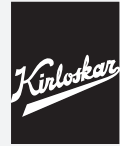


**KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT
PRIVATE LIMITED**
A Kirloskar Group Company



Enriching Lives

11th ANNUAL REPORT 2016 - 2017



PARTNERING THE WORLD

*Energy Management & Long Term Asset Protection
against corrosion for a Better Tomorrow*

KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED

A Kirloskar Group Company

11th ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



Annual Report for the financial year ended on 31st March 2017

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Alok S. Kirloskar	(DIN 05324745)	–	Chairman (Additional Director w.e.f. 26.05.2016)
Mr. Sanjay M. Wadnerkar	(DIN 07443390)	–	Additional Director w.e.f. 09.06.2016
Mr. Clive A. Harper	(DIN 06700160)	–	Director
Mr. Graham Greenwood-Sole	(DIN 07317840)	–	Alternate Director to Mr. C. A. Harper (from 25.01.2017 to 10.04.2017)
Mr. Jayant R. Sapre	(DIN 00155251)	–	Director upto 26.05.2016
Mr. Ravindra P. Ulangwar	(DIN 06695939)	–	Director upto 09.06.2016

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Anuja Laturkar

AUDITORS

M/s P. G. Bhagwat
Chartered Accountant,
Suites 101-102, 'Orchard', Dr. Pai Marg, Baner,
Pune - 411 045

BANKERS

ICICI Bank Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Road,
Pune - 411 002, INDIA.
Tel: +91 (20) 2444 0770
Fax : +91 (20) 2444 0156
E-mail: enquiry@kicopl.com

WORKS

Kirloskarvadi, Maharashtra, INDIA

11th Annual General Meeting	
Day & Date	: Tuesday, 16 May 2017
Time	: 03.00 p.m.
Venue	: Kirloskar Brothers Limited, 'Yamuna', S.No. 98 (3-7), Baner, Pune 411 045

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Members of Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited will be held at the Kirloskar Brothers Limited, 'Yamuna', S. No. 98 (3-7), Baner, Pune 411 045 on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 2017 at 03.00 p.m. to transact the following business:-

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017, Board's Report and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Clive Harper (DIN 06700160), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To ratify the appointment of Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. To pass with or without modification, the following resolution as Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** Mr. Alok Kirloskar (DIN 05324745), who was co-opted as Additional Director with effect from 26th May 2016 and whose tenure expires in the Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director or the Company Secretary be and is hereby authorised to file all such forms and returns with Ministry of Corporate Affairs as may be required in this connection."

5. To pass with or without modification, the following resolution as Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** Mr. Sanjay Wadnerkar (DIN 07443390), who was co-opted as Additional Director with effect from 9th June 2016 and whose tenure expires in the Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director or the Company Secretary be and is hereby authorised to file all such forms and returns with Ministry of Corporate Affairs as may be required in this connection."

By order of the Board of Directors

For **KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED**

Anuja Laturkar

Company Secretary

Place: Pune

Date: 24 April 2017

NOTES:

1. A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

2. Statement of material facts pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details of Directors pursuant to Secretarial Standards on General Meetings (SS-2) are annexed herewith.

Details of Director retiring by rotation as required under Secretarial Standards (SS-2)

Item No. 2

Mr. Clive Anthony Harper (age 59) (DIN 06700160) is a Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Company appointed with effect from 5th August, 2013 and retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The appointment is without any remuneration (except payment of sitting fees) and no remuneration has been drawn by him in the past.

Mr. Harper is a BA (Hons), Accounting & Finance, FCA, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales and FPC, Certificate in Financial Planning, Chartered Insurance Institute. He is the Group Financial Director of Corrosioneering Group Limited, the holding company of Corrocoat worldwide business and heads the financial management function, IT function, Company Secretarial duties, personnel management and legal. He is with the organization since 1987. Before joining Corrosioneering Group, he was with Coopers & Lybrand from 1979 where he progressed from Trainee to Senior Manager.

He is also director of several of the Corrosioneering Group's operations worldwide viz. Corrocoat Limited, Corrocoat Corrosioneering Limited, Corrocoat SA (Pty) Ltd, Corrocoat Benelux BV, Corrosioneering Technologies (Pty) Limited, Saccabulla Properties (Pty) Limited, Corrocoat Asia Limited, Corrocoat Insurance (HK) Limited, Corrocoat USA, Inc., Corrosioneering USA, Inc., 6525 Greenland Road LLC, Glassflake Limited, Glassflake Australia Pty Limited and Glassflake International, Inc. He does not hold any other Directorships, Membership or Chairmanship of Committees of other Boards.



He does not hold any shares in the Company. He has attended 3 (Three) Board Meetings during the year 2016-17. He is a Member of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company.

Except Mr. Harper, none of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel including their relatives is concerned or interested, directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise in the proposed appointment.

Statement of material facts pursuant to the provisions of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details of Directors pursuant to SS-2

Item No. 4

The Board appointed Mr. Alok Kirloskar (DIN 05324745) as Additional Director of the Company with effect from 26th May, 2016, pursuant to provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013. He holds office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Company has received a notice proposing his candidature as Director, liable to retire by rotation, in terms of provisions of Section 160 of Companies Act 2013, along with a deposit of Rs. 1 Lac from a Member of the Company. The notice is available for inspection by Members at the Registered Office during working days (Monday - Friday) between 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Mr. Alok Sanjay Kirloskar (aged 33 years) has done his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with concentration in Finance from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, USA. He had the honor to be on the Dean's list for his academic excellence-throughout-the-course.

He is a Non-Executive Director on the Board of Kirloskar Brothers Limited (KBL). He is associated with KBL from September, 2007. He was first entrusted with responsibilities of international marketing business and acquainted himself with the functioning of various departments / sectors. Later, he was head of the Industry sector of KBL, before he became a director. Before joining KBL, he had worked with Sonasoft Corporation (Microsoft GPC) at San Jose, California, USA as Business Development Manager. He has also interned at Nasa Girvan Institute of Technology, Santa Clara, USA and Toyota Motor Corporation, Torrance, USA in the summers of 2003 and 2004.

He is presently the Managing Director of SPP Pumps Limited, a subsidiary of KBL and on the Boards of Kirloskar Brothers International B.V., Kirloskar Pompen B.V., Kirloskar Brothers (Thailand) Limited, Kirloskar Brothers International Pty. Limited, SPP Pumps Inc., Micawber 784 (Proprietary) Limited, Braybar Pumps (Proprietary) Limited, Syncroflo Inc., SPP Pumps MENA LLC, SPP Pumps Real Estate LLC, Rodelta Pumps International B.V., Rotaserve Overhaul B.V., SPP Pumps (South Africa Pty.) Limited, SPP Pumps (Asia) Company Limited. He does not hold any other Directorships, Membership or Chairmanship of Committees of other Boards.

He does not hold any shares in the Company. He has attended all 3 (Three) Board Meetings during the year 2016-17 since his appointment. He is the Chairman of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company.

The Board recommends passing of the resolution for approval by the Members of the Company. None of the Directors of the Company, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution except Mr. Alok Kirloskar.

Item No. 5

The Board appointed Mr. Sanjay Wadnerkar (DIN 07443390) as Additional Director of the Company with effect from 9th June, 2016, pursuant to provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013. He holds office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Company has received a notice proposing his candidature as Director, liable to retire by rotation, in terms of provisions of Section 160 of Companies Act 2013, along with a deposit of Rs. 1 Lac from a Member of the Company. The notice is available for inspection by Members at the Registered Office during working days (Monday - Friday) between 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Mr. Wadnerkar (aged 55 years) holds Masters Degree in Automotive Engineering and has total rich experience of 28 years in the Japanese & western manufacturing work culture with large scale manufacturing setups, setting up Engineering Service business, Manufacturing set-up, Product development & Technology center proprietary precision products & assemblies like Engines, Transmissions, Turbochargers and related parts used in Automotive Industries and Construction / Mining equipments. He is working with Kirloskar Brothers Limited as Vice President, in charge of Kirloskarvadi Operations.

He is a Director of The Kolhapur Steel Limited, subsidiary of Kirloskar Brothers Limited and does not hold any other Directorships, Memberships or Chairmanship of Committees of other Boards. He does not hold any shares in the Company. He has attended all 3 (Three) Board Meetings during the year 2016-17 since his appointment. He is a Member of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company.

The Board recommends passing of the resolution for approval by the Members of the Company. None of the Directors of the Company, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution except Mr. Sanjay Wadnerkar.

By order of the Board of Directors

For **KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED**

Anuja Laturkar

Company Secretary

Place: Pune

Date: 24 April 2017

BOARD'S REPORT

The Members of the Company,

Your Directors present the 11th Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial results of the Company for the year 2016 -17 as compared with the previous year are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year ended 31 March 2017	Previous Year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from Operations	2,997.18	4,819.16
Other Income	11.29	9.82
Total Income	3,008.47	4,828.97
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	(83.45)	481.29
Provision for Tax	(13.62)	167.79
Net Profit (Loss) for the period	(69.82)	313.50
Other Comprehensive Income	0.51	(2.16)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(69.32)	311.34

DIVIDEND AND RESERVES

In view of the loss incurred in the current financial year, no dividend is recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company. No transfer to General Reserve is proposed.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year ended 31 March 2017	Previous Year ended 31 March 2016
Opening Balance of Surplus	74.73	1,414.67
Net Profit for the current year	(69.32)	311.34
Balance for appropriation	5.41	1,726.01
Dividend (PY: Interim Dividend @ 75% for FY 2015-16 and Final Dividend @ 200% for FY 14-15 on Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	0.00	1,375.00
Tax on Dividend	0.00	276.28
Transfer to General Reserve	0.00	0.00
Closing Balance of Surplus	5.41	74.73

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS

We are happy to inform that your Company has completed its 11th year of operations since inception in 2006. The Kirloskar- Corrocoat association has completed 25 successful years in India.

Over the two & a half decades, your Company has been regarded as a reliable provider of quality turnkey solutions by most Indian blue chip corporates for delivering services on time without any compromise on safety & quality. Your Company has continued to enjoy the status of preferred vendor from some of its existing customers who have contributed to 78% of total business in the form of repeat orders. We are thankful to our customers for their trust in us.

The year under review, has been tough for the Indian Industry in general, due to various social, political as well as financial issues. Your Company's performance too has been hit. For the year under review, the Company has achieved Sales of Rs. 2997.18 Lakhs and Loss before Tax of Rs. 83.45 Lakhs.

There has been a 37% reduction in turnover over the previous year. The prime reason has been the reduced availability of jobs. Some of the proposed major new projects got delayed during the year and the expected orders could not materialize. Orders to the tune of Rs. 800 Lakhs. were shifted from this FY to next FY due to various reasons.

The lower availability of jobs has increased competition, thereby bringing prices down and putting a strain on margins. Both the above factors have affected the top & bottom lines of our business.

In line with the previous year's performance, the maximum contribution of sale with respect to equipments is from pipe coatings & with respect to Industry is from Power and Refinery. This indicates that your Company continues to mop up most available opportunities in Power as well as Refinery sector & its performance is directly linked to the performance of these core industry sectors.

Power Sector:

The power sector took an unexpected & drastic downturn this year with many projects being put on hold / proceeding cautiously.



Power Sector Outlook 2017-2018:

Recent legislation by Government of India makes it mandatory for all Power plants in India (Existing or Upcoming) to install Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) units in stipulated time. This has brought in many new players into the FGD business & has opened a new segment in Power sector for your Company. In order to take a head start advantage, the Business Development team has made intensive efforts in getting approvals for FGD & chimney lining specifications with Owners and Consultants. We are expecting orders of Rs. 600 Lakhs during FY17-18 for chimney coating.

Refinery, Oil & Gas Sector:

In the refinery, oil & gas sectors, postponements of various tenders, increased competition from Gulf based mechanical contractors focusing on India due to downturn in the Gulf have resulted in reduced availability of orders, margins etc.

However, your Company has managed to increase the client base served in this sector in the year under review through bookings from various new customers in the sector while maintaining leading position with existing customers.

Refinery, Oil & Gas sectors Outlook 2017-2018:

Some of the PSUs (refineries) are planning expansion and we expect good share of business in FY 2017-18 for coating of Pipeline as well as Valves.

Significant Orders & Technology:

In the last 3 years, Project business has contributed an average of 70% of annual revenues. Every year your Company has been taking new measures to steer away from the dependency on Project market. Though significant & consistent results are yet to happen, the effort nevertheless continues. The Business Development Team has successfully commercialized new applications.

Environment:

In the year under review, your Company has contributed towards energy saving by way of coating of customer's various pumps. Approximately total 3229 MW units saved during the year at customer's end.

Management Systems & Business Excellence:

In line with international requirements, your Company is planning to implement the Integrated Management systems bringing the EMS & OHSAS under one unified umbrella and has begun activities this year to migrate from ISO 9001:2008 to 2015 version. We have taken various actions for improvement which were identified during LAKAKI assessment last year.

Resource Utilization & Deployment:

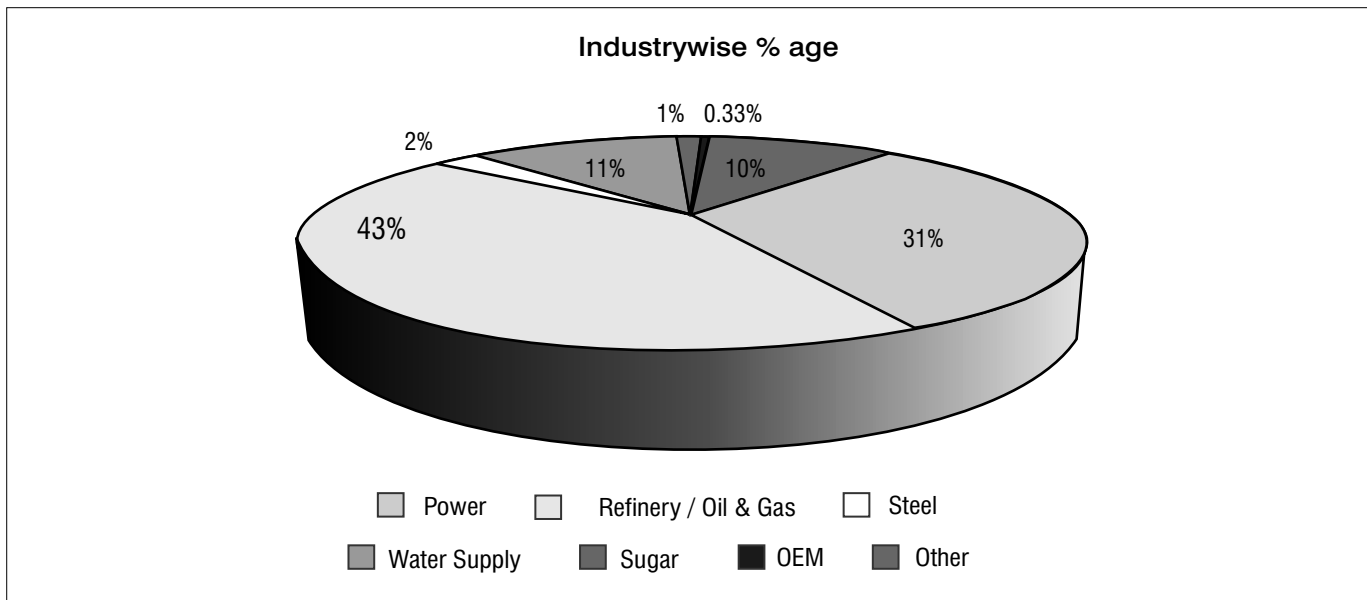
Description	Value Rs. Lakhs	% total Sale
New Customers	750.00	25.00 %
Repeat Customers	2247.18	75.00 %
	2997.18	100.00 %

Business based on type of equipment lined:

Description	Value Rs. Lakhs	% total Sale
Pipes	2098.00	70.00 %
Pumps	480.00	16.00 %
Tanks	90.00	3.00 %
Other Equipment	329.18	11.00 %
	2997.18	100.00 %

Business based on type of Industry served:

Description	Value Rs. Lakhs	% total Sale
Power	930.00	31.00 %
Refinery/ Oil & Gas	1300.00	43.00 %
Steel	70.00	2.00 %
Water Supply	340.00	11.00 %
Sugar	40.00	1.00 %
OEM (Solar)	10.00	0.33 %
Others	307.18	10.00 %
	2997.18	100.00 %



There were no material changes or commitments to report which affect the financial position of the Company that has occurred between the end of Financial Year and the date of this report.

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

1. EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN:

Extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT 9 as per provisions of Section 134 read with Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 is given in Annexure - I to this report.

2. BOARD MEETINGS:

Four Board Meetings were held during the year, on April 15, 2016, July 18, 2016, October 25, 2016 and January 25, 2017.

3. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors report

- a) that in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;
- b) that the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;
- c) that the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) that the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- f) that the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

4. REPORT OF AUDITORS:

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimer made by the Auditors in their Report.

Appointment of M/s P.G. Bhagwat, Chartered Accountants as auditors, for a period of 5 years was made in the previous Annual General Meeting. Their appointment is subject to ratification by shareholders at every Annual General Meeting. The requisite certificate pursuant to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been received. The matter has been included in the notice of the Meeting for ratification.

During the year under review, there were no frauds reported by Auditors' under Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186: Nil

6. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Disclosure relating to the particulars of contract or arrangement with related parties referred in sub-section (1) of Section 188 in Form AOC-2 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto:

- i. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: All transactions with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis.
- ii. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

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a	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Holding Company
b	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Rendering of services
c	Duration of the contracts/arrangements / transactions	Ongoing throughout the year
d	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	As per purchase order / invoices. The amount is mentioned under related party transaction which is appearing elsewhere in the Annual Report.
e	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	As all the transactions are in ordinary course of business and at arm's length, Board approval is not required.
f	Amount paid as advances, if any	Nil

7. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The Company continued to generate approx. 3229 MW GREEN POWER for its customers in 2016-17 through the power saving route i.e. by application of energy efficient coatings.

The Company has continued to revamp its internal process and has taken various measures to reduce costs.

Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

Some new steps taken in FY 2016-17: Electronic timer fitted for Exhaust Fan at AU bathroom (In FY 2016-17, 268.8 kWh saved).

Apart from above, same projects of last year are continued and their conservation are monitored and details are as follows:

- 80 W LED lamp, 05 Nos, replaced for 150 W HPML lamp for conservation of 70 W energy (In FY 2016-17, 1405.25 kWh saved)
- 100 W LED lamp, 09 Nos, replaced for 200 W HPML lamp for conservation of 150 W energy (In FY 2016-17, 1744.20 kWh saved)
- Installation of Small Blasting chamber to reduce specific energy consumption (In FY 2016-17, 47059 kWh saved)
- No vehicle day celebration in ENCON week to conserve fuel of all the factory staff & worker (In FY 2016-17, 80 lit petrol saved)

The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy: From last 2-3 years, solar panel system utilized for street light.

The capital investment on energy conservation equipments: NIL

Technology absorption:

- i. the efforts made towards technology absorption : NIL
- ii. the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution : NIL
- iii. In case of imported technology (imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): NIL
 - a. Details of technology imported : NIL
 - b. Year of import : NIL
 - c. Whether technology been fully absorbed : NIL
 - d. If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place and reasons thereof : NIL
- iv. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: NIL

Foreign Exchange Earnings And Outgo:

(Rs.)

Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year	0.00
Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows	20,678,715.55

STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE COMPANY INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION THEREIN OF ELEMENTS OF RISK, IF ANY, WHICH IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD MAY THREATEN THE EXISTENCE OF THE COMPANY:

Risk Management Policy is in place for identification of risks, analysis thereof and monitoring the action plan for mitigating the risks.

As per the opinion of the Board, there are no elements of risks which may threaten the existence of the Company.

CHANGES IN DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the year, Mr. Jayant R. Sapre (DIN 00155251) and Mr. Ravindra P. Ulangwar (DIN 06695939) resigned as Directors of the Company with effect from May 26, 2016 and June 9, 2016, respectively. The Board wishes to place on record its sincere gratitude to them for their guidance and expertise provided to the Company from time to time.

Mr. Alok S. Kirloskar (DIN 05324745) and Mr. Sanjay M. Wadherkar (DIN 07443390) were appointed as Additional Directors with effect from May 26, 2016 and June 9, 2016, respectively, pursuant to provisions of Articles of Association of the Company and Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the year, Mr. Graham Greenwood-Sole, who was appointed as Alternate Director to Mr. Clive Harper on October 21, 2015 automatically ceased on arrival of Mr. Harper in India on April 12, 2016. His appointment, again, as Alternate Director to Mr. Clive Harper on January 25, 2017 automatically ceased on arrival of Mr. Clive Harper in India on April 10, 2017.

Mr. Clive A. Harper (DIN 06700160) being eligible for retirement by rotation, has offered himself for re-appointment. The same has been included in the Notice convening Annual General Meeting.

HOLDING COMPANY

Kirloskar Brothers Limited is the holding company.

CASH FLOW

A cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2017 is attached to the Balance Sheet.

DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Section 2(31) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

DETAILS IN RESPECT OF ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has adequate internal financial controls in place operating effectively during the year.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE "SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013"

In terms of Section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 read with Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013, the report for the year ended March 31, 2017:

No. of complaints received in the year	0
No. of complaints disposed off in the year	NA
Cases pending for more than 90 days	0
No. of workshops and awareness programs conducted in the year	1
Nature of action by employer or District Collector, if any	NA

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities pursuant to Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is disclosed in an Annexure-II of this report which shall form part and parcel of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the unstinted support and co-operation given by Banks. Your Directors would further like to record their appreciation of the efforts of every employee for the results achieved during the year.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Alok Kirloskar

Chairman
DIN 05324745

Place: Reading, England
Date: 19 April 2017

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Annexure - I

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on 31.03.2017

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN	U28920PN2006PTC022240
ii)	Registration Date	28 March, 2006
iii)	Name of the Company	Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Company limited by shares
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Road, Pune-411 002, Tel.: 020-24440770
vi)	Whether listed company	No
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	NA

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY:

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ services	% to total turnover of the company
1	Manufacture of Anti-Corrosive Coatings	20221	45.00%
2	Application of Anti-Corrosive Coatings	25920	55.00%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Sl.no.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Kirloskar Brothers Limited Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Road, Pune 411002	L29113PN1920PLC000670	Holding	65	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)**(I) Category-wise Share Holding**

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt (s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	0	3250000	3250000	65.00	0	3250000	3250000	65.00	0
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any Other....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (A) (1):-	0	3250000	3250000	65.00	0	3250000	3250000	65.00	0
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
b) Other - Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies Corp.	0	1750000	1750000	35.00	0	1750000	1750000	35.00	0
d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any Other....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0
Sub-total (A) (2):-	0	1750000	1750000	35.00	0	1750000	1750000	35.00	0
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	0	5000000	5000000	100.00	0	5000000	5000000	100.00	0
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) FIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(1):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(2):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0
Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B)(1) + (B)(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B+C)	0	5000000	5000000	100.00	0	5000000	5000000	100.00	0

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(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	% of Total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/encumbered to total shares	
1.	Kirloskar Brothers Limited	3250000	65.00	0	3250000	65.00	0	0
2.	Corrocoat Limited	1750000	35.00	0	1750000	35.00	0	0
	Total	5000000	100.00	0	5000000	100.00	0	0

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
	At the beginning of the year	5000000	100.00	5000000	100.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
	At the End of the year	5000000	100.00	5000000	100.00

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
	At the beginning of the year	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	NA	NA	NA	NA

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel: None of the Directors or KMP hold any shares of the Company

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.):	0	0	0	0
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	470.05	0	0	470.05
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	470.05	0	0	470.05
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	0	0	0	0
• Reduction	68.25	0	0	68.25
Net Change	(68.25)	0	0	(68.25)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	401.80	0	0	401.80
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	401.80	0	0	401.80

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager: Nil

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total
A.	Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:	
1.	Gross salary	0.00
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00
2.	Stock Option	0.00
3.	Sweat Equity	0.00
4.	Commission	0.00
	- as % of profit	0.00
	- others, specify	0.00
5.	Others - Leave Encashment	0.00
	Total (A)	0.00
	Ceiling as per the Act	N.A.

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B.	Remuneration to other directors							
	Independent Directors	NA	NA	NA				
	Name of the Directors	NA	NA	NA				
	Fee for attending board / committee meetings	NA	NA	NA				
	Commission	NA	NA	NA				
	Others, please specify	NA	NA	NA				
	Total (1)	NA	NA	NA				
	Other Non- Executive Directors							
	Name of the Directors	J.R. Sapre	R.P. Ulangwar	C.A. Harper	A.S. Kirloskar	S. M. Wadnerkar	Graham Greenwood-Sole*	Total Rs.
	Fee for attending board / committee meetings	7500	7500	22500	22500	22500	7500	90000
	Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (2)	7500	7500	22500	22500	22500	7500	90000
	Total (B)=(1+2)	7500	7500	22500	22500	22500	7500	90000
	Total Managerial Remuneration							Nil
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act							Nil

* Alternate Director to Mr. C.A. Harper

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mrs. Anuja Laturkar, Company Secretary
1.	Gross salary	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	9.94
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00
2.	Stock Option	0.00
3.	Sweat Equity	0.00
4.	Commission	0.00
	- As % of profit	
	- Others	
5.	Others	0.00
	Total	9.94

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Sr. No.	Particulars	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A.	COMPANY					
	Penalty					
	Punishment					
	Compounding					
B.	DIRECTORS					
	Penalty			NIL		
	Punishment					
	Compounding					
C.	OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
	Penalty					
	Punishment					
	Compounding					

For **Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited**

Alok Kirloskar

Chairman

DIN 05324745

19th April, 2017, Reading, England

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

1. **A brief outline of the company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs:**

During the current financial year, the Company amended its CSR Policy to focus on Education including employment enhancing skills. The Company is committed in making a positive difference by carrying out various initiatives towards its social obligations for the stakeholders and society in the vicinity of manufacturing location i.e. Kirloskarvadi and in surrounding areas by contributing towards activities of Education including employment enhancement skills and other permitted activities under the Companies Act, 2013 directly or through implementing agencies.

The CSR policy of the Company is displayed on the Company website www.kicopl.com. The link is http://www.kicopl.com/CSR%20Policy_revised.pdf

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee:**

During the year, due to changes in the composition of the Board, the CSR Committee's composition was changed as:

Mr. Alok S. Kirloskar-Chairman

Mr. Sanjay M. Wadnerkar-Member

Mr. Clive A. Harper-Member

3. **Average net profit of the company for last three financial years:** Rs. 998.00 Lakhs
4. **Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above) :** Rs. 19.96 Lakhs
5. **Details of CSR amount spent during the year:**
- a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year 2016-17 - Rs. 14.64 Lakhs
- Rs. 8.982 Lakhs through Vikas Charitable Trust
- Rs. 1.996 Lakhs through Radhabai Memorial Trust
- Rs. 3.66 Lakhs given to Kundal Gram Panchayat
- b) Amount unspent - Rs. 5.322 Lakhs

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c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed as below:

Sr. No	CSR Project/activity identified	Sector in which project is covered	Projects /Programs i)Local area or other ii)Specify State, District where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount Outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on projects or programs Sub Heads 1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs 2) Overheads	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount Spent Direct or through implementing agency
1.	All round development of students, guidance for girls, overall development of school, infrastructure and training for teachers & Coaching for sports	Promotion of education & Sports	6 Tehsils in Sangli District in Maharashtra	12,89,000	8,50,317	8,50,317	Vikas Charitable Trust
2.	Anemia eradication and diseases prevention programs, AIDS and de-addiction awareness programs, Skill development for school dropout and under privileged & Tree plantation	Promoting health care including preventive health care, Education including employment enhancing skill & Environment	Punadi, Nagrale, Dudhondi, Ramanandnagar, Kirloskarvadi & vicinity area, Vasantnagar, Kundal and Palus in Sangli District, Maharashtra	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	Radhabai Memorial Trust
3.	Development of school infrastructure, Building toilets and drains and maintenance of drainage system & Save girl child initiative and women education	Promoting education, Health care and Sanitation & Women and child development initiatives	Kundal Village in Sangli District, Maharashtra	3,66,000	Amount will be spent in the year 17-18	NA	Kundal Gram Panchayat

The implementing agencies will spend the balance unspent amount from contributions made in current & previous years in due course.

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report:

Although the Company is committed towards its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, the Company could not spend the entire amount due to liquidity pressure because of which Rs. 5.32 Lakhs remained unspent.

7. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee hereby state that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Clive Harper	Alok Kirloskar
Member of Committee	Chairman of Committee

Reading, England, 19 April, 2017

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flow and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014 and amendments thereof.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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 (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March 2017 and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report 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 purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss Statement, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and amendments thereof.

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- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed pending litigations and the impact on its financial position - refer note 26 to the Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The company has provided the disclosure regarding Specified Bank Notes (SBN) in Note 40 to the Ind AS financial statements as per notification no. G.S.R. 308(E), dated 30th March 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and these are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company.

For M/s **P.G.BHAGWAT**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101118W

Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
Membership No. 136835
Pune
24th April 2017

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets are being physically verified by the management at regular intervals based on the programme of verification which in our opinion is reasonable. During the current year, no physical verification of assets was undertaken.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted by the management during the current year. In our opinion, the interval of such verification is reasonable. Discrepancies noticed on physical verification were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iii) a, b and c of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has no transactions covered under the sections 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) According to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not accepted deposits, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under, are not applicable to it. According to information and explanation provided to us, no order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not however made a detailed examination of records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation provided to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2017, for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation provided to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or cess which have not been deposited because any dispute except the following

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs lakhs)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Taxes	71.58	2006 - 07	ITAT
		5.12	2007 - 08	CIT Appeal
		5.31	2008 - 09	CIT Appeal
		0.20	2009 - 10	ITAT
		74.18	2010 - 11	CIT Appeal

- (viii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, bank or government. The Company does not have any debenture holders.
- (ix) According to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). The Company did not have any term loans.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported to us during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, Clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanation provided to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the Indian accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For M/s **P.G.BHAGWAT**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101118W

Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
Membership No. 136835
Pune
24th April 2017

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report**

Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 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 expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M/s **P.G.BHAGWAT**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101118W

Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
Membership No. 136835
Pune
24th April 2017

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	720.22	822.75	790.24
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-	13.53
(c) Investment Property		-	-	-
(d) Goodwill		-	-	-
(e) Other Intangible assets	3	0.18	0.31	0.05
(f) Intangible assets under development		-	-	-
(g) Biological Asset other than bearer plants		-	-	-
(h) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments		-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	4	18.95	44.15	150.50
(iii) Loans	5	43.85	63.15	51.92
(iv) Others		-	-	-
(i) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	64.78	59.95	53.66
(j) Other non-current assets	8	355.66	295.55	148.74
Total non-current assets		1,203.64	1,285.85	1,208.64
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	9	195.83	266.89	229.61
(b) Financial Assets		-	-	-
(i) Investments		-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	4	862.24	1,023.02	1,198.02
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2.82	13.42	256.12
(iv) Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-
(v) Loans	5	1.30	0.83	48.91
(vi) Others	6	1.12	0.00	5.32
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	7	-	-	85.80
(d) Other current assets	8	73.18	94.02	151.75
Total current assets		1,136.49	1,398.18	1,975.52
TOTAL ASSETS		2,340.14	2,684.04	3,184.16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	500.00	500.00	500.00
(b) Other Equity	12	330.94	400.25	1,740.20
Total Equity		830.94	900.25	2,240.20
LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables		-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
(b) Provisions	17	38.64	50.66	55.08
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	45.94	54.73	49.90
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		84.58	105.39	104.98
(2) Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	401.80	470.05	-
(ii) Trade payables	14	-	-	-
- total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		-	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		807.71	923.44	686.76
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	82.93	143.98	46.79
(b) Other current liabilities	16	98.32	111.11	92.71
(c) Provisions	17	33.85	29.82	12.74
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,424.62	1,678.39	838.99
Total liabilities		1,509.20	1,783.78	943.97
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,340.14	2,684.03	3,184.16

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

See accompanying notes to financial statements

3-43

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s P.G. Bhagwat

Chartered Accountants

Abhijeet Bhagwat

Partner

24 April, 2017, Pune

A.S. Kirloskar

Chairman

DIN 05324745

C A Harper

Director

DIN 06700160

Anuja Laturkar

Company Secretary

24 April, 2017, Pune

19 April, 2017, Reading, England

KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED

A Kirloskar Group Company

11th ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



Statement of profit and loss for the period ended 31 March 2017

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2016-17	2015-16
I Revenue from Operations	18	2,997.18	4,819.16
II Other Income	19	11.29	9.82
III Total Income		<u>3,008.47</u>	<u>4,828.97</u>
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	684.57	1,115.97
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade			
Changes in inventories of finished goods	20	7.26	8.05
Employee benefits expense	21	453.96	453.78
Finance costs	22	60.13	46.33
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	97.36	102.74
Other expenses	24	1,788.64	2,620.82
Total expenses (IV)		<u>3,091.91</u>	<u>4,347.69</u>
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(83.45)	481.29
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit / (loss) before tax (V-VI)		<u>(83.45)</u>	<u>481.29</u>
VIII Tax expenses			
(1) Current tax	7	-	169.24
(2) Deferred tax	7	(13.62)	(1.45)
IX Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		<u>(69.82)</u>	<u>313.50</u>
X Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI Tax expenses of discontinued operations		-	-
XII Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
XIII Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)		<u>(69.82)</u>	<u>313.50</u>
XIV Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	25	0.51	(3.22)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	25	-	1.07
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Sub total		<u>0.51</u>	<u>(2.16)</u>
XV Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		<u>(69.32)</u>	<u>311.34</u>
XVI Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
(1) Basic	29	(1.40)	6.27
(2) Diluted		(1.40)	6.27
XVII Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations)			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
XVIII Earnings per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operations)			
(1) Basic	29	(1.40)	6.27
(2) Diluted		(1.40)	6.27

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

See accompanying notes to financial statements 3-43

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s P.G. Bhagwat

Chartered Accountants

Abhijeet Bhagwat

Partner

24 April, 2017, Pune

A.S. Kirloskar

Chairman

DIN 05324745

19 April, 2017, Reading, England

C A Harper

Director

DIN 06700160

Anuja Laturkar

Company Secretary

24 April, 2017, Pune

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before Taxes and Extraordinary Items	(83.45)	481.29
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation / Amortization	97.36	102.74
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Tangible Assets	3.65	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts/Advances	8.41	23.14
CSR Spend	14.64	18.23
Unrealized exchange (gain)/ Loss - Others	(0.02)	0.33
Interest Received on Investment (gain)/ Loss	(1.18)	(1.80)
Interest Expenses (gain)/ Loss	48.01	27.65
Operating Profit Before Working capital changes	87.43	651.58
Adjustments for :-		
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	71.06	(37.28)
(Increase)/ decrease in Trade Receivables	177.56	258.20
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial asset	18.82	36.85
(Increase)/ decrease in Other non-financial asset	20.84	57.73
Increase/ (decrease) in Trade payables	(115.71)	236.35
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(61.04)	97.19
Increase/ (decrease) in other non- financial liabilities	(12.79)	18.40
Increase/ (decrease) in Provision	(7.47)	9.43
Cash Generated from Operations	178.69	1,328.47
Income Tax (Paid) / Refunded	(60.11)	(256.75)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	118.58	1,071.72
Cash flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Tangible Assets	-	(94.42)
Sale of Tangible Assets	1.66	-
Interest Received	0.05	7.12
Loans & advance to Holding Company	-	-
Net Cash from Investment Activities	1.71	(87.30)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds of other borrowing	(68.25)	470.05
Interest Paid	(48.01)	(27.65)
Dividend Paid	-	(1,375.00)
Tax on Dividend	-	(276.28)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(116.26)	(1,208.88)
CSR Spend	(14.64)	(18.23)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10.61)	(242.69)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of period	13.42	256.12
Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of period (Refer Note : 10)	2.82	13.42

As per our report of even date attached

For M/s P.G. Bhagwat
Chartered Accountants

A.S. Kirloskar
Chairman
DIN 05324745

C A Harper
Director
DIN 06700160

Anuja Laturkar
Company Secretary

Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
24 April, 2017, Pune

19 April, 2017, Reading, England

24 April, 2017, Pune

KIRLOSKAR CORROCOAT PRIVATE LIMITED

A Kirloskar Group Company

11th ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17**Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2017****(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)****A. Equity Share Capital**

Balance as on 1 April 2015	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2016
500.00	-	500.00
Balance as on 31 March 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2017
500.00	-	500.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	General reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as on 1 April 2015	325.53	216.73	542.25
Impact of transition to Ind AS	-	1,197.94	1,197.94
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	325.53	1,414.67	1,740.20
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	311.34	311.34
Dividends	-	(1,651.28)	(1,651.28)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2016	325.53	74.73	400.25
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(69.32)	(69.32)
Dividends	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2017	325.53	5.41	330.94

Notes of Accounts

1. Corporate information

Kirloskar Corrocoat Private Limited (KCPL) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. KCPL is a joint venture company between Kirloskar Brothers Limited (KBL), India and Corrocoat Limited UK; with KBL holding 65% equity. The company manufactures glass flake filled technology coatings in a state of the art plant at Kirloskarvadi, Maharashtra. It undertakes turnkey projects for supply and application of coatings on variety of equipments.

2. Significant accounting policies

i. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods, up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS and Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 101) has been applied. The transition has been carried out from Indian GAAP which is considered as the Previous GAAP, as defined in Ind AS 101. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported balance sheet, profit or loss and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 43.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19th April, 2017.

ii. Basis of measurement

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

Items	Measurement basis
Defined benefit plan assets	Fair value

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in INR rounded to the lakhs Rupee, unless otherwise stated.

iii. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities in future periods.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Estimation for Warranty expenses

iv. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition comprises of the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (except those are subsequently recoverable from government authorities) and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. The cost of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to the units of production, such as direct labor and a systemic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads. The fixed production overheads are allocated to the inventory based on normal capacity.

The company uses moving weighted average to measure costs.

v. Cash and cash equivalents

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



vi. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs such as interest expenses directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

Parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives,(if any) are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under Other non-current assets.

● **Subsequent costs**

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

● **Disposal**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

● **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss generally on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, or as assessed by the Management of the Company based on technical evaluation.

vii. Intangible assets and amortisation

● **Recognition and measurement**

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

● **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

● **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Sr. No	Particulars	Life
1	Computer Software	5 years

viii. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account. Accordingly, it is the liability of the manufacturer which forms part of the cost of production, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Since the recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account, revenue includes excise duty.

However, sales tax/value added tax (VAT) is not received by the Company on its own account. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Sale of goods and rendering of services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when services are rendered. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Other income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

ix. Finance costs

Finance costs comprises of interest expense on borrowings, and foreign currency loss on financial assets and liabilities (to the extent it is considered as finance costs). Interest expenditure is recognised as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

x. Foreign currencies transactions

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

xi. Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, expected cost of bonus and short term compensated absences, leave travel allowance etc. are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company's superannuation scheme, state governed provident fund scheme and employee state insurance scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/payable under the scheme is recognized during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The employees' gratuity fund scheme managed by the Life Corporations of India (LIC) is the Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan's assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognize the obligation on net basis.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Past service cost is recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

**Long Term Employee Benefit**

The obligation for long term employee benefits such as long term compensated absences is recognized in the same manner as in the case of defined benefit plans as mentioned above.

Accumulated leaves that are expected to be utilized within the next 12 months are treated as short term employee benefits.

xii. Taxes**Current income tax**

Tax on income for the current period is determined based on taxable income after considering various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and based on the enacted rate.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

xiii. Provisions

A Provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

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

Provision for warranty is recognized when the product is sold. Provision is made on historical experience. The estimate of such warranty related costs is revised annually.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

- a) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- b) present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- c) a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent assets are neither recognized, nor disclosed.

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

xiv. Leases

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

xv. Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's net selling price or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

xvi. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Quoted market prices, when available, are used as the measure of fair value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are determined using present value estimates or other valuation techniques, for example, the present value of estimated expected future cash flows using discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. Fair value estimation techniques normally incorporate assumptions that market participants would use in their estimates of values, future revenues, and future expenses, including assumptions about interest rates, default, prepayment and volatility. Because assumptions are inherently subjective in nature, the estimated fair values cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent market quotes and, in many cases, the estimated fair values would not necessarily be realised in an immediate sale or settlement of the instrument.

For cash and other liquid assets, the fair value is assumed to approximate to book value, given the short term nature of these instruments. For those items with a stated maturity exceeding twelve months, fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow methodology.

The financial instruments carried at fair value were categorized under the three levels of the Ind AS fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This level of the fair value hierarchy provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available.

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

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). These inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which include the Company's own data. The Company's own data used to develop unobservable inputs is adjusted if information indicates that market participants would use different assumptions.

xvii. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- 1) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- 2) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- 3) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- 4) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Derecognition

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

**Impairment of financial asset**

Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c. Lease receivables
- d. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- e. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- a. Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- b. All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

The company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xvii. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period as reduced by number of shares bought back, if any. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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.

Notes to Accounts
Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Tangible assets								Intangible Assets	
	Land Lease hold	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Railway Siding	Total		
Gross Block										
As at 1 April 2015	120.30	469.26	674.15	30.13	5.33	16.02	2.08	1,317.27	11.22	
Additions	-	-	120.00	-	-	15.19	-	135.19	0.33	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31 March 2016	120.30	469.26	794.15	30.13	5.33	31.21	2.08	1,452.46	11.55	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	30.96	0.04	0.05	-	0.12	31.17	-	
As at 31 March 2017	120.30	469.26	763.20	30.09	5.28	31.21	1.96	1,421.29	11.55	
Depreciation/ Amortisation										
As at 1 April 2015	-	110.48	400.01	10.06	3.62	2.03	0.82	527.03	11.17	
Charge for the year	-	15.23	79.44	3.71	0.66	3.53	0.11	102.68	0.06	
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31 March 2016	-	125.71	479.45	13.78	4.28	5.57	0.93	629.71	11.23	
Charge for the year	-	15.23	73.91	3.71	0.37	3.90	0.10	97.23	0.13	
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	25.67	0.04	0.05	-	0.10	25.87	-	
As at 31 March 2017	-	140.94	527.69	17.45	4.59	9.47	0.93	701.07	11.37	
Net block										
At 31 March 2017	120.30	328.32	235.50	12.64	0.69	21.74	1.03	720.22	0.18	
At 31 March 2016	120.30	343.55	314.70	16.35	1.06	25.64	1.15	822.75	0.31	
At 1 April 2015	120.30	358.78	274.14	20.07	1.72	13.99	1.26	790.24	0.05	

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 4: Trade Receivable

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
From related parties Unsecured, considered good	43.11	-	0.06
From Others Unsecured, considered good	838.08	1,067.16	1,348.46
Doubtful	147.05	138.63	115.49
	<u>1,028.24</u>	<u>1,205.80</u>	<u>1,464.00</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	147.05	138.63	115.49
	<u>881.19</u>	<u>1,067.16</u>	<u>1,348.51</u>
Total Non - Current	18.95	44.15	150.50
Total Current	862.24	1,023.02	1,198.02

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note 5: Loans

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Security deposits			
Unsecured, considered good	44.39	63.67	100.78
Doubtful	-	-	-
	<u>44.39</u>	<u>63.67</u>	<u>100.78</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-
	<u>44.39</u>	<u>63.67</u>	<u>100.78</u>
Non-current	43.85	63.15	51.92
Current	0.54	0.52	48.86
(b) Other loans	0.76	0.31	0.05
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	0.76	0.31	0.05
Total Non-current	43.85	63.15	51.92
Total Current	1.30	0.83	48.91

Note 6: Other Financial Assests

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Interest accrued	1.12	0.00	5.32
Total Non-current	-	-	-
Total Current	1.12	0.00	5.32

Notes to Accounts
Note 7: Deferred tax

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are:

Profit or loss

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	169.24
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(13.62)	(1.45)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(13.62)	167.79

Other Comprehensive Income

Current tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements	-	1.07
Income tax charged to OCI	-	1.07

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Accounting profit before tax	(83.45)	481.29
At statutory income tax rate of 33.06% (a)	(27.59)	159.13
Adjustments		
Add: Exempt income		
Dividend	-	-
Subtotal (b)	-	-
Add: Accelerated deduction		
Research and development expenses	-	-
80 IA	-	-
Subtotal (c)	-	-
Less : Non deductible expenses		
Expenses disallowed u/s 14A	-	-
Penalties and fines	-	0.48
Provision for Advances	-	-
Provision for Deposits	-	-
Advance written off	-	-
Wealth Tax debited to P&L	-	-
Interest on Tax Deducted at Source	-	-
Donation	14.64	13.67
Other items	-	0.05
Subtotal (d)	14.64	14.20
	-	-
Subtotal (e) = (a+b-c)	(14.64)	(14.20)
Tax impact of above adjustments	(4.84)	(4.70)
Adjustment in opening deferred tax working- PPE	-	3.98
Rate difference on opening DTA/ DTL	-	(0.03)
Other items	-	0.75
DTL Fair valuation of preference shares	-	-
Share based payment	-	-
Carry forward losses on which DTA is not recognised	(32.43)	-
Total (f)	(27.59)	(0.00)
Tax expenses at effective rate (a-f)	(27.59)	159.13
Tax expenses recorded in books	-	167.79

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following: DTL/ (DTA)	Balance Sheet			Statement of profit and loss	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	2016-17	2015-16
Property, plant and equipment (Depreciation)	45.82	54.36	49.48	(8.54)	4.88
Employee benefits - compensated absences	(16.17)	(14.11)	(12.23)	(2.06)	(1.88)
Employee benefits - Pension to employees	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(48.61)	(45.83)	(39.97)	(2.78)	(5.86)
Other items- DTL	0.12	0.37	0.42	(0.25)	(0.05)
Other items - DTA	-	-	(1.46)	-	1.46
Deferred tax expense/(income)	-	-	-	(13.62)	(1.45)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(18.84)	(5.22)	(3.77)	-	-

Reflected in balance sheet as

1) Deferred tax

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Deferred tax asset	(64.78)	(59.95)	(53.66)
Deferred tax liability	45.94	54.73	49.90
Net Deferred tax asset	(18.84)	(5.22)	(3.77)

2) Current tax

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Current tax asset	-	-	85.80

During the previous year ended 31 March 2016, the company has paid dividend to its shareholders. This has resulted in payment of dividend distribution tax (DDT) to the taxation authorities. Company believes that dividend distribution tax represents additional payment to taxation authority on behalf of the shareholders. Hence dividend distribution tax paid is charged to equity.

Note 8: Other non-financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Capital advances			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	27.56
Non-current	-	-	27.56
Current	-	-	-
(b) Other loans and advances			
(i) Advances to supplier and others			
Unsecured, considered good	15.53	11.82	8.93
Doubtful	-	-	-
	<u>15.53</u>	<u>11.82</u>	<u>8.93</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	-
	<u>15.53</u>	<u>11.82</u>	<u>8.93</u>
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	15.53	11.82	8.93
(ii) Prepaid expenses	4.48	2.62	1.54
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	4.48	2.62	1.54
(iii) Advance income tax (Net of provision for tax)	355.66	295.55	121.17
Non-current	355.66	295.55	121.17
Current	-	-	-
(iv) Claims receivables			
Excise and service tax	36.17	54.65	114.12
Sales tax	17.01	24.93	27.17
	<u>53.18</u>	<u>79.57</u>	<u>141.28</u>
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	53.18	79.57	141.28
Total Non-current	355.66	295.55	148.74
Total Current	73.18	94.02	151.75

Notes to Accounts
Note 9: Inventories

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Raw Materials * * include goods in transit Rs.Nil (2016 : Rs.2.46 Lakh, 2015 : Rs.9.60 Lakh)	144.97	203.76	168.37
(b) Finished goods	29.57	36.82	44.87
(c) Stores and spares	17.27	20.23	9.25
(d) Packing material	4.03	6.07	7.11
(Refer Note 2 (iv) for mode of valuation)	<u>195.83</u>	<u>266.89</u>	<u>229.61</u>

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Provision for write-down of inventories to net realisable value amounted to Rs. 0.73 Lakh (31 March 2016: Rs. 0.75 Lakh, 31 March 2015: Rs. 9.55 Lakh). These were recognised as cost of material consumed during the year.

Note 10: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Balances with bank	1.99	13.05	255.23
(b) Cash on hand	0.82	0.37	0.89
	<u>2.82</u>	<u>13.42</u>	<u>256.12</u>

Note 11: Share Capital

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Authorised 60.00 Lakhs (60.00 Lakhs) equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Rs.10/-) each	600.00	600.00	600.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up 50.00 Lakhs (50.00 Lakhs) equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Rs.10/-) each	500.00	500.00	500.00
	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares, having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled for one vote per share and have a right to receive dividend as recommended by the board of directors subject to the necessary approval from the shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distributing of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The board of directors have declared Interim Dividend of Rs.Nil (2015-16 : Rs.7.5/-) per share.

b) Reconciliation of share capital

Particulars	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015	
	Number	(Rs)	Number	(Rs)	Number	(Rs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50.00	500.00	50.00	500.00	50.00	500.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50.00	500.00	50.00	500.00	50.00	500.00

c) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. - Holding Company	32.50	65.00%	32.50	65.00%	32.50	65.00%
Corrocoat Ltd. UK	17.50	35.00%	17.50	35.00%	17.50	35.00%

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 12: Other Equity

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) General reserves			
Opening balance	325.53	325.53	217.57
Add: Transfer from any surplus	-	-	107.96
	<u>325.53</u>	<u>325.53</u>	<u>325.53</u>
(b) Surplus (Retained Earning)			
Opening balance	74.73	1,414.67	461.62
Less: Effect of change in Useful Life of Asset - Refer Note 41	-	-	7.72
Add: Net Profit for the current year	(69.32)	311.34	1,079.59
Impact of Ind AS adjustments on transition to Ind AS	-	-	(2.00)
Balance available for appropriation	<u>5.41</u>	<u>1,726.01</u>	<u>1,531.49</u>
Less: Appropriations :			
CSR Spend - Refer Note 39	-	-	8.86
Dividend	-	1,375.00	-
Tax on Dividend	-	276.28	-
Transfer to Reserves	-	-	107.96
Sub total	<u>-</u>	<u>1,651.28</u>	<u>116.82</u>
Closing balance	<u>5.41</u>	<u>74.73</u>	<u>1,414.67</u>
	<u>330.94</u>	<u>400.25</u>	<u>1,740.20</u>

Note 13 : Borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Secured			
Loans repayable on demand from bank			
(i) Cash Credit facilities	<u>401.80</u>	<u>470.05</u>	-
[Secured by Hypothecation of tangible movable assets, Stock of Raw Material, FG and Book Debts of the Company, Cash credit facilities carries floating rate of interest of 10.4% p.a.]	<u>401.80</u>	<u>470.05</u>	-
Total Non-current	-	-	-
Total Current	<u>401.80</u>	<u>470.05</u>	-

Notes to Accounts

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 14: Trade Payables

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
From related parties	54.84	106.24	89.98
From others	752.87	817.20	596.78
	<u>807.71</u>	<u>923.44</u>	<u>686.76</u>
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	807.71	923.44	686.76

Terms and conditions of the above Trade payables:

Trade payables including related parties are non-interest bearing and having average term of 6 months

Note 15: Other Financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Dealers deposit	7.92	7.92	5.17
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	7.92	7.92	5.17
(b) Salary & Reimbursements	44.91	54.14	30.14
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	44.91	54.14	30.14
(c) Provision for expenses	28.10	81.91	11.47
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	28.10	81.91	11.47
(d) Other Deposits	2.00	-	-
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	2.00	-	-
	<u>82.93</u>	<u>143.98</u>	<u>46.79</u>
Total Non-current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Current	82.93	143.98	46.79

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- 1) Other financial liabilities are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months
- 2) For explanations on the financial risk management policies, refer to Note 34.

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 16: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Contribution to PF and superannuation	-	5.82	4.69
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	-	5.82	4.69
(b) Statutory dues	25.80	23.14	22.09
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	25.80	23.14	22.09
(c) Advances from customer	72.52	82.15	65.93
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	72.52	82.15	65.93
	<u>98.32</u>	<u>111.11</u>	<u>92.71</u>
Total Non-current	-	-	-
Total Current	98.32	111.11	92.71

Note 17: Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
(a) Provision for employee benefits			
(i) Leave encashment (Refer Note - 31)	61.12	54.90	47.56
(ii) Gratuity (Refer Note - 33)	6.16	8.84	2.60
	<u>67.28</u>	<u>63.74</u>	<u>50.16</u>
Non-current	36.09	41.15	40.69
Current	31.19	22.59	9.48
(b) Others			
(i) Provision for product warranty (Refer Note - 31)	5.21	16.74	17.66
Non-current	2.55	9.51	14.40
Current	2.66	7.23	3.27
	<u>72.50</u>	<u>80.48</u>	<u>67.82</u>
Total Non-current	38.64	50.66	55.08
Total Current	33.85	29.82	12.74

Notes to Accounts

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 17: Revenue from operations

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Sale of Anti Corrosive Products	1,342.08	2,571.16
Sale of Services	1,650.87	2,241.12
	<u>2,992.95</u>	<u>4,812.28</u>
Other Operating Revenues	4.23	6.88
	<u>2,997.18</u>	<u>4,819.16</u>

Note 19: Other Income

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
(a) Interest Income		
(i) On fixed deposits	0.02	1.69
(ii) From others	1.16	0.11
	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.80</u>
(b) Finance income		
(i) Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on retention money (refer note-43)	0.15	4.22
(ii) Net interest income on defined benefit gratuity plan obligation	-	0.29
	<u>0.15</u>	<u>4.51</u>
(c) Other non-operating income		
(i) Unclaimed Credit Balance written back	0.54	0.06
(ii) Provision no longer required written back	7.23	3.27
(iii) Foreign Exchange gain (net)	0.55	-
(iv) Profit on Sale of Assets	1.65	-
(v) Miscellaneous Income	-	0.18
	<u>9.96</u>	<u>3.51</u>
	<u>11.28</u>	<u>9.82</u>

Note 20: Cost of material consumed

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Raw material consumed	684.57	1,115.97
	<u>684.57</u>	<u>1,115.97</u>
Changes in inventories of finished goods		
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	36.82	44.87
	<u>36.82</u>	<u>44.87</u>
Closing Stock		
Finished goods	29.57	36.82
	<u>29.57</u>	<u>36.82</u>
	<u>7.26</u>	<u>8.05</u>

Note 21: Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Salaries, wages and bonus	419.65	419.07
Contribution to provident fund and E.S.I	17.52	17.01
Super Annuation	6.25	5.82
Gratuity (Refer Note - 33)	6.32	5.90
Welfare expenses	4.21	5.96
	<u>453.96</u>	<u>453.78</u>

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Note 22: Finance cost

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Interest expense	47.60	27.14
Other borrowing costs	11.77	18.68
Total interest expenses	59.37	45.83
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on warranty provisions (Refer Note-43)	0.41	0.50
Net interest expense on defined benefit gratuity plan obligation	0.35	-
Total finance cost	60.13	46.33

Note 23: Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Depreciation on tangible assets	97.23	102.68
Depreciation on intangible assets	0.13	0.06
	97.36	102.74

Note 24: Other Expenses

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
(a) Other Manufacturing Expenses		
Stores and spares consumed	239.05	331.82
Processing charges (Application Charges)	798.29	1,211.81
Power & fuel	28.18	30.37
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	58.49	103.62
Buildings	0.05	6.85
Other	1.41	4.52
Insurance	17.19	18.66
Security Services	12.43	12.04
Excise duty	147.00	264.13
Rates and taxes	41.85	61.17
(b) Sales & Distribution Expenses		
Freight and forwarding charges	47.48	57.42
Brokerage and commission	4.53	4.94
Advertisements and publicity	20.51	34.07
Travel and conveyance	130.59	195.17
(c) Other Administrative Expenses		
Rent	46.29	52.09
Postage and telephone	7.90	11.92
Bank Charges	0.77	5.91
Directors sitting fees	0.90	0.90
Provision for Product Warranty	1.69	1.84
Outside Service Charges	70.04	61.28
Provision for Doubtful Debts & Advances	8.41	23.14
Bad debts written off	5.55	10.83
Remuneration to Auditors (Refer Note - 28)	4.20	4.41
Professional, Consultancy & Legal Expenses	21.22	19.55
Stationery and Printing	5.15	9.55
Foreign Exchange loss	-	4.23
Loss on Sale Scrapping of Fixed Assets	5.30	-
Training Course Expenses	2.55	4.27
Computer Services	42.14	46.32
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer Note - 39)	14.64	18.23
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	4.86	9.74
	1,788.64	2,620.82

Notes to Accounts

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 25: Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employments benefits	0.51	(3.22)
Tax on remeasurements gains and losses	-	1.07
	<u>0.51</u>	<u>(2.16)</u>

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Note 26: Contingent liabilities			
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt			
i) Income Tax (Matter Subjudice)	156.39	-	-
Note 27: Commitments			
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	-	-	102.18
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>102.18</u>

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Note 28: Remuneration to Auditors		
a) Audit Fees	2.50	2.50
b) Taxation matters	0.75	0.75
c) VAT Audit Fees	0.75	0.75
d) For other services: Certification fees	0.16	0.38
e) Expenses reimbursed	0.04	0.03
	<u>4.20</u>	<u>4.41</u>

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Note 29: Earning per Share (Basic and diluted)		
a) Profit for the year before tax	(83.45)	481.29
Less : Attributable Tax thereto	(13.62)	167.79
Profit after Tax	<u>(69.82)</u>	<u>313.50</u>
b) Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator	50.00	50.00
c) Basic earning per share of nominal value of Rs 10/- each	<u>(1.40)</u>	6.27

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Note 30: Related party disclosures

(A) Names of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists

Sr. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	Kirloskar Brothers Limited	Holding Company

(B) Names of the related parties with whom transactions have been entered into

Sr. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	Corrocoat Ltd. UK	Significant Influence
2	Karad Projects & Motors Limited	Fellow subsidiary
3	Kirloskar Systech Limited (Merged to KBL from 1st October 2016)	
4	Kirloskar Ebara Pumps Limited	
5	Mr. Alok Kirloskar	Key Management Personnel
6	Mr. Sanjay Wadnerkar	
7	Mr. Clive Harper	
8	Mr. J R Sapre (Up to 26th May 2016)	
9	Mr. R P Ulangwar (Up to 9th June 2016)	

(C) Disclosure of related parties transactions

Sr No	Nature of transaction/relationship/major parties	2016-17		2015-16	
		Amount	Amount for Major parties	Amount	Amount for Major parties
1	Purchase of goods Corrocoat Limited, UK	96.10	96.10	175.26	175.26
2	Sale of goods/contract revenue Kirloskar Brothers Limited	19.39	19.39	1.42	1.42
3	Rendering Services Kirloskar Brothers Limited	300.97	300.13	174.38	174.09
	Karad Projects & Motors Limited		0.24		0.29
	Kirloskar Ebara Pumps Limited		0.60		6.81
4	Receiving Services Kirloskar Brothers Limited	158.21	146.90	176.48	162.15
	Corrocoat Limited, UK		11.31		5.75
	Kirloskar Systech Limited (Merged to KBL from 1st Oct 2016)		-		8.58
5	Reimbursement of Expenses Kirloskar Brothers Limited	8.93	3.15	9.83	3.68
	Corrocoat Limited, UK		5.77		6.16
6	Dividend Paid Kirloskar Brothers Limited	-	-	1,375.00	893.75
	Corrocoat Limited, UK		-		481.25
7	Interest Paid Kirloskar Brothers Limited	0.29	0.29	-	-
8	Remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel Sitting Fees Mr. Alok Kirloskar	0.83	0.23	0.75	-
	Mr. Sanjay Wadnerkar		0.23		-
	Mr. Clive Harper		0.23		0.15
	Mr. J R Sapre		0.08		0.30
	Mr. R P Ulangwar		0.08		0.30

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

(D) Amount due to/from related parties

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction/relationship/major parties	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
		Amount	Amount for Major parties	Amount	Amount for Major parties	Amount	Amount for Major parties
1	Amount Due						
	Kirloskar Brothers Limited		18.85		96.69		74.83
	Corrocoat Ltd. UK		35.99		7.67		15.15
	Kirloskar Systech Limited		-		1.88		-
	TOTAL	54.84		106.24		89.98	
2	Accounts receivable						
	Kirloskar Brothers Limited		42.98		-		-
	Karad Projects & Motors Limited		0.13		-		0.06
	TOTAL	43.11		-		0.06	

Note 31: Movement in provision

Particulars	Leave encashment	Product Warranty
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2015	47.56	17.66
Additional provision recognised during year	10.68	1.84
Amount utilised during the year	3.34	-
Unused amounts reversed during the year	-	3.27
Unwinding of provision during the year	-	0.50
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2016	54.90	16.74
Additional provision recognised during year	7.84	2.32
Amount utilised during the year	1.62	6.40
Unused amounts reversed during the year	-	7.23
Unwinding of provision during the year	-	(0.21)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	61.12	5.21

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Note 32 Fair Value Measurements

As per assessments made by the management fair values of all financial instruments carried at amortised costs (except as specified below) are not materially different from their carrying amounts since they are either short term nature or the interest rates applicable are equal to the current market rate of interest.

Sr.No	Particulars	Carrying value		
		31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
	Levelled at Level 2 Financial Asset			
a)	Carried at amortised cost			
	Trade receivable	881.19	1,067.16	1,348.51
	Loans	45.16	63.98	100.83
	Other financial assets	1.12	0.00	5.32
	Cash and cash equivalent	2.82	13.42	256.12
	Levelled at Level 2 Financial Liabilities			
a)	Carried at amortised cost			
	Current borrowings at fixed rate of interest	401.80	470.05	-
	Trade payable	807.71	923.44	686.76
	Other current financial liabilities	82.93	143.98	46.79

Note 33: Employee Benefits :

i Defined Contribution Plans:

Amount of Rs. 23.77 Lakh (Rs. 22.83 Lakh) is recognised as an expense and included in "Employees benefits expense" (Note 21) in the Profit and Loss Statement.

ii Defined Benefit Plans:

a) The amounts recognised in Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	Gratuity Plan	Gratuity Plan
	(Funded)	(Funded)
A. Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	77.22	67.23
Less: Fair Value of Plan Assets	(71.06)	(58.40)
Amount to be recognised as liability or (asset)	6.16	8.84
B. Amounts reflected in the Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	6.16	8.84
Assets	-	-
Net Liability/(Assets)	6.16	8.84

b) The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement are as follows:

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
	Gratuity Plan	Gratuity Plan
	(Funded)	(Funded)
1 Current Service Cost	6.32	5.90
2 Acquisition (gain)/ loss	-	-
3 Past Service Cost	-	-
4 Net Interest (income)/expenses	0.35	(0.29)
5 Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	-	-
6 Curtailment (Gain)/ loss	-	-
7 Settlement (Gain)/loss	-	-
8 Others	-	(3.25)
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit & loss- (Employee benefit expenses - Note 21)	6.67	2.36
Actual Return on Plan Assets	7.90%	8.50%

c) The amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income (OCI)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
	Gratuity Plan	Gratuity Plan
	(Funded)	(Funded)
1 Opening amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	-	-
2 Remeasurements for the year - Obligation (Gain)/loss	(0.62)	(0.03)
3 Remeasurement for the year - Plan assets (Gain) / Loss	0.11	3.25
4 Total Remeasurements Cost / (Credit) for the year recognised in OCI	(0.51)	3.22
5 Less: Accumulated balances transferred to retained earnings	(0.51)	3.22
Closing balances (remeasurement (gain)/loss recognised OCI)	-	-

d) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	Gratuity Plan	Gratuity Plan
	(Funded)	(Funded)
1 Balance of the present value of Defined benefit Obligation as at 01-04-2016	67.23	56.92
2 Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3 Transfer in/ (out)	-	-
4 Interest expenses	5.27	4.44
5 Past Service Cost	-	-
6 Current Service Cost	6.32	5.90
7 Curtailment Cost / (credit)	-	-
8 Settlement Cost/ (credit)	-	-
9 Benefits paid	(0.99)	-
10 Remeasurements on obligation - (Gain) / Loss	(0.62)	(0.03)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period 31-03-2017	77.22	67.23

e) Changes in the fair value of plan assets representing reconciliation of the opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity Plan (Funded)	Gratuity Plan (Funded)
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	1 Fair value of the plan assets as at beginning of the period 01-04-2016	58.40
2 Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3 Transfer in/(out)	-	-
4 Interest income	4.92	4.73
5 Contributions	8.84	2.60
6 Benefits paid	(0.99)	-
7 Amount paid on settlement	-	-
8 Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	(0.11)	(3.25)
9 Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period 31-03-2017	-	-
10 Actual return on plan assets	71.06	58.40

f) Net interest (Income) /expenses

Particulars	Gratuity Plan (Funded)	Gratuity Plan (Funded)
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	1 Interest (Income) / Expense – Obligation	5.27
2 Interest (Income) / Expense – Plan assets	4.92	4.73
3 Net Interest (Income) / Expense for the year	0.35	(0.29)

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(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

g) The broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets of Employee's Gratuity Scheme are as under:

Particulars	Gratuity Plan (Funded)	Gratuity Plan (Funded)
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
1 Central Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
2 State Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
3 Other Approved Securities (Government Guraranted Securities)	0.00%	0.00%
4 Bonds and Debentures etc.	0.00%	0.00%
5 Fixed Deposits	0.00%	0.00%
6 Equity Shares	0.00%	0.00%
7 Money Market Instrument	100%	100%
Grand Total	100%	100%

Basis used to determine the overall expected return:

The net interest approach effectively assumes an expected rate of return on plan assets equal to the beginning of the year Discount Rate. Expected return of 7.90% has been used for the valuation purpose.

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

- 1 Discount rate as at 31-03-2017 - 7.30%
- 2 Expected return on plan assets as at 31-03-2017 - 7.90%
- 3 Salary growth rate : For Gratuity Scheme - 10%
- 4 Attrition rate: For gratuity scheme the attrition rate is taken at 10%
- 5 The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

i) The amounts pertaining to defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity Plan (Funded)	Gratuity Plan (Funded)
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Defined Benefit Obligation	77.22	67.23
Plan Assets	(71.06)	58.40
Surplus/(Deficit)	148.29	8.84

j) General descriptions of defined plans:

1 Gratuity Plan:

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

k) The Company expects to fund Rs.6.16 Lakh (Rs. 8.84 Lakh) towards its gratuity plan in the year 2017-18.

l) Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the Present value of obligation (PVO). Sensitivity analysis is done by varying (increasing/ decreasing) one parameter by 100 basis points (1%)

Change in assumption	Effect on gratuity obligation	
	Gratuity Plan (Funded)	Gratuity Plan (Funded)
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
1 Discount rate		
Decrease by 1% to 6.3%	81.53	70.99
Increase by 1% to 8.3%	73.42	63.92
2 Salary increase rate		
Decrease by 1% to 9.0%	73.91	64.35
Increase by 1% to 11.0%	80.87	70.41
3 Withdrawal rate		
Decrease by 1% to 9.0%	77.85	67.78
Increase by 1% to 11.0%	76.65	66.74

Notes to Accounts

Note 34 Financial risk management policy and objectives

Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance company's operations. Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, security deposits and cash and cash equivalents, that derive directly from its operations. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, it has taken various measures. This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and impact of the same in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis, External credit rating (wherever available)	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Foreign Currency Risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity Analysis	Management follows established risk management policies, including use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts, where the economic conditions match the company's policy

The company's risk management is carried out by management, under policies approved by the board of directors. Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk in case of the Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

- (i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- (ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- (iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
- (iv) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
- (v) Significant changes in the value of collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

The company provides for expected credit loss in case of trade receivables, claims receivable and security deposits when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. The company categorises a receivable for provision for doubtful debts/write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 1 year past due. The amount of provision depends on certain parameters set by the Company in its provisioning policy where loans or receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

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11th ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17**(B) Liquidity risk****(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Exposure to Risk	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Interest bearing borrowings			
On demand	401.80	470.05	-
Less than 180 days	-	-	-
181 - 365 days	-	-	-
More than 365 days	-	-	-
Total	401.80	470.05	-
Other liabilities			
On demand	7.92	7.92	5.17
Less than 180 days	62.38	129.03	40.23
181 - 365 days	12.63	7.02	1.38
More than 365 days	-	-	-
Total	82.93	143.98	46.79
Trade & other payables			
On demand	-	-	0.00
Less than 180 days	776.51	913.44	680.38
181 - 365 days	31.20	10.01	6.37
More than 365 days	-	-	-
Total	807.71	923.44	686.76

The company has access to following undrawn facilities at the end of the reporting period (Interest rates 10.40% - 11.50%)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Expiring within one year	401.80	470.05	-
Expiring beyond one year	-	-	-

(C) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly through its sales to overseas customers and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies.

The company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the company follows established risk management policies, including use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk, where the economic conditions match the company's policy.

Foreign currency exposure :

Financial Liabilities	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency			Amount in INR		
		31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Trade Payables	GBP	0.66	0.48	0.16	53.03	45.37	15.03

Currency wise net exposure (assets -liabilities)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in Foreign Currency			Amount in INR		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
GBP	0.66	0.48	0.16	53.03	45.37	15.03

Sensitivity Analysis

Currency	Amount in INR		Sensitivity %
	2016-17	2015-16	
GBP	53.03	45.37	1.24%
Total	53.03	45.37	

Currency	Impact on profit (strengthen)		Impact on profit (weakening)	
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16
GBP	(0.66)	(0.56)	0.66	0.56
Total	(0.66)	(0.56)	0.66	0.56

(GBP - Great Britain Pound)

Note 35 Provision for expected credit loss

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Exposure to Risk	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Trade Receivables	315.16	265.43	139.32
Less : Expected Loss	147.05	138.63	115.49
	168.11	126.79	23.83

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Trade Receivables			
Neither past due nor impaired	232.71	386.85	782.57
Past due but not impaired			
Less than 180 days	369.63	468.62	477.54
181 - 365 days	110.73	84.90	64.58
More than 365 days	168.11	126.79	23.83
Total	881.19	1,067.16	1,348.52

Reconciliation of loss provision

	Trade receivables	Others
Loss allowance as at 1 April 2015	115.49	-
Changes in loss allowance	23.14	-
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2016	138.63	-
Changes in loss allowance	8.41	-
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2017	147.05	-

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Note 36 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

-safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

-Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet, including non-controlling interests).

The company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio within 40%. The gearing ratios were as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Loans and borrowings	401.80	470.05
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	2.82	13.42
Net debt	398.98	456.62
Equity	830.94	900.25
Capital and net debt	1,229.92	1,356.87
Gearing ratio	32%	34%

(b) Dividend

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2016 is Nil (March 31, 2015 - INR 20) per fully paid share	Nil	1000.00
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2016 of INR 7.50 per fully paid share (March 31, 2015 - Nil) per fully paid share	Nil	375.00
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period	Nil	Nil

Note 37: Segment reporting

Company operates in single operating segment of manufacture and supply of Anti-corrosive Coatings.

Note 38: Dues from Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises

As per the information available with the Company till date none of the suppliers have informed the company about their having registered themselves under the " Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ". As such, information as required under this Act, cannot be compiled and therefore, not disclosed for the year.

Note 39 : Corporate social responsibility expenses

(a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs. 19.96 Lakh

(b) Amount spent by the Company during the year is Rs. 14.64 Lakh

The company as per its policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and recommendation and approval of the CSR committee has contributed Rs. 8.98 Lakh (Rs 9.11 Lakh) towards Education through its implementing agency Vikas Charitable Trust and Rs 1.99 Lakh (Rs. 9.11 Lakh) towards Health Care through its implementing agency Radhabai Memorial Trust and Rs. 3.66 Lakh towards Health Care & Education through Grampanchayat Kundal in the current financial year as CSR spend.

In the Previous Year 2014-15, the company based on the 'Frequently Asked Questions' on the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules thereon issued by the Corporate Laws & Corporate Governance Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) had appropriated CSR spend from Surplus. On 15th May 2015 ICAI came out with Guidance Note (34) changing the accounting treatment and therefore in the current year CSR spend have been expensed out in the Profit and Loss account and disclosed under Other expenses.

Notes to Accounts**(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)****Note : 40**

Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08th Novemeber 2016	0.24	0.07	0.31
(+) Permitted receipts	0.01	0.34	0.35
(-) Permitted payments	-	0.17	0.17
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	0.25	-	0.25
Closing cash in hand as on 30th December 2016	-	0.25	0.25

Note : 41

Effective from April 1, 2014 the Company has charged depreciation based on the revised remaining useful life of the assets as per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Due to above, depreciation charge for the year ended March 31, 2015 is higher by Rs.47,74,340.19. Further, an amount of Rs.11,69,968/- (net of tax of Rs.7,72,296/-) representing the carrying amount of assets with revised useful life as nil, has been charged to the opening reserves as on April 01, 2014 pursuant to the Companies Act, 2013.

Note : 42

Figures of the previous have been regrouped wherever necessary. Figures in bracket relates to the previous year.

**Notes to Accounts****Note 43: First Time Adoption of Ind AS****Explanation of transition to Ind AS**

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Companies' (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 (Date of transition), the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Indian GAAP). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS.

Ind AS optional exemptions**1. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties**

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adaptor to elect to continue with carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 and Investment Property covered by Ind AS 40.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property at their Indian GAAP carrying value.

2. Business Combination

Ind AS 101 provides the option to apply Ind AS 103 prospectively from the date of transition or from the specific date prior to the date of transition. This provides relief from full retrospective application that would require restatement of all business combinations prior to the date of transition.

The Company elected to apply Ind AS 103 prospectively to business combinations occurring after the date of transition. Business combinations occurring prior to the date of transition have not been restated.

3. Arrangement containing lease

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material.

The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts / arrangements.

Ind AS mandatory exceptions**1. Estimates**

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to the Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Indian GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required by Indian GAAP: -

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model
- Investment in equity instruments carried at FVTPL

2. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101, requires first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements of Ind AS 109, retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities de-recognised as a result of past transaction was obtained at the time of initially accounting of transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from date of transition to Ind AS.

3. Classification and measurement of financial asset

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exists at the transition date to Ind AS.

Explanation of transition to Ind AS

An explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flow is set out in the following tables and notes that accompany the tables. The reconciliations include

- equity reconciliation as at 1 April 2015;
- equity reconciliation as at 31 March 2016;
- profit reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2016; and
- cash flow reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2016

In the reconciliations mentioned above, certain reclassifications have been made from Indian GAAP financial information to align with the Ind AS presentation.

Reconciliations between Indian GAAP and Ind AS
(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars	Note No	As at 01 April 2015			As at 31 March 2016		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		790.24	-	790.24	822.75	-	822.75
(b) Capital work-in-progress		13.53	-	13.53	-	-	-
(c) Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other Intangible assets		0.05	-	0.05	0.31	-	0.31
(f) Intangible assets under development		-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Biological Asset other than bearer plants		-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	g,i	154.72	(4.22)	150.50	140.83	(140.83)	(0.00)
(iii) Loans		51.92	-	51.92	63.15	-	63.15
(iv) Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Deferred tax assets (net)	h	51.27	2.39	53.66	59.95	(0.00)	59.95
(j) Other non-current assets		148.74	-	148.74	295.55	-	295.55
Total non-current assets		1,210.48	(1.83)	1,208.65	1,382.53	(140.83)	1,241.70
Current assets							
(a) Inventories		229.61	-	229.61	266.89	-	266.89
(b) Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		1,198.02	-	1,198.02	926.34	140.83	1,067.16
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		256.12	-	256.12	13.42	-	13.42
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above		-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans		48.91	-	48.91	0.83	-	0.83
(vi) Others		5.32	-	5.32	0.00	-	0.00
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)		85.80	-	85.80	-	-	-
(d) Other current assets		151.75	-	151.75	94.02	-	94.02
Total current assets		1,975.52	-	1,975.52	1,301.51	140.83	1,442.33
TOTAL ASSETS		3,185.99	(1.83)	3,184.16	2,684.03	-	2,684.03
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital		500.00	-	500.00	500.00	-	500.00
(b) Other equity	e.f.g	542.25	1,197.94	1,740.20	399.51	0.75	400.25
Total equity		1,042.25	1,197.94	2,240.20	899.51	0.75	900.25
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	i	5.17	(5.17)	-	7.92	(7.92)	-
(b) Provisions	e	56.28	(1.20)	55.08	51.77	(1.12)	50.66
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	h	48.53	1.37	49.90	54.36	0.37	54.73
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		109.98	(5.01)	104.98	114.06	(8.67)	105.39
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-	-	470.05	-	470.05
(ii) Trade payables		686.76	-	686.76	923.44	-	923.44
(iii) Other financial liabilities	i	41.61	5.17	46.79	136.05	7.92	143.98
(b) Other current liabilities		92.71	-	92.71	111.11	-	111.11
(c) Provisions	e	1,212.68	(1,199.94)	12.74	29.82	-	29.82
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		2,033.76	(1,194.77)	838.99	1,670.47	7.92	1,678.39
Total liabilities		2,143.74	(1,199.77)	943.97	1,784.53	(0.75)	1,783.78
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,185.99	(1.83)	3,184.16	2,684.03	(0.00)	2,684.03

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Reconciliation of statement profit and loss and other comprehensive income

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2016		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	a,b	4,556.83	262.33	4,819.16
Other Income	d,e,g	3.05	6.76	9.82
Total Income		4,559.88	269.09	4,828.97
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed		2,658.84	-	2,658.84
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress		8.05	-	8.05
Employee benefits expense	c,d	456.71	(2.94)	453.78
Finance costs	e	45.83	0.50	46.33
Depreciation and amortization expense		102.74	-	102.74
Other expenses	a,b,e	813.77	264.17	1,077.94
Total expenses		4,085.95	261.73	4,347.69
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		473.93	7.36	481.29
Exceptional Items				
Profit / (loss) before tax		473.93	7.36	481.29
(1) Current tax	c	168.18	1.07	169.24
(2) Deferred tax	h	(2.84)	1.39	(1.45)
Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations		308.59	4.90	313.50
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations				
Tax expenses of discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (after tax)				
Profit/(loss) for the period		308.59	4.90	313.50
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	c	-	(3.22)	(3.22)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	c	-	1.07	1.07
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Total Comprehensive income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]		308.59	2.74	311.34
Earnings Per Share (after extraordinary items)				
(a) Basic		6.17	0.10	6.27
(b) Diluted		6.17	0.10	6.27

a) Excise duty**(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Under Indian GAAP, excise duty is reduced from gross revenues to report revenues net of excise duty.

Under Ind AS, revenue includes gross inflows of economic benefits received by a company for its own account. Excise duty collected, which is a duty on manufacture and a primary obligation of the manufacturer is considered as revenue with the corresponding payments to Government as expenditure. This adjustment does not have any impact on statement of profit and loss.

The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from Operations	
Add: Excise duty	264.13
Other expenses - excise duty	
Add: Excise duty on sales	264.13

b) Variable consideration

Under Indian GAAP, cash discounts are reported separately as an expenditure in statement of profit and loss.

Under Ind AS, revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any cash discounts allowed by the entity.

The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from Operations	
Add / (Less): Cash discount	(1.80)
	(1.80)
Other expenses:	
(Less): Cash discount	(1.80)
	(1.80)

c) Employee benefit expenses - actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets

Under Indian GAAP, actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets on post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Under Ind AS, remeasurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of asset ceiling, if any, with respect to post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Further, remeasurements recognised in OCI are never reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Employee benefit expenses	
Add / (loss): Actuarial gain / loss	(3.22)
Tax expenses	
Add / (Less): Income tax impact of above	1.07
Other comprehensive income	Year ended 31 March 2016
Items that will not be classified to P/L	
Add / (loss): Actuarial gain / loss	(3.22)
Add / (Less): Income tax impact of above	1.07

d) Employee benefit expenses - net interest income / expenses

Under Indian GAAP, net finance cost / income on post-employment defined benefit plans (gratuity) is recognised in statement of profit and loss under 'employee benefit expense'.

Under Ind AS, net finance cost / income is recorded under 'finance cost / income'.

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The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Other income	
Add / (Less): net interest on net defined benefit obligation	0.29
Employee benefit expenses	
Add / (Less): net interest on net defined benefit obligation	0.29

e) Warranty provision

Under Indian GAAP, provision for warranty is recorded at transaction price.

Under Ind AS, warranty provision is discounted to its present value where the effect of time value of money is material. The imputed interest on the provision is subsequently recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Finance cost	
Add: Unwinding of warranty provision	0.50
Other expenses	
Add: present value of warranty provision	1.84
Other Income	
Add: reversal of excess warranty provision	2.25

The impact on equity arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Balance sheet	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Non- current provisions		
(Less): Provision for warranty	(1.20)	(1.20)
Impact on retained earnings on transition date	1.20	

f) Proposed dividend

Under Indian GAAP, dividend proposed after the date of the financial statements but prior to the approval of financial statements is considered as an adjusting event, and a provision for dividend is recognised in the financial statements of the period to which the dividend relates.

Under Ind AS, dividend declaration is considered as a non-adjusting event and provision for dividend is recognised only in the period when the dividend is approved by the shareholders in annual general meeting.

The impact on equity arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Balance sheet	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Current provision		
(Less): Provision for dividend and tax on that	(1,199.94)	-
Impact on retained earnings on transition date	1,199.94	

g) Retention money

Under Indian GAAP retention money is recorded at transaction value.

Under Ind AS retention money, which are receivable without any specific condition is treated as financial asset and recorded at fair value at inception and subsequently at amortised cost.

The impact on profitability arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Other income	
Add: Unwinding of retention deposits	4.22

The impact on equity arising from this change is summarised as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Balance sheet	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Trade receivable		
(Less): discounting of retention money	(4.22)	-
Impact on retained earnings on transition date	(4.22)	-

h) Deferred tax

Under Indian GAAP, the deferred tax is recognised using the income statement / balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period.

Under Ind AS, the Company has recognised deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Also, deferred taxes is recognised on account of the above mentioned changes explained in notes (a) to (k)

The impact arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2016
Add/ (Less): Deferred tax	1.39

The impact on equity arising from this change is summarised as follows:

Balance sheet	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Deferred tax asset	2.39	-
	-	-
Deferred tax liability	1.37	0.37
	-	-
Impact on retained earnings on transition date	1.02	-

i) Reclassification adjustments

Following reclassification adjustments, are equity neutral.

Retention money receivable is classified as current trade receivables, as expected to receive within year from reporting date.

Balance sheet	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Current financial assets		
Trade receivable	154.72	140.83
Non-current financial assets		
Trade receivable	(154.72)	(140.83)

Dealers deposits accepted, being repayable on demand are classified as current financial liability.

Balance sheet	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-16
Current financial liabilities		
Dealer deposit	5.17	7.92
Non-current financial liabilities		
Dealer deposit	5.17	7.92



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