

expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement.

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost, all other item of property, plant and equipment is measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of property, plant and equipment separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Leasehold assets are depreciated lower of lease period or life of the assets. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Useful lives estimated by the management in years:

Particulars	Years
Leasehold land	98
Leasehold improvements	1-10
Factory buildings	15-30
Other buildings	3-60
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipments	3-5
Plant and equipment	2-21
Vehicles	5