

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

2019 - 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

Board of Directors

Mr. Bo Jingen, *Managing Director*
Mr. Wu Xiaohui, *Whole-time Director*
Mr. N.Subramanian, *Independent Director*
Mr. Dilip Dinkar Kulkarni, *Independent Director*
Ms. Nilima Ramrao Shinde, *Independent Director*
Mr. D.Balaji, *Executive Director*

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

Plot No : F 5/5, Chakan Industrial Area, Phase-2, MIDC,
 Village - Vasuli – Shinde, Tal Khed, Pune – 410 501
 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 - 122 050, 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
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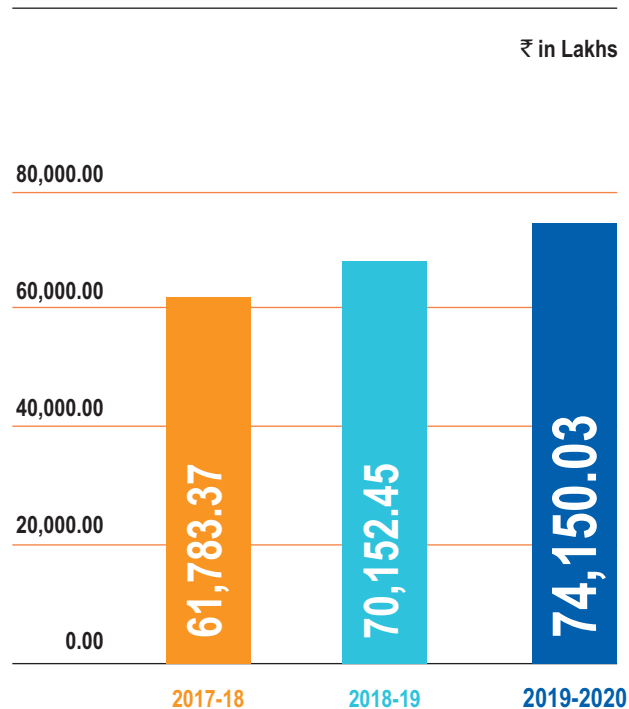
FIVE - YEAR FINANCIAL DATA

(₹ in Millions)

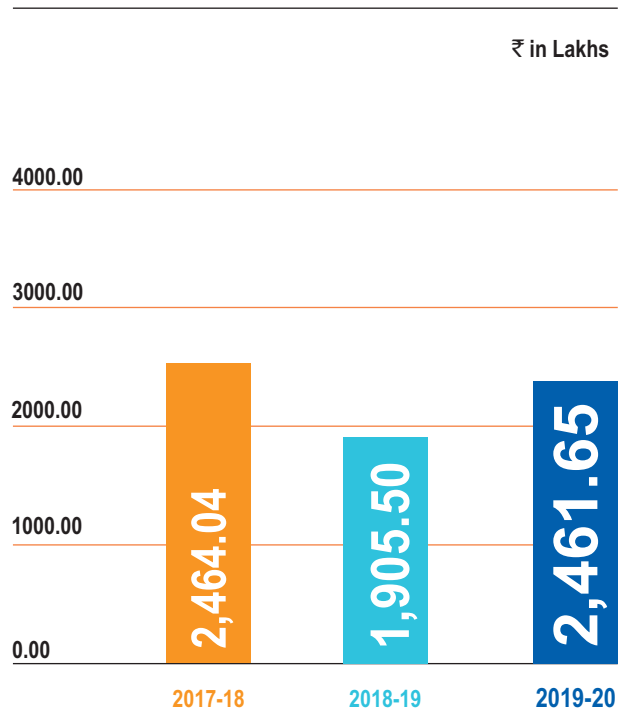
For the Year	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Sales : Domestic	7,361.740	6,980.709	6,175.342	4,825.695	3,557.465
Exports	53.263	34.536	2.996	6.550	2.486
Operating Profit (PBIDT)	456.695	393.039	468.505	190.394	275.329
Finance Cost	33.693	20.724	20.402	(10.505)	72.098
Depreciation and amortisation Expense	89.562	80.080	62.230	30.542	29.393
Tax expenses - Current	102.590	109.000	117.000	38.200	20.111
- Deferred	(15.315)	(7.315)	22.469	13.809	45.732
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	246.165	190.551	246.404	118.348	107.994
As at the end of the Year					
Share Capital	121.105	121.105	121.105	101.106	101.106
Reserves & Surplus	3,364.790	3,123.820	2,931.827	1,211.516	1,093.168
Loan Funds	182.046	166.461	156.556	156.466	160.037
Gross Block	1,541.865	1,236.509	1,181.955	987.024	592.184
Net Current Assets	1,345.209	1,661.312	2,291.091	1,738.518	634.015
Measures of Investment					
Return on Capital Employed (%)	10.01%	9.06%	12.74%	10.88%	18.16%
Return on Equity (%)	7.06%	5.87%	8.07%	9.02%	9.04%
Earnings per Share (₹)	20.33	15.73	20.51	11.71	13.55
Dividend Cover (Times)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Book Value of an Equity Share	287.842	257.944	252.090	129.827	118.121
Of Performance					
- Profitability (%)					
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (%)	4.50%	4.17%	6.41%	3.99%	5.53%
Profit/(Loss) after Tax (%)	3.32%	2.72%	4.10%	2.77%	3.44%
- Capital Turnover (times)	2.02	2.03	1.90	3.29	2.63
- Stock Turnover (times)	6.67	5.46	5.41	7.01	6.00
- Working Capital Turnover (times)	5.51	4.22	2.70	2.78	5.61
Of Financial Status					
- Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.13
- Current Ratio	1.65	1.81	2.43	1.88	1.67
- Fixed Assets to Shareholders' Funds (times)	0.31	0.55	0.32	0.57	0.24

PERFORMANCE METRICS

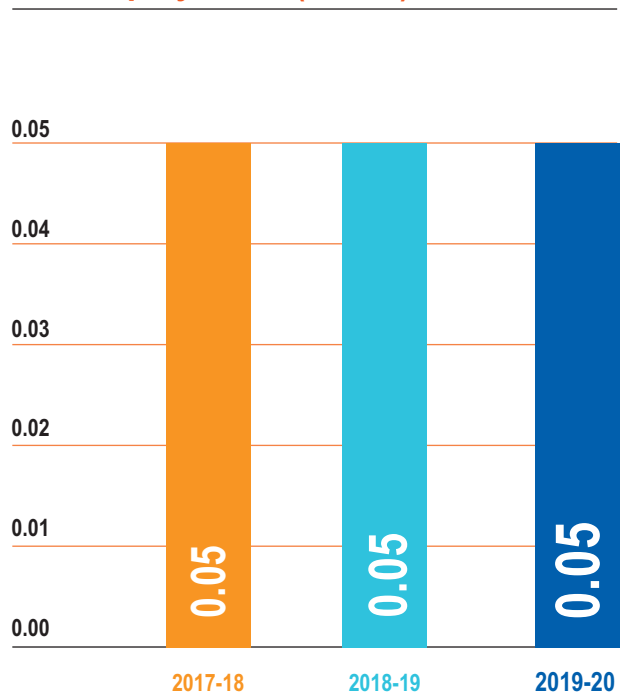
Revenue



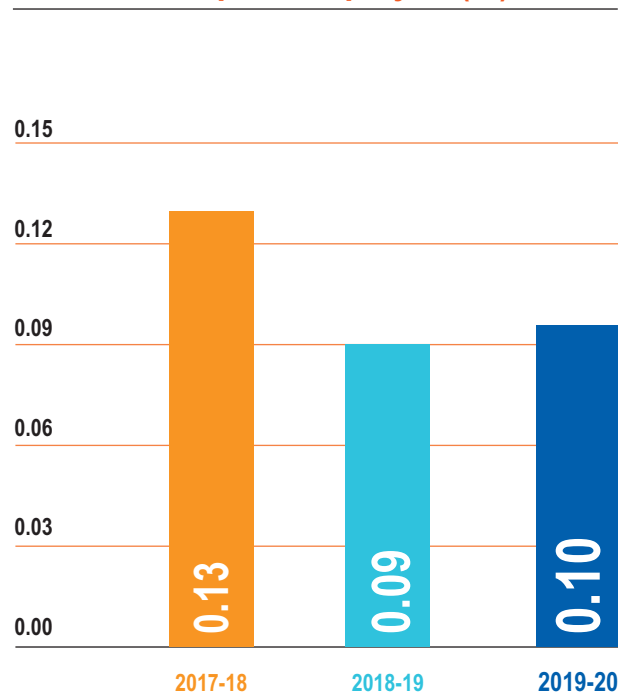
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Debt-Equity Ratio (Times)



Return on Capital Employed (%)



Use of Masks - Need of the hour for protection during Covid-19

The financial year 2019-20 came to an abrupt closure in India as well as globally with onset of Novel Corona Virus referred to as Covid-19. The pandemic which was limited to few nations in Jan'20 started spreading to other nations fast and as we closed the year 2019-20, almost all the countries are in lock-down as a precautionary measure to contain the spread of virus. In the modern times, Covid-19 is the major disruptor considering the spread over most of the nations and the lack of known medicines to treat the infection.

Pandemics and Epidemics are not new to the mankind. What is a Pandemic and an Epidemic?

An EPIDEMIC is a disease that affects a large number of people within a community, population or a region.

A PANDEMIC is an epidemic that has spread over multiple countries or continents.

From time immemorial human civilisation has faced pandemics/epidemics at different times in different countries. Many pandemics were widespread causing huge loss of human lives. While some of them were limited to a particular continent, some were global. Following is a list of some of the pandemics that the world has gone through.

S.no.	Epidemic	Period	Affected Region	Loss of Human Lives
1	Antonine Plague	165AD	Asia Minor	>1 million
2	Plague of Justinian	541-542AD	Europe	said to have wiped out half the population in Europe
3	The Black death	1346-53AD	Europe, Africa & Asia	75 – 200 Million
4	Third Cholera pandemic	1852-56AD	Global	>1 million
5	Flu pandemic	1889-90AD	Global	>1 million
6	Flu pandemic	1918AD	Global	>1 million
7	Asian Flu	1956-58AD	Asia	>2 million

In all these pandemics, absence of immediate medical relief added to misery. The medical facilities in those times could not cope up with the onslaught of the spread. However the human kind managed to come out of the pandemic and survived. Some of the notable points are that in those days there were no global agencies that took up the advisory role like the present day WHO and largely preventive measures took time to reach the suffering people.

It is not out of place to mention here the containment that we could have had if preventive measures such as use of masks and sanitisers were practiced.

In the current Covid-19 situation we are fortunate that we have global agencies who disseminate information relevant for preventing and containing the spread.

Use of facial masks is considered primary in keeping the virus away from our nostrils and mouth which are the areas/routes for the infection. A write up on Masks, it's varieties and efficacies will be of use to the public at this stage.

Types of Masks in general use:

a. 3 Ply Masks



Disposable Non-medical Masks: These are used by the general public to guard against spread of any micro-organism when they sneeze or cough.

Disposable Medical Masks: These are used in the health industry including medical professionals.

b. Foldable Masks

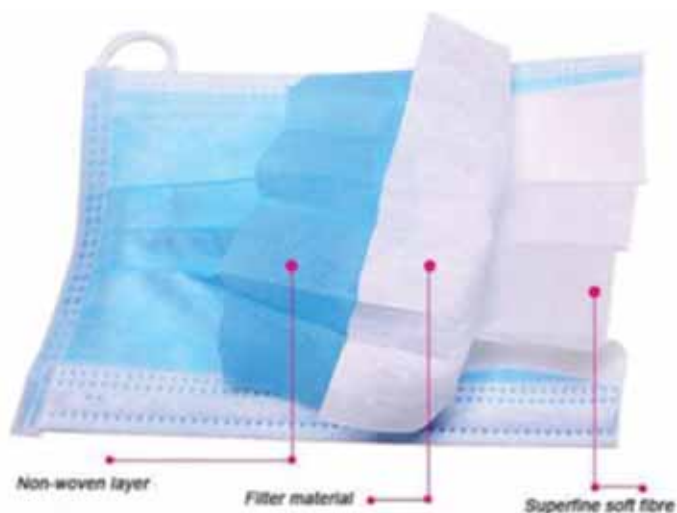
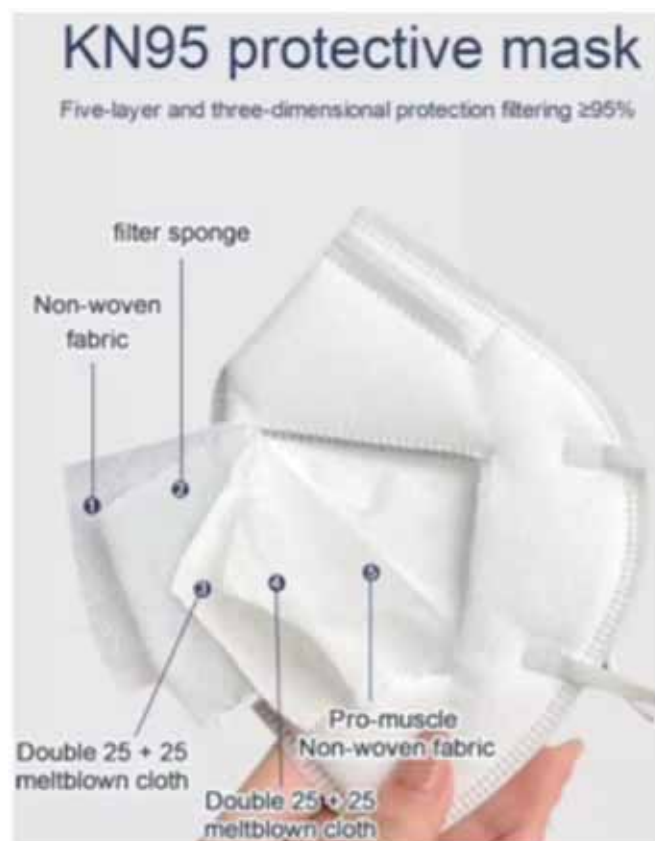
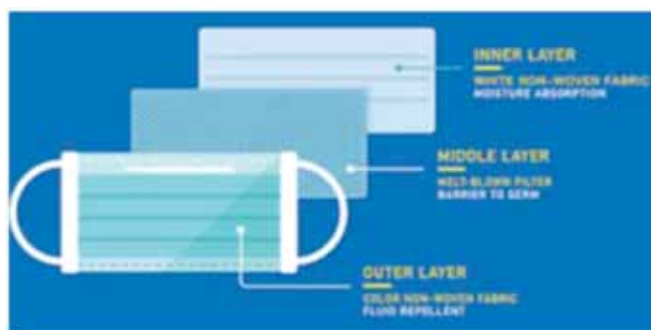
These are essentially used by Health workers and people who work closely with masses and also by people working in dusty environment. Different types of masks are made suitable for different uses. This helps in filtering harmful micro organisms in breathing as well as micro particles. It is also a safe solution for the common public to move around in times of emergencies such as the current Covid-19 crisis or similar.



Construction of Masks:

The masks are essentially made of synthetic materials with almost all the fabrics made of Polypropylene. While the outer extreme layers are PP non-woven fabric, the middle layer (one or two) uses Melt Blown PP. This middle layer, made of Melt Blown PP, gives the protection against Virus/bacteria as well as effective in filtering particulate matter. The outer layers made of non-woven PP have micro pores to facilitate flow of air – both ways apart from softness for the layer coming into contact with the skin.

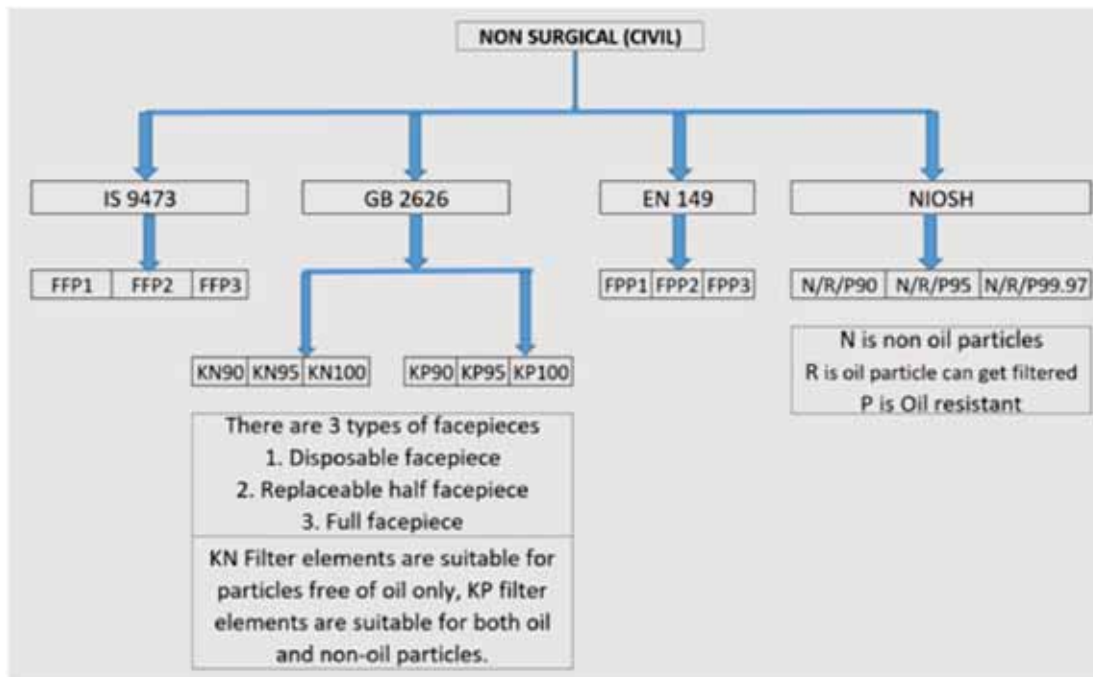
In the case of foldable masks, it can be of 4 layers/5 layers/6 layers. Additional layers may be of melt blown fabrics or Hot Air spun bond fabric which is fluffy, spongy and softer.



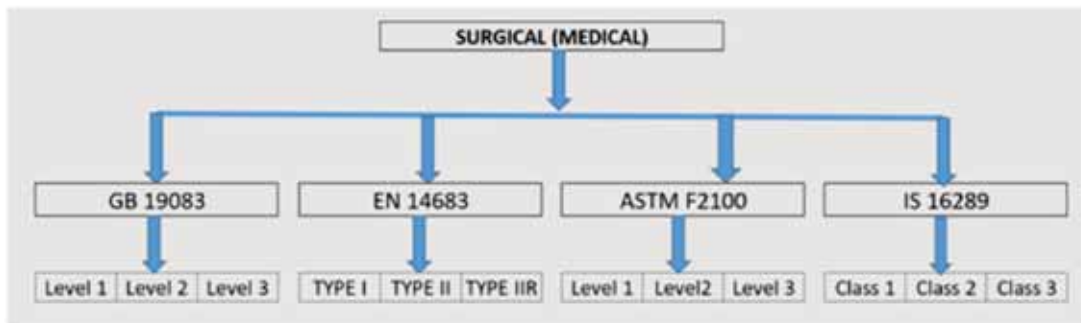
Standards governing the Masks:

The standards governing the masks are primarily of two types

- Non-Surgical Masks (Civil): The foldable masks come under this category



- Surgical Masks (Medical): The 3 ply masks used in the health industry come under this category



With so many standards in place, common public get confused on what is the right mask to wear. The standards are different from country to country. Most of them strive to be of similar in characteristics defined. The public can choose any mask as long as it is certified to one of the above standards.

Apart from the above masks we also see in India, masks made of plain cloth worn by general public. While they give protection against direct contact with the germs thrown out by people sneezing or coughing, the cloth mask do not offer protection against the inhalation of germs through the cloth layer as the cloth cannot filter the germs. The following picture gives the efficiency of some of the common types of masks used by the public.



Now that we are in the high risk environment like Covid-19, it is very important to use Masks and to choose the right type of masks to protect ourselves. It may be little uncomfortable to wear or breath through the masks, but it will be safe for ourselves as well as for others.

‘WEAR MASK – BE SAFE’

(This article is intended to be of a general description and cannot be taken as prescriptive)

Recognition

