KINGFA 金发科技(印度)有限公司
KINGFA SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) LIMITED

2018 - 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Board of Directors

Mr. Bo Jingen, *Managing Director*
Mr. Wu Xiaohui, *Whole-time Director*
Mr. N.K.Ramaswamy, *Whole-time Director (upto 15.10.2018)*
Mr. N.Subramanian, *Independent Director*
Mr. Dilip Dinkar Kulkarni, *Independent Director*
Ms. Nilima Ramrao Shinde, *Independent Director*
Mr. D.Balaji, *Executive Director (w.e.f. 29.10.2018)*

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Xie Dongming

Company Secretary

Mr. Nirnoy Sur

Registered Office

Dhun Building, III Floor,
827, Anna Salai, Chennai - 600 002
Telephone : + 91 - 44 - 28521736
Fax : + 91 - 44 - 28520420
E-Mail : cs@kingfaindia.com
Website : www.kingfaindia.com
CIN : L25209TN1983PLC010438

Works

RS No. 38/1, Sedarapet Industrial Area, Sedarapet, Puducherry - 605 111
G 34, Addl, Jejuri Industrial Area, Jejuri, Tal, Purandar, Pune - 412 303
Plot No - 406, Sector -8, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon - 122050, Haryana

Statutory Auditors

M/s. P. G. Bhagwat
Chartered Accountants,
Suites 101 - 102, 'Orchard'
Dr. Pai Marg, Baner, Pune - 411 045
Phone : +91 - 020 - 27290771, 27291772 / 3
E-Mail : pgb@pgbhagwatca.com

Cost Auditor

Mr. K. Suryanarayanan
Cost Accountant
Flat A, Brindhavan Apartments,
No.1, Poes Road, 4th Street,
Teynampet, Chennai - 600 018.
Phone : +91 - 44 - 24328836
E-Mail : cwasuri@gmail.com

Secretarial Auditor

Ms. Shaswati Vaishnav
Practicing Company Secretary
Vaishnav Associates
B 308, Madhukunj Apartments,
8th Lane, Koregaon Park,
Opp. Mad House Grill, Pune - 411 001.
Phone : +91 - 020 - 65232373
E-Mail : shaswati.vaishnav@gmail.com

Bankers

Citibank N.A., Chennai – 600 002
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Chennai – 600 086
State Bank of India, Chennai – 600 001
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Mumbai – 400 051

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

M/s. Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited
2nd Floor, Kences Towers,
No.1, Ramakrishna Street,
North Usman Road,
T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.
Telephone : +91 - 44 - 28140801 - 03
Fax : +91 - 44 - 28142479
E-Mail : yuvraj@integratedindia.in

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FIVE - YEAR FINANCIAL DATA

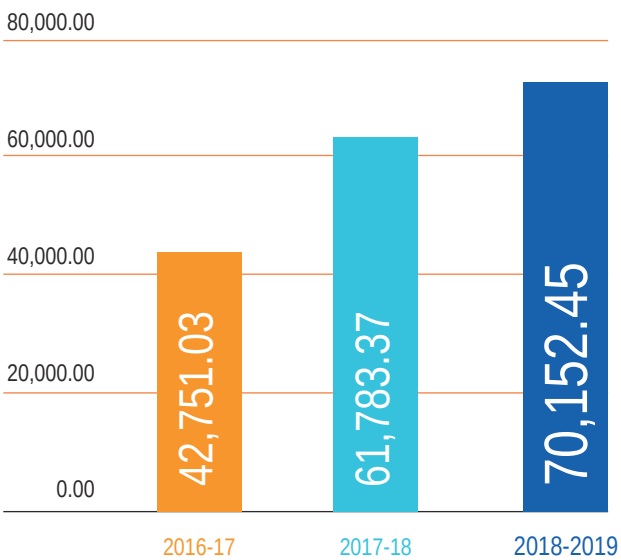
(₹ in Millions)

For the Year	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Sales : Domestic	6,980.709	6,175.342	4,825.695	3,557.465	2,409.968
Exports	34.536	2.996	6.550	2.486	5.809
Operating Profit (PBIDT)	393.040	468.505	190.394	275.329	65.817
Finance Cost	20.724	20.402	(10.505)	72.098	81.233
Depreciation and amortisation Expense	80.080	62.230	30.542	29.393	31.418
Tax expenses - Current	109.000	117.000	38.200	20.111	-
- Deferred	(7.315)	22.469	13.809	45.732	(16.414)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	190.551	246.404	118.348	107.994	(30.421)
As at the end of the Year					
Share Capital	121.105	121.105	101.106	101.106	64.072
Reserves & Surplus	3,123.820	2,931.827	1,211.516	1,093.168	17.557
Loan Funds	166.461	156.556	156.466	160.037	758.534
Gross Block	1,236.509	1,181.955	987.024	592.184	524.038
Net Current Assets	1,661.312	2,291.091	1,738.518	634.015	530.744
Measures of Investment					
Return on Capital Employed (%)	9.06%	12.74%	10.88%	18.16%	4.09%
Return on Equity (%)	5.87%	8.07%	9.02%	9.04%	-37.27%
Earnings per Share (₹)	15.73	20.51	11.71	13.55	(4.75)
Dividend Cover (Times)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Book Value of an Equity Share	257.944	242.090	129.827	118.121	12.740
Of Performance					
- Profitability (%)					
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (%)	4.17%	6.41%	3.99%	5.53%	-2.14%
Profit/(Loss) after Tax (%)	2.72%	4.10%	2.77%	3.44%	-1.39%
- Capital Turnover (times)	2.03	1.90	3.29	2.63	2.94
- Stock Turnover (times)	5.46	5.41	7.01	6.00	7.72
- Working Capital Turnover (times)	4.22	2.70	2.78	5.61	4.65
Of Financial Status					
- Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.13	1.84
- Current Ratio	1.81	2.43	1.88	1.67	0.92
- Fixed Assets to Shareholders' Funds (times)	0.55	0.32	0.57	0.24	3.13

PERFORMANCE METRICS

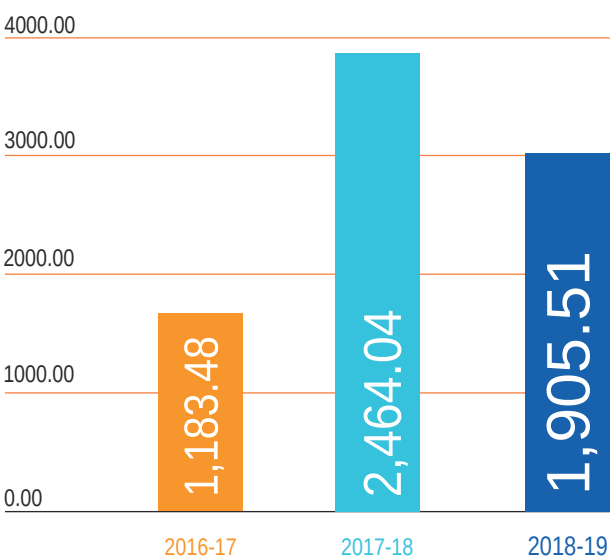
Revenue

₹ in Lakhs

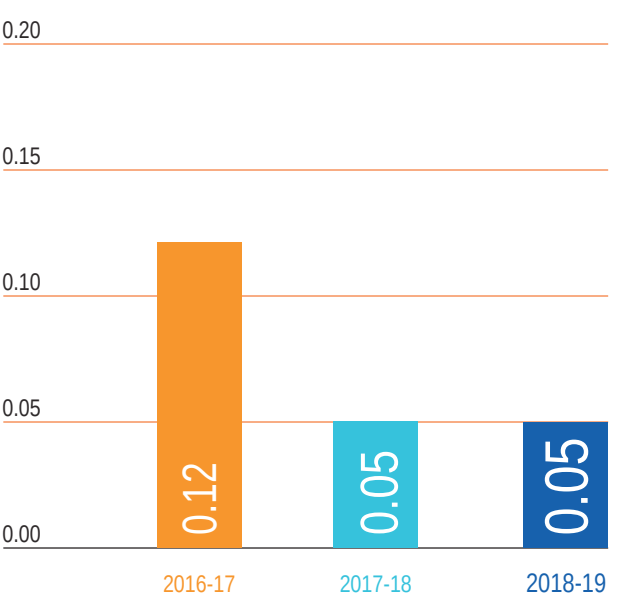


PAT

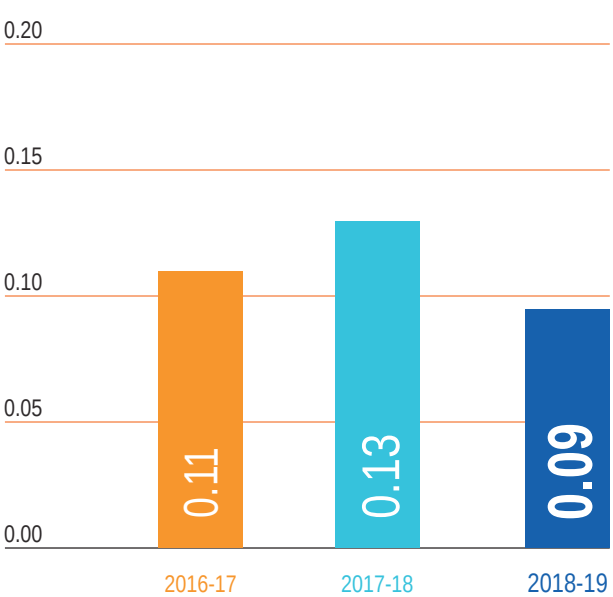
₹ in Lakhs



Debt-Equity Ratio (Times)



Return on Capital Employed (%)



History and use of Polypropylene

The history of man-made fibres began at the end of the 19th century with the first semi-synthetic or regenerated materials and although completely synthetic polymers were developed in the early 20th century, many fibres that are now in common use were not fully exploited until the 1960s and 1970s.

Polypropylene is a highly crystalline thermoplastic polymer produced by the chain growth polymerisation of propylene, a gas obtained from petroleum cracking. It has properties related to polyethylene but has a much higher melting temperature and is much stiffer. Polypropylene can be produced with different molecular chain structures under controlled conditions (stereo-specific) but only the "isotactic" form is produced in large quantities. Here the methyl side groups are arranged on the same side of the polymer chain.

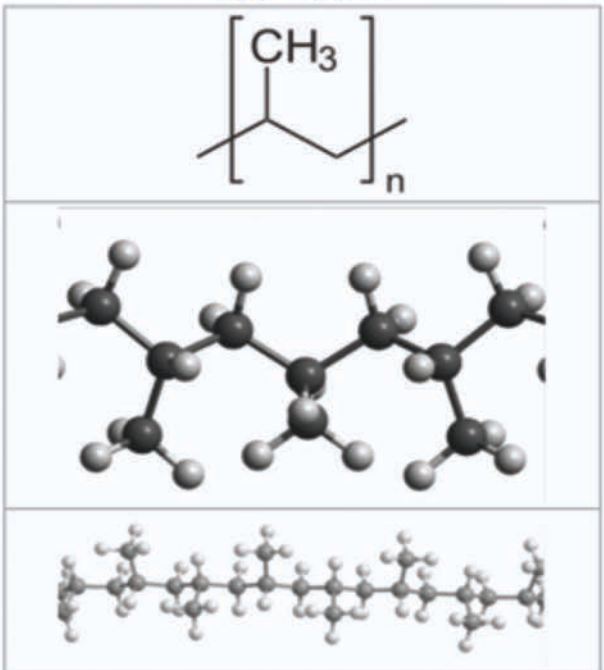
Isotactic polypropylene was discovered in 1954 by the Italian chemist Guilio Natta and his assistant Paulo Chini, working in conjunction with the Italian company Montecatini. Catalysts of the type invented by Karl Ziegler, the German chemist, for the production of polyethylene at ambient pressure were used.

Commercial production of polypropylene began in 1957 with Hercules Incorporated, Montecatini and Farbwerke Hoechst AG.

ICI produced polypropylene resin as Propathene in 1954.

Natta and Ziegler were awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1963 in recognition of their work on "Ziegler-Natta" catalysts.

Polypropylene

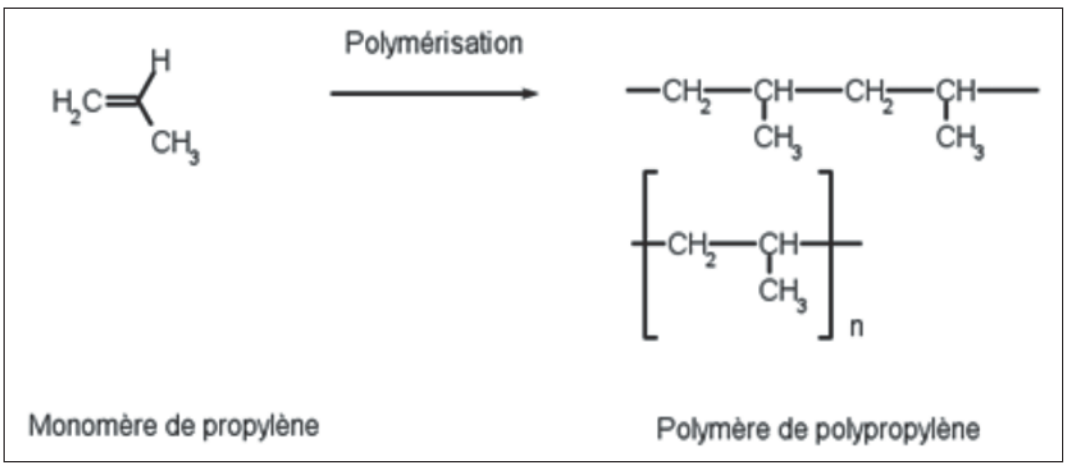


Names	
IUPAC name	Poly(1-methylethylene)
Other names	Polypropylene; Polypropene; Polipropene 25 [USAN]; Propene polymers; Propylene polymers; 1-Propene; [-Ch2-Ch (Ch3)-]n
Identifiers	
CAS Number	9003-07-0 ✓
ChemSpider	none
ECHA InfoCard	100.117.813
Properties	
Chemical formula	$(C_3H_6)_n$
Density	0.855 g/cm^3, amorphous 0.946 g/cm^3, crystalline
Melting point	130 to 171 °C (266 to 340 °F; 403 to 444 K)

Except where otherwise noted, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 kPa).

Production

Polypropylene is produced by the chain-growth polymerization of propene :



The industrial production processes can be grouped into gas phase polymerization, bulk polymerization and slurry polymerization. All state-of-the-art processes use either gas-phase or bulk reactor systems.

- In gas-phase and slurry-reactors, the polymer is formed around heterogeneous catalyst particles. The gas-phase polymerization is carried out in a fluidized bed reactor, propene is passed over a bed containing the heterogeneous (solid) catalyst and the formed polymer is separated as a fine powder and then converted into pellets. Unreacted gas is recycled and fed back into the reactor.
- In bulk polymerization, liquid propene acts as a solvent to prevent the precipitation of the polymer. The polymerization proceeds at 60 to 80 °C and 30–40 atm are applied to keep the propene in the liquid state. For the bulk polymerization, typically loop reactors are applied. The bulk polymerization is limited to a maximum of 5% ethen as comonomer due to a limited solubility of the polymer in the liquid propene.
- In the slurry polymerization, typically C4–C6 alkanes (butane, pentane or hexane) are utilized as inert diluent to suspend the growing polymer particles. Propene is introduced into the mixture as a gas.

The properties of PP are strongly affected by its tacticity, the orientation of the methyl groups (CH_3) relative to the methyl groups in neighboring monomer units.

The tacticity of polypropylene can be chosen by the choice of an appropriate catalyst.

Industrial processes

Traditionally, three manufacturing processes are the most representative ways to produce polypropylene.

Hydrocarbon slurry or suspension : Uses a liquid inert hydrocarbon diluent in the reactor to facilitate transfer of propylene to the catalyst, the removal of heat from the system, the deactivation/removal of the catalyst as well as dissolving the atactic polymer. The range of grades that could be produced was very limited. (The technology has fallen into disuse).

Bulk slurry (or bulk) : Uses liquid propylene instead of liquid inert hydrocarbon diluent. The polymer does not dissolve into a diluent, but rather rides on the liquid propylene. The formed polymer is withdrawn and any unreacted monomer is flashed off.

Gas phase : Uses gaseous propylene in contact with the solid catalyst, resulting in a fluidized-bed medium.

Polypropylene is an important plastic and is used in many different forms and applications through a range of manufacturing processes. A large proportion of polypropylene is used in fibres as constituents of fabrics, upholstery and carpets. Many industrial uses involve ropes, woven and non-woven fabrics and reinforcements. Blow moulded containers, such as bottles for foods, shampoos and other liquids, form part of everyday experience. A wide range of injection moulded items exists in appliance housings, resistant containers, car components both interior and exterior applications, toys and furniture. The remarkable fatigue resistance properties of polypropylene has seen valuable applications in long life hinge designs in packaging containers and elsewhere.

Since the 1980s the production, consumption and applications of this polymer have increased through the application of even more efficient catalysts and property enhancements and today PP is the most common fibre used all over the world. The usefulness of PP depends on the retention of its properties during a prolonged service life. For instance, under mild conditions, unstabilised PP will retain its properties for long periods of time. However in most applications, exposure to heat and light will occur which accelerates oxidative degradation. The properties that make PP widely used as a fibre do not prevent the fibre from deteriorating over time when exposed to daylight and UV radiation.

Through the process of compounding incorporation of suitable UV stabilisers and Anti-oxidants make PP to resist the effects of sun light / heat. Through compounding reinforcing agents like Glass fiber, fillers such as Minerals and other modifiers are added to make PP suitable for Myriad of applications. The process of Compounding made what PP is today – a versatile and a unique plastic.

Reference :

https://en.wikipedia.org/

http://plastiquarian.com/

https://www.incca.org/

Recognition

CSR Snapshots

Employees of Kingfa Science & Technology (India) Limited visited Madras Seva Sadan and Mercy Home in Chennai and interacted with underprivileged children, women and elderly citizens as part of their CSR activity.

ஆதரவற்ற முதியோர், மகளிர் மற்றும் குழந்தைகளின் மறுவாழ்வுக்காக சென்னையில் உள்ள மெட்ராஸ் சேவா சதன் மற்றும் கருணை இல்லத்தில் கிங்பா சயின்ஸ் அண்டு டெக்னாலஜி (இந்தியா) லிமிடெட் நிறுவனத்தின் சார்பில் சிறப்பு நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற்றது.