32

NOTE 12 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital:		
Ordinary Share Capital		
50,00,000 (previous year 50,00,000) Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	500.00	500.00
10,000 (previous year 10,000) Class 'A' Ordinary Shares of Rs 10 each	1.00	1.00
	501.00	501.00

Issued and Subscribed Capital:

Ordinary Share Capital		
3,55,250 (previous year: 3,55,250) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	35.53	35.53
720 (previous year: 720) Class 'A' Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	0.07	0.07
	35.60	35.60

Paid up Capital:

Ordinary Share Capital		
3,55,250 (previous year: 3,55,250) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	35.53	35.53
720 (previous year: 720) Class 'A' Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	0.07	0.07
	35.60	35.60

K.P.Woven Private Limited**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements****Note 12.1****(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding
at the beginning and at the end of the**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As on 31st March 2024	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
A. Ordinary shares having nominal value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the financial year	3,55,250	35.53	3,55,250	35.53
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the financial year	3,55,250	35.53	3,55,250	35.53
Total:	3,55,250	35.53	3,55,250	35.53

B. Class A' Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up

At the beginning of the financial year	720	0.07	720.00	0.07
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the financial year	720	0.07	720.00	0.07
Total:	720	0.07	720.00	0.07

(b) Terms / rights attached to ordinary shares:**A. Ordinary shares**

The Company has two classes of ordinary shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of the ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. During the year ended 31 March' 2025 the amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to ordinary shareholders was Rs Nil (Previous year 31 March

B. Terms attached to 'A' Class Ordinary Shares of differential voting rights

If any resolution at any general meeting of shareholders is put to vote on poll, or if any resolution is put to vote by postal ballot, each class 'A' Class Ordinary shareholder shall be entitled to five hundred vote for every one class 'A' Ordinary shares held irrespective of differential dividend rights. In case there is a resolution put to vote in the shareholders meeting and is to be decided on a show of hands, the holders of class 'A' Ordinary shares shall be entitled to the same

C Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in ordinary shares in the company :

Name of Shareholders	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	No. of shares	% of share holding	No. of shares	% of share holding
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each- Fully Paid up				
HCP Enterprise Limited	1,49,250	42.01%	1,49,250	42.01%
HCP Plastene Bulpack Limited	1,82,000	51.23%	1,82,000	51.23%
Total	3,31,250	93.24%	3,31,250	93.24%

Name of Shareholders	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	No. of shares	% of share holding	No. of shares	% of share holding
Class "A" shares of Rs. 10/- each- Fully Paid up				
HCP Plastene Bulpack Limited	720	0.20%	720	0.20%
Total	720	0.20%	720	0.20%

K.P.Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

NOTE 13 : OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	880.32	880.32
Balance at the end of the year	880.32	880.32
Share Option Outstanding Account		
Capital contributiion from parent company	16.34	11.52
	16.34	11.52
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	2,339.23	2,036.61
Add: Profit for the year	761.31	307.14
Add : Other Comprehensive Income for the yea	9.05	(4.49)
Balance at the end of the year	3,109.58	2,339.23
	4,006.24	3,231.07

NOTE 14 : BORROWINGS

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<u>Non Current</u>		
Secured Loans (Refer Note No. 28)		
Term Loans		
From Bank-Non Current	1,429.98	2,123.78
Hire Purchase Loans		
From Banks	12.91	22.88
From NBFCs	-	-
	1,442.89	2,146.66
<u>Current</u>		
Secured Loans		
Working Capital with Bank	7,649.55	4,917.43
Term Loans		
Term Loans From Bank repayable within 12mo	788.01	594.78
Hire Purchase Loans		
From Banks repayable within 12 months	3.36	6.21
Unsecured Loans		
Loans & Advances from Related Parties		
From Body Corporates-Related	3,320.29	3,300.09
	11,761.21	8,818.51
Grand Total	13,204.10	10,965.17

K.P.Woven Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Reconciliation of quarterly returns submitted to banks where borrowings have been availed based on security of current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Quarter	Bank	Particulars of Security	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return statement**	Amount of difference	Reason for differences
Jun-21	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	1,526.50	1,526.50	0	
		Trade Receivables*	825.54	825.54	0	
		Trade Payables*	88.34	88.34	0	
Sep-21	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,383.89	2,383.89	0	
		Trade Receivables*	943.27	943.27	0	
		Trade Payables*	304.46	304.46	0	
Dec-21	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,111.08	2,111.08	0	
		Trade Receivables*	1,814.89	1,814.89	0	
		Trade Payables*	514.27	514.27	0	
Mar-22	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,143.08	2,238.95	(95.87)	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	2,241.18	2,435.27	(194.09)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	884.85	782.77	102.08	Note 2
Jun-22	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,326.02	2,224.32	101.70	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	3,640.24	7220.08	(3,579.84)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	1,146.81	4211.23	(3,064.42)	Note 2
Sep-22	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,307.28	2,196.19	111.09	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	3,271.86	3,047.53	224.33	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	591.65	1,201.97	(610.32)	Note 2
Dec-22	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,469.99	2349.34	120.65	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	2,160.19	5,482.95	(3,322.76)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	184.41	3,767.27	(3,582.86)	Note 2
Mar-23	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,140.75	2,171.06	(30.31)	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	2,275.09	2,320.10	(45.01)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	294.85	315.24	(20.39)	Note 2
Jun-23	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,270.29	1,827.63	442.66	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	2,650.29	2,196.66	453.63	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	96.04	429.79	(333.75)	Note 2
Sep-23	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,411.48	2,001.59	409.89	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	3,518.60	4,694.26	(1,175.66)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	122.44	587.61	(465.17)	Note 2
Dec-23	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,091.74	2,001.59	90.15	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	4,051.96	4,591.06	(539.10)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	160.15	2,352.42	(2,192.27)	Note 2
Mar-24	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,521.92	3,065.69	(543.77)	Note 3
		Trade Receivables*	3,748.67	3,876.00	(127.33)	Note 1
		Trade Payables*	119.58	241.71	(122.13)	Note 2
Jun-24	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,825.75	2,825.75	-	Note 3
	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	Trade Receivables*	4,174.65	4,103.80	70.85	Note 1
	UNION BANK	Trade Payables*	1,245.55	118.16	1,127.39	Note 2
Sep-24	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	2,727.27	2,973.74	(246.47)	Note 3
	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	Trade Receivables*	5,081.52	5,365.65	(284.13)	Note 1
	UNION BANK	Trade Payables*	585.92	142.92	443.00	Note 2
Dec-24	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	3,508.30	3,508.15	0.15	Note 3
	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	Trade Receivables*	5,945.17	5,243.05	702.12	Note 1
	UNION BANK	Trade Payables*	701.10	182.77	518.33	Note 2
Mar-25	BANK OF BARODA	Inventory	4,111.74	4,111.74	-	Note 3
	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	Trade Receivables*	6,725.29	4,850.68	1,874.61	Note 1
	UNION BANK	Trade Payables*	237.70	95.61	142.09	Note 2

Note- Reason for differences:

Note 1: The differences in the trade receivables is due to non allowable trade receivables in the stock statements submitted to the bank

Note 2: The differences in the trade payables is due to receipt and bookings of certain purchase/expense invoices after submission of the stock statement

Note 3: With respect to inventory, the management submits stock statements to the bank on the basis of estimated valuation as a routine practice subsequent to the submission to the bank, the actual valuation of the inventory has been worked out along with the physical verification by the management hence its reflects minor variation between the books of accounts and stock statements submitted to the bank

K.P.Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

A. Long Term Loan :

Terms of Repayment :

Term Loan: 1

Long term loan of Rs. 18.00 Crores sanctioned in FY 2020-21 is repayable in 25 Quarterly installment in the range of Rs. 13.50 Lacs - 194.11 Lacs. The loan carries interest rate @ 10.35% P.A.

Long term loan of Rs. 3.00 Crores sanctioned in FY 2022-23 for Grid Solar Rooftop system and carries interest rate of 10.35%. The Principle amount will be repaid in 60 equal monthly installments after the moratorium period of 12 months.

Long term loan of Rs. 1.68 Crores sanctioned in FY 2022-23 for Fusion machine and carries interest rate of 10.35%. The Principle will be repaid in 54 equal monthly installments after the moratorium period of 6 months.

Long Term Loan of Rs 9.50 crores under BGECLS 1.0 and carries interest rate of 10.35%

Primary Security for TL:

First Exclusive charge on entire block of Fixed assets of the company except land and Building (Both Present & Future)

Collateral:

(1) Exclusive charge by way of Mortgage over Land and building for Sanand Project at Plot no. P.E. 82 Sanand in Sanand II industrial Area/ Estate consisting of revenue Survey no. 304/P, 305/P, 300/P, 332/P within the Village Limits of BOL, Taluka-Sanand, Dist.-Ahmedabad.

(2) Extension of Charge over Flat no 101, 10th Floor, Aman Heights., Opp. Prashant Society, Nr. Abhilasha Apartment, Off Sardar Patel stadium road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad in name of Ms. Madhu Parekh & Mr. Prakash Parekh. Total Area (400 Sq Yds.).

(3) Extension of Charge over Flat no 111, 11th Floor, Aman Heights., Opp. Prashant Society, Nr. Abhilasha Apartment, Off Sardar Patel stadium road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad in name of Mr. Prakash Hiralal Parekh. Total Area (700 Sq Yds.).

(4) Negative Lien on Windmill in the name of M/s Plastene India Limited.

Guarantee:

All the facilities are also secured by personal guarantees of Directors namely Shri Pritesh Kushalraj Parekh and Smt. Madhu Prakash Parekh and Third Party Guarantee of Shri Prakash Hiralal Parekh. Corporate Guarantee of M/s Cornucopia Tradelink Private Limited.

Security for Additional working capital term loan (AWCTL) BGECLS 1.0

Second charge over existing primary / collateral securities would be extended to cover above facility.

Working Capital Loan

Working capital facilities from Bank of Baroda includes Cash Credit, Packing Credit facility etc. carrying interest rate 10.35%.

Working capital facilities from Union Bank includes Cash Credit, Packing Credit facility etc. carrying interest rate Cash Credit rate 10.40% & Packing Credit rate

Working capital facilities from Karnataka Bank Ltd includes Cash Credit, Packing Credit facility etc. carrying interest rate Cash Credit rate 10.35% & Packing Credit

Working Capital Loan is secured by way of 1st pari - passu by way of hypothecation over the entire current assets (Present and Future) of the Company.

Hire Purchase loans:

HDFC Bank Limited: The Vehicle loan sanctioned by HDFC Bank Limited in fy 24-25 of Rs. 18.99 Lacs. It is repayable in 60 monthly installments of Rs. 39310/- started

Bank of Baroda : Equipment Finance of Rs. 12.11 lacs was sanctioned By Bank of Baroda in financial year 2020-21. It is repayable in 60 monthly installments of Rs. Loan is secured by the specific machine financed by BOB.

HDFC Bank Limited: The Vehicle loan sanctioned by HDFC Bank Limited in fy 21-22 of Rs. 17.65 Lacs. It is repayable in 84 monthly installments of Rs. 35785/- started

Collateral:

(1) Exclusive charge by way of Mortgage over Land and building for Sanand Project at Plot no. P.E. 82 Sanand in Sanand II industrial Area/ Estate consisting of revenue Survey no. 304/P, 305/P, 300/P, 332/P within the Village Limits of BOL, Taluka-Sanand, Dist.-Ahmedabad.

(2) Extension of Charge over Flat no 101, 10th Floor, Aman Heights., Opp. Prashant Society, Nr. Abhilasha Apartment, Off Sardar Patel stadium road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad in name of Ms. Madhu Parekh & Mr. Prakash Parekh. Total Area (400 Sq Yds.).

(3) Extension of Charge over Flat no 111, 11th Floor, Aman Heights., Opp. Prashant Society, Nr. Abhilasha Apartment, Off Sardar Patel stadium road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad in name of Mr. Prakash Hiralal Parekh. Total Area (700 Sq Yds.).

(4) Negative Lien on Windmill in the name of M/s Plastene India Limited.

K.P.Woven Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

NOTE 15: PROVISION As at March 31, 2025 As at March 31, 2024

Non current		
Defined benefit obligation	50.37	41.19
Provision for Leave Encashment	4.34	5.80
Provision for Tax	282.05	68.54
	336.76	115.53
Current		
	-	-
Grand total	336.76	115.53

NOTE 16: TRADE PAYABLES As at March 31, 2025 As at March 31, 2024

Total Outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and Small Enterprises	27.07	8.83
Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro enterprise and Small Enterprises	210.63	232.89
Operational buyers credit / Supplier's Credit	-	-
	237.70	241.72

Trade payables Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for periods from the due date of payment					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	27.08	-	-	-	27.08
(ii) Others	-	173.90	3.02	30.83	2.87	210.62
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	-	200.98	3.02	30.83	2.87	237.70

Trade payables Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for periods from the due date of payment					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	8.83	-	-	-	8.83
(ii) Others	-	204.39	27.96	-	0.54	232.89
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	-	213.22	27.96	-	0.54	241.72

NOTE 17: DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) As at March 31, 2025 As at March 31, 2024

Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liability)	(155.09)	(158.75)
	(155.09)	(158.75)

NOTE 18: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES As at March 31, 2025 As at March 31, 2024

Current		
Advance received from Customers	52.67	70.36
Provision for Expenses	67.20	155.68
Provision for Interest for MSME Suppliers	1.30	-
Salary & Wages Payable	167.10	136.13
Statutory liabilities payable	17.92	16.18
Gratuity Payable	5.15	-
	311.34	378.35

K P Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

NOTE 19: REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Sales of products		
Domestic Sales	11,670.18	10,163.23
Export Sales	25,707.54	15,025.16
Sale of Services		
Income from Job work charges	137.96	215.09
Other operating Income		
Sales of Scrap & Wastage	45.89	26.31
Advance Authorisation License Income	6.80	475.26
	37,568.38	25,905.03
NOTE 20: OTHER INCOME	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Interest Income	12.52	8.81
Other Income	0.17	9.22
Balances no longer payable	30.88	19.54
Foreign Currency Gain	257.65	91.98
Rent Income	2.00	2.00
Profit on Sales of Assets	17.58	0.00
	320.80	131.56
NOTE 21: COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Inventory of raw and packing material at the beginning of the financial	549.10	779.44
Add : Purchase of Raw Material	28,442.01	18,888.32
Add : Purchase of Packing Material	236.37	170.28
Add : Purchase Expenses	249.51	110.49
Less : Inventory of raw and packing material at the end of the year	-891.49	-549.10
	28,585.50	19,399.43
NOTE 22: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Closing stock - Finished Goods	-3,081.35	-2,413.98
Opening Stock-Finished Goods	2,413.98	1,304.79
	-667.37	-1,109.19

K P Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

NOTE 23: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Wages and Salary	1,537.69	1,125.31
Gratuity	15.99	3.19
Leave Encashment	0.07	1.72
Bonus	24.71	15.83
Employee Compensation expenses A/c	4.82	11.52
Staff Welfare Expense	14.89	11.19
<u>Contribution to recognized funds</u>		
P F Contribution	48.58	39.18
ESI Contribution	28.70	23.39
	1,675.45	1,231.33
NOTE 24: FINANCE COST	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Interest costs		
On Term Loans	248.76	292.78
For Working Capital	608.22	407.77
Others Borrowing Cost	93.37	103.51
Finance charges		
Exchange rate difference, net (finance)	0.66	11.89
	951.01	815.96
NOTE 25: OTHER EXPENSES	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
<u>MANUFACTURING EXPENSES</u>		
Consumption of Stores and Spares		
Inventory of Stores, Spares & Consumables at the beginning of the financial year	102.61	86.83
Add: Purchase of Stores, Spares & Consumables	440.14	286.21
Inventory of Stores, Spares & Consumables at the end of the financial	-138.90	-102.61
Consumption of Stores and Spares	403.85	270.43
Labour job work charges	3,581.35	3,254.03
Power, Fuel & Water Charges	654.82	526.85
Repair & Maintance		
- Plant & machinery	22.45	11.94
- Building	16.56	1.98
- Others	4.66	17.05
Factory Expenses	29.81	19.60

K P Woven Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES

Rent for Godown,Factory,Colony	174.20	122.47
Rates & Taxes	0.08	0.64
Audit Fees	5.50	4.20
Interest to MSME	1.30	0.00
Interest on TDS	0.07	0.07
Interest on Income Tax	9.10	0.00
Security Expense	32.03	32.52
Postage & courier expenses	1.74	1.59
House Keeping Expense	66.67	87.35
Travelling & Conveyance	48.00	37.23
Corporate social responsibility	14.88	10.51
Legal & Professional Charges	54.56	36.18
Insurance Expenses	97.54	45.72
Brokerage & Commission Expense	80.39	51.79
GST Expense	1.15	4.40
Balance Written Off	13.69	1.89
Freight outward expense	452.41	259.09
Miscellaneous expenses	13.52	4.13
Advertisement Expense	4.06	25.53
Printing & Stationery Expense	6.82	5.23
Loss Due to sale of Fixed Assets	0.00	0.44
Water Charges	15.90	13.56
Donation	0.25	0.00
	5,807.37	4,846.43

* Payment to Auditors:

Particular	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2024
Statutory Audit	5.50	2.98
Certification Work		0.22
For Taxation matters		1.00
	5.50	4.20

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

26 Physical verification for fixed assets and inventory were carried out in routine manner by the management. The Management believe that no item of fixed assets has a net realizable value in the ordinary course of business which is less than the amount at which it is included in the fixed assets. Accordingly, no provision is required in respect of such fixed assets however, a report on fair value from registered valuer could not be obtained.

27 Employees Benefit :-

(i) Post Employment Defined Contribution Plan

The Company contributes to the Provident Fund (PF) maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the PF scheme contributions are made by the Company and its eligible employees to the Fund, based on the current salaries. An amount of Rs.48.58 lacs (31st March 2024 : Rs. 39.18 lacs) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss towards Company's contribution to the aforesaid PF scheme. Apart from making monthly contribution to the scheme, the Company has no other

(ii) Post Employment Defined Benefit Plan-Gratuity (Funded)

The Company provides for Gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees.

A. Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under :

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
Employer's contribution to provident fund and pension fund	48.58	39.18

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Contributions to defined benefit plan is as under :

Change in defined benefit obligation

	2024-2025	2023-2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	41.19	48.11
Current Service cost	13.03	18.17
Past Service cost	-	-
Interest cost	2.96	3.52
(Gains)/ Losses on Curtailment	-	(18.50)
Actuarial losses (gains) due to change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial losses (gains) due to change in financial assumption	1.93	0.30
Actuarial losses (gains) due to experience adjustments	(3.60)	(10.22)
Benefit paid	0	(0.18)
Closing defined benefit obligation	55.51	41.19

Change in plan assets

	2024-2025	2023-2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Actuarial losses / (gains)	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

	2024-2025	2023-2024
(Present Value of Benefits Obligations at the end of the period)	55.51	41.19
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded Status (Surplus/(Deficit))	55.51	41.19
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	55.51	41.19

Net Interest Cost for Current Period

	2024-2025	2023-2024
(Present Value of Benefits Obligations at the beginning of the period)	41.19	48.11
(Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period)	-	-
Net Liabilities / (Assets) at the beginning of the period	41.19	48.11
Interest Cost	2.96	3.52
(Interest Income)	-	-
Net Interest Cost for the current Period	2.96	3.52

Note : 27.1 Additional disclosures relating to Employee Benefit Obligations/ Expenses

The net amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March,2025

	2024-2025	2023-2024
Current service cost	13.03	18.17
Interest on obligation	2.96	3.52
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Past service cost and loss/ (gain) on curtailments and settlement	-	(18.50)
Total recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	15.99	3.19

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The net amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 31st March,2025

	2024-2025	2023-2024
Components of actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation	(1.67)	(9.92)
- Due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
- Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income	-	-
Change in asset ceiling	-	-
Net (income)/ expense for the period recognised in OCI	(1.67)	(9.92)

Balance Sheet Reconciliation

Opening Net Liability	41.19	48.11
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	15.99	3.19
Expense recognized in OCI	(1.67)	(9.92)
Net Liability /(Asset) transfer in	-	-
Net (Liability) / Asset transfer Out	-	-
(Benefit paid directly by the employer)		(0.18)
(Employer's Contribution)	-	-
Net Liability /(Asset) recognized in the Balance Sheet	55.51	41.19

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages)

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Discount rate	7.18%	7.31%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%
Annual increase in salary costs	6.00%	6.00%
	For service 2 years and below 25.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 15.00% p.a.	For service 2 years and below 25.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 15.00% p.a.
Rate of Employee Turnover		
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

K.P.WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITD

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Principal actuarial assumptions: (current period)

Discount rate

Expected rate of return on plan assets

Annual increase in salary costs

Rate of Employee Turnover

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	6.55%	7.18%
	6.00%	6.00%
For service 2 years and below 25.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 15.00% p.a.		For service 2 years and below 25.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 15.00% p.a.
Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (Urban)		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (Urban)

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Projected benefits Payable in Future Years from the date of Reporting:

1st Following Year

2nd Following Year

3rd Following Year

4th Following Year

5th Following Year

Sum of Year 6 to year 10

Sum of Year 11 and above

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	5.15	3.72
	6.06	4.24
	6.27	4.94
	6.78	5.10
	6.74	5.41
	25.32	20.09
	31.68	24.80

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table present a sensitivity analysis to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	2024-2025	2023-2024
Project Benefit Obligation on Current Assumption	55.51	41.19
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(3.01)	(2.20)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	3.37	2.46
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	3.35	2.46
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(3.05)	(2.24)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.53)	(0.43)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.53	0.42

The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is actuarially determined upon which reliance is placed by the auditors.

Current and non current classification is done based on actuarial valuation certificate.

K.P.WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITD
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
28 Details on Secured & Unsecured Term Loans & Credit Facilities:

Sr No	Account Name	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Rate of Interest
Secured Loans of K.P.Woven Private Limited :--			
1	<u>Bank of Baroda - Term Loan Account no. 25380600000469 :</u>	1275.65	10.35%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 499.47		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 776.18		
2	<u>Bank of Baroda - Term Loan Ac No.73280600000029 :</u>	606.94	10.35%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 316.67		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 290.28		
3	<u>HDFC Bank - Car Loan Scorpio 152167306</u>	16.27	10.35%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 3.36		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 3.68		
	2027-28 Apr-2027 to Mar-2028 4.03		
	2028-29 Apr 2028 to Mar 2029 4.42		
	2029-30 Apr 2029 to Mar 2030 0.78		
4	<u>Bank of Baroda - Forklift Loan Ac 03240600002341 Secured</u>	2.81	7.20%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 2.81		
5	<u>HDFC Bank- Staff Bus Loan A/C 86667710 GJ12BZ0030</u>	8.81	8.00%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 3.72		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 4.03		
	2027-28 Apr-2027 to Mar-2028 1.06		
6	<u>Bank Term Loan Bob Ac No. 73280600000058</u>	169.58	10.35%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 121.20		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 48.38		
7	<u>Bank Term Loan Bob Ac No. 73280600000059</u>	54.89	10.35%
	Year Period during the year (₹ in Lakhs)		
	2025-26 Apr-2025 to Mar-2026 37.33		
	2026-27 Apr-2026 to Mar-2027 17.56		

29 Details of Investments in Securities as on date of Balance Sheet :

(₹ in Lakhs)					
Sr No	Details of Securities	Subsidiary / Others	No. of Shares / Units	Quoted / Unquoted	Market Value as on March 31, 2025(FVTOCI) in lakhs
1	Vera Synthetics Ltd (Face Value of 10 per share fully paid up) Cost : Rs 4.76/- lakhs	Others	75000	Quoted	49.50
	Total				49.50
Figures at current reporting period				Figure at previous reporting period	
	Investments classified as FVTOCI	49.50			39.00
	Total Net gains/(losses) on fair value changes	10.50			-15.94

30 Net gain / (losses) on Fair Value changes

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account (Net of Advance) and not provided for Rs – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

K.P.WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITD
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

31 Contingent Liability not provided for in respect of:

Particulars		₹ in Lakhs		
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Name of authority
1	In respect of matters decided against the Company for which the Company is in appeal with higher authorities.	300.12	300.12	CIT (A)
2	Corporate Gaurantee in favour of Bank of Maharashtra	6922.00	6922.00	Bank of Maharashtra
3	Bank Gaurantee in favour of UGVCL from BOB Issue date 04.08.23 valid up to 03.08.25	123.44	123.44	UGVCL

32 Related Parties Disclosures :-

(a) Related parties and their relationship (as defined under IndAS-24 Related Party Disclosures)

Sr. No.	Description of Relationship	Name of Related Parties	
1	Parent Company	HCP Plastene Bulkpack Limited	
2	Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence / Jointly Controlled	HCP Enterprise Limited Plastene India Limited Plastene Polyfilms Limited Oswal Extrusion Ltd Plastene Infrastructure Ltd	Significant influence Significant influence Significant influence Significant influence Significant influence
3	Key Management Personnel	Mr. Pritesh Parekh Mrs. Madhu Parekh Mr. Makrand Deorankar Mr. Sandeep Motilal Shah Mr. Rajesh Nair	Director Managing Director Director Independent Director (w.e.f. 16.05.2022) Independent Director (w.e.f. 18.08.2023)
4	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Prakash Hiralal Parekh Champalal Parekh Anil Shyamsunder Goyal Dhruvil Pranavkumar Shah Meenu Maheshwari Sandeep Motilal Shah Ashutosh Maheshwari Ranjeet Mal Kastia	KMP of Parent/Significant influence Relative Director of Parent Company KMP of Parent Company KMP of Parent Company KMP of Parent Company KMP of Parent Company KMP of Parent Company

2 Terms and Conditions of Transactions with related parties

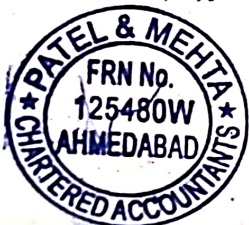
Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transaction

3 Name of related parties having transaction with the Company during the year :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transactions	Entities over which Key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence			
	Promoters	Associates	Parent Company	
Transactions entered during the year				
Sale of Services (Job Work)	-	120.40	-	-
	-	(225.38)	-	-
Sale of Mfg Goods/Stores-Spares	-	15,477.47	1,496.53	
	-	(11,173.73)	(263.41)	
Rent Received	-	-	2.36	-
	-	-	(2.36)	-
Rent Paid	-	24.00	-	-
	-	(27.84)	-	-
Purchase of Goods / Stores-Spares/Fix	-	22237.28	1809.69	
	-	(16,522.87)	(823.33)	
Purchase of Services (Job Work)	-	2,363.31	50.01	
	-	(2,313.87)	(56.65)	
Sale of Mfg Fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the year				
Unsecured Loan Payable	-	3,320.29	-	-
	-	(3,302.04)	-	-
Advance Paid towards supply of	635.24	-	-	-
	(635.24)	(236.16)	-	-
Other receivable	-	4,036.01	6,512.28	
	-	(1,834.19)	-	
Other payable	-	-	(387.17)	-
	-	-	-	-

Previous year figures are shown in bracket.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

33 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (FIBC) / Jumbo Bags. These, in the context of Ind AS 108 on "Segment reporting", are considered to constitute a single reportable segment. Further, the Board of Directors of the Company evaluates the Company's performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the Company considered as a single unit. Therefore, there is no reportable segment for the Company.

Geographical segment:

Reportable Geographical Segments have been identified based on location of customers. The geographical segments have been identified based on revenues from India and other geographical locations outside India (sales to customers located outside India).

The company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the company as a whole. The following table presents segment information of the company by Geographical market:

	(Rs in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31 2025	INDIA	REST OF WORLD
Revenue		
Sales of goods to customers	11,854.03	25,707.54
Revenue from operations	11,854.03	25,707.54
Year ended March 31 2024	INDIA	REST OF WORLD
Revenue		
Sales of goods to customers	10,404.62	15,025.16
Revenue from operations	10,404.62	15,025.16

34 Key Ratios

The ratios for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31,2024 are as follows:

Sr No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance
Liquidity ratio							
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.04	0.96	8.43%	
Solvency ratio							
2	Debt-equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	3.27	3.36	-2.77%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Raio (in times)	Earning available for debt services= Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt Services	1.26	1.12	12.41%	
Profitability ratio							
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net profit after Tax	Average Share holder's equity	20.83%	10.00%	108.33%	Increase in ROI is mainly due to increase in PAT NP ratio is increased due to increase in profit due to
5	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net profit after Tax	Net Sales	2.03%	1.00%	102.65%	decrease in cost of material and increase in EBIT is proportion
6	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest & taxes	Capital employed= Tangible net worth+Total Debt+Deferred Tax Liability	33.29%	8.00%	316.08%	ately higher then increase in
7	Return on Investment (in %)	Net profit after Tax	Average Share holder's equity	20.83%	10.00%	108.33%	Due to increase in net profit compariso n to PY

K.P.WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITD
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
Utilization ratio

8	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in days)	COGS	Average Inventory	8.06	7.32	10.11%	
9	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in days)	Net Credit sale	Average Trade receivables	7.09	8.36	-15.24%	
10	Trade Payable turnover Ratio (in days)	Net Credit Purchase	Average trade payable	104.63	79.31	31.94%	As the Purchase Increase proportionately Payables also increased in Current Assets & Liabilities
11	Net Capital turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Sales	Working Capital	74.61	(68.67)	-208.65%	has resulted in improvement in the ratio.

35 Earning Per Share :-
Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit/ loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (or owners) of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
(A) Profit / (Loss) for the year After tax, prior period adjustments and exceptional item as per Profit and Loss Account	761.30	307.12
Calculation of weighted average number of shares		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	3,55,970	3,55,970
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	3,55,970	3,55,970
(B) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	3,55,970	3,55,970
(A/B) Basic and diluted earnings per share (INR) – after Exceptional item	213.87	86.28

36 Risk measurement, Objectives and Policies

36.1 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic & foreign currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and how the Company is managing such risk.

The company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

36.2 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and others. In addition, credit risk arises from financial guarantees.

The Company implements a credit risk management policy under which the Company only transacts business with counterparties that have a certain level of credit worthiness based on internal assessment of the parties, financial condition, historical experience, and other factors. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness.

K.P.WOVEN PRIVATE LIMITD**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component that are expected to occur. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets. Debt securities are analyzed individually, and an expected loss shall be directly deducted from debt securities.

Credit risk also arises from transactions with financial institutions, and such transactions include transactions of cash and cash equivalents and various deposits. The Company manages its exposure to this credit risk by only entering into transactions with banks that have high ratings. The Company's treasury department authorizes, manages, and oversees new transactions with parties with whom the Company has no previous relationship.

The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

(b) Details of single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024

Name of Customer	As at March (₹ in Lakhs)	
	31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
BOXON GMBH	-	126.65
FIBCO PLASTIC INDUSTRY LLC	-	627.91
FPS FLEXIBLE FRANCE SRL	801.42	391.29
PLASTENE INDIA LTD	4,036.02	-
PROCON LLC	1,048.48	981.84

(c) Details of single customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue for the year ended at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024 :

March 2024 :			(₹ in Lakhs)
Name of Customer		2024-2025	2023-2024
Plastene India Ltd		11,174.75	7,720.54
Procon Pacific Llc		-	2,612.54

36.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may 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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)			As at March 31, 2024		
	Less than 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	Total	Less than 1 yr.	Less than 1 yr.	Total
Borrowings including interest obligation	11,761.21	1,442.90	13,204.11	8,818.50	2,146.66	10,965.16
Trade payables	200.98	36.72	237.70	124.20	117.51	241.71
Total	11,962.19	1,479.62	13,441.81	8,942.70	2,264.17	11,206.87

36.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loan borrowings. The goal of market risk management is optimization of profit and controlling the exposure to market risk within acceptable limits.

a) Foreign currency rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group transacts business in foreign currencies (primarily USD, EUR and GBP). Consequently, the Group has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Group manages its foreign currency risk by following policies approved by board as per established risk management policy.

Foreign Exchange Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)				
PARTICULAR	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	USD	EURO	USD	EURO
Trade receivables	2,527.23	2,090.67	2,454.15	1,107.50
Advance Paid for Purchase of Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total A	2,527.23	2,090.67	2,454.15	1,107.50
Financial Liabilities	56.52	19.24	690.71	19.24
Trade payables	1.94	0.00	30.89	0.00
Total B	58.46	19.24	721.61	19.24
Total A - B	2,468.77	2,071.43	1,732.55	1,088.26

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
Foreign Currency Sensitivity
(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	USD			EURO		
	changes in Exchange	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Equity net of Tax	changes in Exchange Rate	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Equity net of Tax
March 31,2025						
Strengthening	5%	123.44		5%	103.57	
Weakening	5%	-123.44		5%	-103.57	
March 31,2024						
Particulars	changes in Exchange	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Equity net of Tax	changes in Exchange Rate	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Equity net of Tax
Strengthening	5%	86.63		5%	54.41	
Weakening	5%	-86.63		5%	-54.41	

b) 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.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of the borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings

Nature of Borrowing	Change in basis points	As at March		Interest rate	
		31, 2025	31, 2024	31.03.25	31.03.24
Interest on term loan as per rate 31.03.25		229.56	281.37	10.35%	10.35%
Term Loan from Banks	50	11.09	13.59	10.85	10.85
	(50)	(11.09)	(13.59)	9.85	9.85
Interest on term loan as per rate 31.03.25		1.68	3.01	10.35%	10.35%
Hire Purchase Loans	50	0.08	0.15	10.85	10.85
	(50)	(0.08)	(0.15)	9.85	9.85
Interest on term loan as per rate 31.03.25		791.73	508.95	10.35%	10.35%
Working Capital Facilities from Bank	50	38.25	24.59	10.85	10.85
	(50)	(38.25)	(24.59)	9.85	9.85

c) Commodity Price Risk

Principal Raw Material for company's products are Polypropylene Granules, LLDPE Granules, LDPE Granules, Filler, HDPE Granules, Master Batch etc. Company sources its raw material requirements from domestic markets as well as International markets. Domestic market price generally remains in line with international market prices. Volatility in Granules prices, currency fluctuation of rupee vis-a-vis other prominent currencies coupled with demand-supply scenario in the world market affects the effective price of raw materials. Company effectively manages availability of material as well as price volatility through well planned procurement and inventory strategy and also through appropriate contracts and commitments.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease in prices of PP Granules, HDPE Granules, LDPE Granules, LLDPE Granules on profit for the period.

Particulars	Impact on PBT	
	2024-2025	2023-2024
Increase in price of raw materials by 5%	(222.65)	(987.10)
Decrease in price of raw materials by 5%	222.65	987.10

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirement of the financial covenants.

Particulars	As at March	
	31, 2025	31, 2024
Borrowings	13,204.11	10,965.16
Less: Cash & Cash Equivalents	42.85	19.88
Net Debt (A)	13,161.26	10,945.28
Total Equity (B)	4,041.84	3,266.67
Equity and Net Debt [(C) : (A)+(B)]	17,203	14,212
Gearing Ratio [(A)/(C)]	0.77	0.77

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

38 Additional statutory information:

- (a) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.
- (b) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any promoter(s), Director(s), KMP(s) or their Related Parties.
- (c) The company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property.
- (d) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
- (e) The company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.
- (f) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (g) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (h) No scheme of arrangements have been approved by the competent authority. Hence, reporting under this point is not applicable.
- (i) I. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) (or)
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- II. The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) (or)
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- (j) There are no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(k) Discloser with regard to CSR activities:-		
a. Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	14.42	16.70
b. Amount of expenditure incurred	16.12	5.00
c. Shortfall at the end of the year	4.49	6.19
d. Total of previous years shortfall/excess	6.19	5.51
e. Reason for shortfall		
f. Nature of CSR activities	N.A Charitable Trust , Health & Sports	N.A Charitable Trust , Health &
g. Details of related party transactions, e., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	N.A	N.A
h. where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	N.A	N.A
* Excess payment of FY 22-23 adjusted for shortfall of FY 23-24 for Rs. 5.51 lacs		

- (l) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

39 Disclosures on financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments by category

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025

	(₹ in Lakhs)		(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Investments- At FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value FY 24-25	Total carrying value 23-24
Financial assets				
(a) Investments - non-current				
Equity instrument at fair value	49.50	-	49.50	39.00
(b) Trade receivables	-	6,725.29	6725.29	3876.00
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	-	42.85	42.85	19.88
(d) Other bank balances	-	-	-	-
(e) Loans - current	-	1,270.63	1270.63	1171.73
(e) Other financial assets - non-current	-	4.17	4.17	129.68
(e) Other financial assets - current	-	-	-	-
Total	49.50	8042.94	8092.44	5236.29
Financial liabilities				
(a) Trade payables	-	237.70	237.70	241.71
(b) Other financial liabilities - non-current	-	1,442.90	1442.90	2146.66
(c) Other financial liabilities -current	-	11,761.21	11761.21	8818.50
Total	0.00	13441.81	13441.81	11206.87

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(b) Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

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.

The following tables provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or where fair value disclosure is required.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		(₹ in Lakhs)		(₹ in Lakhs)
	Total	Fair value measurement using Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
FVTOCI financial investments					
Quoted equity instruments	49.50	49.50	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

(c) Valuation technique to determine fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

(i) The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) The fair values of the equity investment which are quoted , are derived from quoted market prices in active markets. The Investments measured at fair value (FVTOCI) and falling under fair value hierarchy Level 3 are valued on the basis of valuation reports provided by external valuers with the exception of certain investments, where cost has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair values within that range. The Company considers Comparable Companies Method (CCM) method and the illiquidity discount based on its assessment of the judgement that market participants would apply for measurement of fair value of unquoted investments. In the CCM method, the Company would find comparable listed entities in the market and use the same PE multiple (ranging from 9.80 to 20.60) for determining the fair value of the investment.

(iii) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at

Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

(iv)The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rate, yield curves, currency volatility, credit quality of counterparties, interest rate and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments etc. and use of appropriate valuation models.

(v)The fair value of non-current borrowings carrying floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes, and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts as there is no significant change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company (since the date of inception of the loans).

(D) Financial risk management objectives

The Company is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management strategies focus on the un-predictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management which is supported by a Treasury Risk Management Group ('TRMG') manages these risks. TRMG advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company and provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All hedging activities are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Company's policy is not to trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

40 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the current year figures.

For PATEL & MEHTA
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 125480W

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Snehal Thakkar
Partner
M No. : 118491

Place : Ahmedabad
Date :

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
K.P Woven Private Limited
CIN No: U25200GJ2010PTC084803

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Madhu Prakash Parekh **Rajesh Nair**
Director
DIN No. 08158781
DIN No. 10106163

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 24/05/2025