



A G F & S & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PH : 5098415
M. : 9814055792
M. : 9417053225

Office: 2, MALVIYA ENCLAVE, ADJOINING SITI CABLE OFFICE, M.M. MALVIYA ROAD, AMRITSAR

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
A.M. Textiles & Knitwears Ltd.

REPORT ON THE Ind-AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Ind-AS financial statements of A.M. Textiles & Knitwears Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
- The company is exposed to a variety of different Central and state laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. In this regulatory environment, there is an inherent risk of litigations and claims. - In the normal course of business, provisions	Our procedures included: Inquiring the status of significant known actual and potential litigation with the Company's in-house Legal Counsel and other senior management personnel who have knowledge of these matters and



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and contingent liability disclosures for litigations and claims may arise from direct and indirect tax proceedings, legal proceedings, including regulatory and other government/department proceedings, as well as investigations by authorities and commercial claims. • These estimates could change substantially over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses • Given the inherent complexity and magnitude of potential exposures across the Company and the judgement necessary to estimate the amount of provisions required or to determine required disclosures, this is a key audit matter.	critically assessing their responses. ▪ Obtaining, on a sample basis, written responses from the Company's in-house legal counsel, containing their views and conclusions on material exposures and any related litigation and considered the same in evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's provisions or disclosures on such matters. ▪ Reading the latest correspondence between the Company and the various tax/legal authorities or plaintiffs and attorneys where applicable, for matters selected on sample basis for detailed evaluation. ▪ For the most significant of the matters, we assessed relevant historical and recent judgments passed by the court authorities and considering legal opinion, where obtained by management from external lawyers, to challenge the basis used for the provisions recorded and the disclosures made by the Company ▪ Challenging the decisions and rationale for provisions held or for decisions not to record provisions or make disclosures. ▪ For those matters where management concluded that no provisions should be recorded, we have reviewed the adequacy and completeness of the Company's disclosures.
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INFORMATION OTHER THAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.





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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation & presentation of these Ind-AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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



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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements is included in Annexure A. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A G P R S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 006943N



Panchkula
30th May 2019


Atul Seth
Partner
Membership No. 084241



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REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid IND-AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (IND-AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019, 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"; and
 - 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

A G P R S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 006943N



Atul Seth
Partner

Membership No. 084241

Panchkula
30th May 2019



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ANNEXURE "A"

Referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date:

- (i) a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets..
- b) The company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- c) According to the information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The stock of Finished Goods, Stores, Spare Parts and Raw Material lying in the factory (other than stock in transit) have been physically verified by the management during and at the year-end. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us the frequency of physical verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material & have been properly dealt within books of accounts.
- (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(" the Act").Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (iii) (a) , (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information & explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, made any investment or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the products manufactured by the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted /accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, Goods & Services Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.





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According to information & explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of ,Income tax or Goods & Services Tax or Sales tax or Service tax, Professional tax, Customs duty, Excise duty and Value added tax or cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its bankers or to its financial institutions or debenture holders. The Company does not have loans or borrowings from government.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of public issue / follow-on-offer (including debt instruments) during the Year. However term loans raised have been applied for the purposes for which they have been raised.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers/ employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 Read with schedule V to the Companies Act.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to information & explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 & 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements IND-AS as required by the Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to information & explanations given to us and based on the examinations of our records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to information & explanations given to us and based on the examinations of our records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them& therefore provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company. Accordingly paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





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- (xvi) According to information & explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

A G P R S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 006943N

Panchkula
30th May 2019




Atul Seth
Partner
Membership No. 084241



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Annexure – B to the Auditors' Report
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 A.M. Textiles & Knitwears Ltd. ('the Company') as of 31 March 2019 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 the 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 ('ICAI'). 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over the financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over the Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable for to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 the 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 the 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 the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for the external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertains 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 receipt



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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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatement 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 aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, 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.

A G P R S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 006943N

Panchkula
30th May 2019




Atul Seth
Partner
Membership No. 084241

Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
Current Yr.	Previous Yr.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

ASSETS

Note No.

1. Non-current assets

(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	1	5772772	6764327
(b) Capital Work- in- Progress		0	0
(c) Investment Properties		0	0
(d) Deffered tax assets (net)		1282	0
(e) Financial Assets		0	0
Non Current Investments		0	0
(f) other Non Current Assets		0	0
- Long-term loans and advances		0	0
- Other non-current assets		0	0
Total - Non-current assets		5774054	6764327

2. Current assets

(a) Inventories	2	56088252	43428145
(b) Financial Assets		0	0
(i) Investments		0	0
(ii) Trade receivables	3	47733329	53912643
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	287324	133492
(c) Other current assets		0	0
- Short-term loans and advances	5	3991127	5066869
- Other current assets	6	870960	853620
Total- Current assets		108970992	103394769

Total Assets

114745046	110159096
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A. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

(a) Equity Share Capital	7	16500000	16500000
(b) Other Equity	8	8208889	8100069
		0	0
Total Equity		24708889	24600069

Liabilities

Non Current Liabilities

(I) Financial Liabilities

(a) Long-Term borrowings	9	1229085	2935320
(b) Other Long-Term liabilities		0	0
(II) Non Current Provisions		0	27934
(III) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		0	0
(IV) Other Non Current Liabilities		0	0

Total- Non-current liabilities

1229085	2963254
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Current Liabilities

(I) Financial Liabilities

(a) Short-Term borrowings	10	65385167	54369469
(b) Trade Payables	11	21463385	23603160
(c) Other Financial liabilities	12	1878520	3478144
(II) Provisions	13	80000	1145000

Total- Current liabilities

88807072	82595773
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Total :- Equity and Liabilities.

114745046	110159096
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Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts

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For A M Textiles & Knitweares Limited

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director

As per our attached report of even date

(Atul Sethi)

For A M Textiles & Knitweares Limited

(Akhil Mahajan)
Managing Director/Director



Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
Current Yr.	Previous Yr.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

Income	Note No.		
(I) Revenue from operations	14	473139813	405743257
(II) Other Income	15	323838	55939
(III) Total Income		473463651	405799196
(IV) Expenses			
Purchase of trade goods	16	472411397	380385018
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work in p	17	(12660107)	7498522
Employee benefits expense	18	778575	1418620
Finance Cost	19	9105198	5400517
Depreciation and amortization expenses	20	1132087	1082214
Other expenses	21	2496499	5491828
Total Expenses (IV)		473263649	401276719
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		200002	4522477
VI. Exceptional items		0	0
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		200002	4522477
		0	0
VIII Tax expense		200002	4522477
Current tax		80000	1145000
Deferred tax		(29216)	17949
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		40398	(2553)
IX Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		108820	3362081
X Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		0	0
XI Tax expense of discontinued operations		0	0
XII Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		0	0
XIII Profit/(Loss) for the year (IX+XIII)		108820	3362081
XIV Other comprehensive income			
(A)(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		0	0
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Tax impact effect		0	0
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0	0
XV Total comprehensive income for the year (XIII+XIV)		108820	3362081
XVI Earnings per equity share{refer note no}		Rs. Per share	Rs. Per share
(nominal value of share Rs.10)			
Basic (Rs.)		0.07	2.04
Diluted (Rs.)		0.07	2.04
		1650000	1650000
		1650000	1650000

Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts

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For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director/Director

As per our attached report of even date

(Atul Seth)

For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

(Akhil Mahajan)
Director/Director



A M TEXTILES AND KNITWEARS LIMITED

SCHEDULE "I" PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS
Summary of Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

	Land (Freehold)	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computers and data processing units	Motor vehicles	Total
cost									
acquired cost as at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	-	40,345.00	149,300.00	50,469.00	8,842,078.00	9,082,192.00
additions	-	-	-	-	-	186,607.00	13,125.00	58,416.00	258,148.00
deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	40,345.00	335,907.00	63,594.00	8,900,494.00	9,340,340.00
additions	-	-	-	-	-	119,346.00	21,186.00	-	140,532.00
deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	40,345.00	455,253.00	84,780.00	8,900,494.00	9,480,872.00
depreciation									
at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	-	12,204.00	128,105.00	42,571.00	1,310,919.00	1,493,799.00
charge for the year	-	-	-	-	4,513.00	15,235.00	2,078.00	1,060,388.00	1,082,214.00
deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	16,717.00	143,340.00	44,649.00	2,371,307.00	2,576,013.00
charge for the year	-	-	-	-	4,511.00	54,881.00	7,511.00	1,065,184.00	1,132,087.00
deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	21,228.00	198,221.00	52,160.00	3,436,491.00	3,708,100.00
net carrying amount									
at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	19,117.00	257,032.00	32,620.00	5,464,003.00	5,772,772.00
at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	23,628.00	192,567.00	18,945.00	6,529,187.00	6,764,327.00
at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	-	28,141.00	21,195.00	7,898.00	7,531,159.00	7,588,393.00



For A M Textiles & Knitwear Limited

Mg. Director/Director

For A M Textiles & Knitwear Limited

Mg. Director/Director

Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
Current Yr.	Previous Yr.

NOTE "2" INVENTORIES

- (As prepared, valued & certified by the management)
 Stock in Trade
 - Yarn Trading (Including stock in transit)

	56088252	43428145
Total Rs.	56088252	43428145

NOTE "3" TRADE RECEIVABLES**(Unconfirmed and unsecured but considered good)**

- Outstanding for exceeding six months from the date they were due for payment
 Others
 Total Rs.

	1337350	1724569
	46395979	52188074
Total Rs.	47733329	53912643

NOTE "4" CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

- Cash in hand

	287324	133492
Total Rs.	287324	133492

NOTE "5" SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

- Loans and Advances (unsecured considered good)
 Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or value to be received
 With parties for
 - Supplies/Expenses
 - Staff
 - With related parties:

	0	0
	0	0
Pre-paid Expenses	74421	86689
With Income Tax Department	237933	1049449
With GST	3678773	3930731
Total Rs.	3991127	5066869

NOTE "6" OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

- Quantity Discount and Rate Difference Receivable

	870960	853620
Total	870960	853620

NOTE "7" EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**Authorised Capital AM Textiles and Knitwear Ltd**

17,50,000 (P.Y 17,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each

	17500000	17500000
Total Rs.	17500000	17500000

Issued, Subscribed And Paid Up Capital AM Textiles & Knitwear Ltd

16,50,000(Previous Year 16,50,000) Equity

Shares of Rs. 10/- each - 100% held by Holding Company Uniroyal Industries Ltd.

	16500000	16500000
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Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Equity Shares with voting rights

Name of shareholder

	As at 31.03.19	As at 31.03.18
	No. of shares %age holding	No. of shares %age holding
Uniroyal Industries Limited	1650000 100.00	1650000 100.00

Total Rs.	16500000	16500000
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NOTE :8" OTHER EQUITY**General Reserve**

Opening balance

Addition /Adjustment: Transfer from profit and loss account

Closing balance

	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

Surplus /Profit and Loss Account

Addition during the year

Losses Transferred

	8100069	4737988
	108820	3362081

For AM Textiles & Knitweares Limited

Ms. Director/Director

A M TEXTILES & KNITWEARS LTD

Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
Current Yr.	Previous Yr.

NOTE "9" LONG TERM BORROWINGS
(a) Term Loans from banks-Secured

- Secured by 'mortgage of 'immovable & moveable properties both present and future and personal guarantees of the promoter directors.
- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles

0	0
1229085	2935320

(b) Term Loans NBFC's-Secured

0	0
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(c) Deposits-Un secured

0	0
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Total Rs.	1229085	2935320
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The company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest on loans & deposits

NOTE "10" SHORT TERM BORROWINGS
(a) Cash Credit from banks- secured

Secured by way of first charge on debtors arising out of trade transactions & stocks of raw materials and consumable stores stocks in process finished goods and packing materials and by way of charge on the immovable assets of the company and personal guarantees of promoter directors

65385167	54369469
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Total Rs.	65385167	54369469
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NOTE "11" TRADE PAYABLES
Sundry Creditors for

- Goods/Expenses
- Advances received from customers

21312601	23428721
150784	174439

Total Rs.	21463385	23603160
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NOTE "12" OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

- Other Liabilities
- Expenses Payable

24120	1737738
148165	185980

Current maturity of Long Term Borrowings	1706235	1554426
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Total Rs.	1878520	3478144
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NOTE "13" PROVISIONS

- Provision for Taxation
- Income Tax

80000	1145000
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Total Rs.	80000	1145000
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NOTE "14" REVENUE FROM OPERTAIONS

- Sales of Products
- Other Operating Revenue

471607442	405743257
1532371	0

Total Rs.	473139813	405743257
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NOTE "15" OTHER INCOME

- Interest received

323838	55939
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Total Rs.	323838	55939
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NOTE "16" PURCHASE OF TRADE GOODS

- Purchase for trading

472411397	380385018
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Total Rs.	472411397	380385018
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For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

Mg. Director/Director

For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

A M TEXTILES & KNITWEARS LTD

	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
Finished Goods	0	0
Semi Finished Goods	0	0
Traded Goods	56088252	43428145
Total Rs	56088252	43428145
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	0	0
Semi Finished Goods	0	0
Traded Goods	43428145	50926667
Total Rs.	43428145	50926667
Increase / (Decrease)	12660107	(7498522)

NOTE "18" EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages & Bonus	751800	1296000
Workmen & Staff Welfare Expenses	26775	122620
Total Rs.	778575	1418620

NOTE "19" FINANCE COST

Interest expense on		
- Borrowings	6577180	5566256
- Trade payables	1674186	166206
- Others	683438	(403798)
Other Borrowing cost	170394	71853
Total Rs.	9105198	5400517

NOTE "20" DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Depreciation	1132087	1082214
Total	1132087	1082214

NOTE "21" OTHER EXPENSES

Administrative expenses		
Rent	406800	255000
Rates & Taxes	8455	42746
Insurance	164752	165472
Auditor's Remuneration	20000	20000
Travelling & Conveyance		
- Director's Travelling	1407483	1594668
- Other's Travelling	200	490
Legal & Professional Charges	21300	26000
Vehicle Running & Maintaince	298511	166217
Telephone Expenses	11962	19464
Festival Expenses	48800	56244
Repair & Maintenance	20320	61300
Other Administrative expenses	39709	275805
Sub total	2448292	2683406
Selling and distribution expenses		
Discount & commission	21059	2787599
Sales promotion	27148	20823
Sub total	48207	2808422

Total
Mg. Director/Director
2496499 5491828

A M TEXTILES AND KNITWEARS LIMITED
Note No. "22" Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate Information

A M Textiles and Knitwears Limited (the Company) is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The company is carrying on the business of trading of Yarn & Cloth.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.A Basis of preparation

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019 and Other Financial Information (together referred as "Financial Information") has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The financial information are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

2.B Significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), all assets were carried in the balance sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied exemptions of Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition as its deemed cost.

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT/GST credit and VAT credit availed wherever applicable. Cost includes borrowing cost for long term construction projects if recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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 and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

In respect of other assets, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Factory building	30
Other building	60
Plant and Equipment	15
Office Equipment	5
Computers & Data Processing Units	3
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Motor Vehicles	8

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

d. Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.

e. 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.

(i) Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

f. Investment in Subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. Investment accounted for at cost is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind AS 36. An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized 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.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and is measured at fair value of

Job work income

Revenue from job work is recognised by reference to stage of completion of job work as per terms of agreement. Revenue from job work is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, if any.

Export benefits

Export benefits constituting duty draw back and others are accounted for on accrual basis and are considered as other operating income.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overhead, where applicable.

Net realisable 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.

i. Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized under deferred income and is apportioned over the life of the asset.

j. Taxes: Taxes comprises current income tax and deferred tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the income computation and disclosure standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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.

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.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year 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.

GST (Goods and Service tax) / Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

► When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

► When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

l. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

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 capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at 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 recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

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 recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the losses in expected inflationary cost increase.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

n. Employee benefits

Provident fund

Provident fund contribution in respect of employees are made to government as per the Provident Fund Act.

Gratuity

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The Company has also made contribution to SBI Life Insurance towards a policy to cover the gratuity liability of the employees to an extent. The difference between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year-end and the balance of funds with SBI Life is provided for as liability in the books.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit (liabilities/assets). The Company recognized the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss

(i) Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, gain & loss on curtailments and non routine settlements.

(ii) Net interest expenses or income

Remeasurements, 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 recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

p. Earning 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. 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.

q. Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the time of the transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which 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 recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

r. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- (iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. The management decided, after discussions with the Company's external valuers which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

The management in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Dividend

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors.

2.C Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(a) Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has taken various properties on leases. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, and that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

(b) Gratuity benefit

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

(c) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Impairment of non-Financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's CGUs of assets. 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

2.D Standards Issued but not yet effective

Following are the new standards & amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 30th March, 2019) which are effective for annual period beginning after 1st April,

Ind AS 116- Leases

Ind AS 116 replaces existing lease accounting guidance i.e Ind AS 17 Leases. It sets out principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases on the balance sheet. Based on the preliminary assessment, the company does not expect any significant impacts on transition to Ind AS 116. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes.

Amendments to existing Ind AS

The following amendments to existing standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes.

- 1. Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
- 2. Amendment to Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits
- 3. Amendment to Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs
- 4. Amendment to Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- 5. Amendment to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
- 6. Amendment to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments
- 7. Amendment to Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements



3. Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Nos.	(Rs.)
As at April 1, 2017	1,650,000	16,500,000.00
Add: Equity share issued	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	1,650,000	16,500,000.00
Add: Equity share issued (refer note 12)	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	1,650,000	16,500,000.00

b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Securities premium account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at April 1, 2017	-	-	4,737,988.00	4,737,988.00
Profit\ (Loss) for the year	-	-	3,362,081.00	3,362,081.00
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Profit and Loss account	-	-	-	-
Addition on equity shares issued	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	8,100,069.00	8,100,069.00
Profit\ (Loss) for the year	-	-	108,821.00	108,821.00
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Addition on equity shares issued	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	8,208,890.00	8,208,890.00



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4. Summary of Commitments and contingencies

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	As at	As at
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
i.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Refer note (a))	-	-
ii.	Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the company	-	-

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Summary of Financial Instruments

The comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

Category	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial asset at amortized cost				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (refer Note 3)	47,733,329.00	53,912,643.00	47,733,329.00	53,912,643.00
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Non-Current borrowings (refer note 9)	1,229,085.00	2,935,320.00	1,229,085.00	2,935,320.00
Short term borrowings (refer note 10)	65,385,167.00	54,369,469.00	65,385,167.00	54,369,469.00
Other non-current financial liabilities (refer note NIL)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (refer Note 11)	21,463,385.00	23,603,160.00	21,463,385.00	23,603,160.00
Other current financial liabilities (refer note 12)	1,878,520.00	3,478,144.00	1,878,520.00	3,478,144.00

The Company assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and advances to related parties, interest receivable, trade payables, capital creditors are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.



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6. Restated summary of Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses forward covers to hedge foreign currency risk exposures.

The Company is exposed to capital risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups.

a) Capital risk

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide for sufficient capital expansion.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company employs prudent liquidity risk management practices which inter alia means maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Given the nature of the underlying businesses, the corporate finance maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines and this way liquidity risk is mitigated by the availability of funds to cover future commitments. Cash flow forecasts are prepared and the utilized borrowing facilities are monitored and there is adequate focus on good management practices whereby the collections are managed efficiently. The Company while borrowing funds for large capital project, negotiates the repayment schedule in such a manner that these match with the generation of cash on such investment. Longer term cash flow forecasts are updated from time to time and reviewed by the Senior management of the Company.

c) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

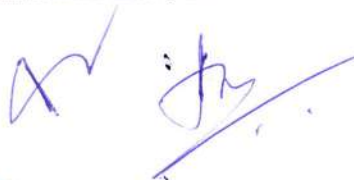
Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management team assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on group/category basis. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data and available facts as on date of evaluation. Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Banking and Forex team in accordance with the Company's policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, and foreign currency receivables and payables.



7. Summary of Earnings per share (EPS)

	(In Rs.)	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic EPS		
Profit/(loss) after tax (Rs. in Lakhs)	108,821.00	3,362,081.00
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic EPS		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	108,821.00	3,362,081.00
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	1,650,000	1,650,000
	0.07	2.04
Dilutive EPS		
Equivalent weighted average number of equity convertible security\option outstanding	Nil	Nil
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive earnings per share (Nos)	1,650,000	1,650,000
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	0.07	2.04

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8. Summary of Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintain an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Long term borrowings	1,229,085.00	2,935,320.00
Short term borrowings	65,385,167.00	54,369,469.00
Trade payables	21,463,385.00	23,603,160.00
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	287,324.00	133,492.00
Less: Other bank balances	-	-
Net Debt	87,790,313.00	80,774,457.00
Equity share capital	16,500,000.00	16,500,000.00
Other equity	8,208,890.00	8,100,069.00
Total Equity	24,708,890.00	24,600,069.00
Total Capital and net debt	112,499,203.00	105,374,526.00
Gearing ratio	355%	328%



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9 In the opinion of the Directors current assets loans & advances have a value on realization in ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they have been stated in the Balance Sheet.

10 Revenue from contracts is Rs. 47,16,07,442 which includes revenue from contracts Rs. 47,16,08,400 minus Rate Difference, Rejections of Rs. 958.

11 Small Scale Creditors

Sundry Creditors includes Rs NIL/- (Previous year-Rs. NIL/-) due to Micro/Small/Medium enterprises. There is no undertaking from whom amount outstanding for more than 30 Days in respect of small scale undertaking where such dues exceeds Rs. 1.00 lacs (Previous year NIL)

12 Balance of sundry creditors, Sundry Debtors and other advances are subject to confirmation

13 The amount of exchange rate differences	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
a) Included in Profit & Loss account of the year on	0	0
Account of receivable and payables :Net		
b) Adjusted in carrying amount of fixed assets	0	0
c) In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the current year	0	0
d) In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the subsequent years	0	0

14 Managerial Remuneration	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
(Remuneration is within the limit prescribed under schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.)		
a) To the managing Director & Whole time Directors		
Salary/Commission/Allowance	0	0
Perquisites	0	0
Rent Free Accommodation	0	0
Total	0	0
b) To other Director	0	0

15 Foreign exchange derivatives and exposures outstanding as at the Balance Sheet Date:

Nature of Instrument		
A. Hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:		
I. Payable	0	0
II. Receivable	0	0



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B. Un hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:			
I.	Payable	0	0
II.	Receivable	0	0

16 Related Party disclosure as per AS-18

List of related & Associated parties

Name of party	Relationship
Uniroyal Industries Limited	Holding Company

Key management personnel

Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Managing Director
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Director
Mr. Abhay Mahajan	Director

Outstanding Balances

	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Due to (from) Uniroyal Industries Limited	(28,937)	-
Capital in Uniroyal Industries Limited	1,65,00,000	16,500,000

Transaction /consideration during the year

Party	Relation	Cur. Yr	Prev. Yr.
Uniroyal Industries Limited	Holding Company	48,000	48,000
Uniroyal Industries Limited	Holding Company	1,076,223	1,515,793
Uniroyal Industries Limited	Holding Company	0	0
Abhay Mahajan	Director	683438	0

17 Auditor's Remuneration

	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Auditor's Expenses	0	0
Payment to Auditors -Certification Etc	0	0
Audit Fee	20,000	20,000



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Total	20,000	20000
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18 Value of Raw Material, Stores and Spare Parts consumed.

	Current Yr. % age	Current Yr. Value	Prev. Yr. & % age	Prev Yr. Value
I. Import of Raw Materials, Stores & Spares	0	0	0	0
II. Import of Machinery	0	0	0	0

19 Amount remitted in foreign currencies on account of

Dividend	0	0
Expenditure Travelling	1,335,043	1,491,567
Earning in foreign exchange-Exports of Goods FOB Value	0	0

20 Previous Years Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

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Balance Sheet abstract and company's general business profile

I. Registration Details:	L18101HR1993PLC033167
Registration No.	67
Balance Sheet Date	31/03/2019
II. Capital raised during the year (amount in thousand)	
Public Issue	Nil
Right Issue	Nil
Bonus Issue	Nil
Private Placement	Nil
III. Position of mobilization and deployment of funds (amounts in thousands)	
Source of Funds	
Total Liabilities	114745
Paid up Capital	16500
Reserve & Surplus	8209
Share Application Money	0
Non Current Liabilities	1229



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Current Liabilities	88807
Application for Funds	
Total assets	114745
Non current Assets	5774
Current assets	108971
IV. Performance of Company (Amount in thousands)	
Turnover	473464
Total Expenditure	473264
Profit/Loss before Tax	200
Profit/Loss after Tax	109
(+for profit, Ofor loss)	
Earning Per Share	0.07
Dividend rate%	0
V.Generic Names of Three Principal Products/Services of Company (as per Monetary terms	
Product Description	(ITC Code)
Polyester Filament Yarn	54024700
Polyester Texturised Yarn	54023300
As per our report of even date attached	

For A M Textiles and Knitwears Limited

For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

(Arvind Mahajan) Director/Director
Managing Director

DIN: 00007397

Place:Panchkula

Dated: 30th May, 2019

For A G P R S &
Associates

Chartered Accountants

Atul Seth
Partner

FirmRegn. No. 006943N



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED			
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (Amount)			
		AM Textile & Knitwears Limited	
Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	200,002	4,522,477
	ADJUSTMENTS FOR :-		
	Depreciation	1,132,087	1,082,214
	Loss on Fixed Assets	-	-
	Misc. Exp. Written Off	-	-
	Depreciation on Investments	-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
	Sundry Balance Written Off/Written Back	(1,314,833)	177,772
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Profit Transfer from Uniroyal Developers & Builder	-	-
	Financial Expenses	9,105,198	5,400,517
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGE	9,122,454	11,182,980
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	(12,660,107)	7,498,522
	Trade receivables	7,494,147	(19,767,579)
	Short term loans and advances	1,075,742	(4,498,673)
	Long term loans and advances	-	-
	Other Current Assets	(17,340)	(853,620)
	Other Non current assets	-	-
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade Payable	(2,139,776)	5,164,701
	Other Financial liabilities	(1,599,623)	402,845
	Other Non Current liabilities	-	-
	Provisions Short Term	(1,065,000)	380,000
	Non Current Provisions	-	-
		210,497	(490,824)
	Less:- Current Taxes	(80,000)	(1,145,000)
	Income Tax Paid	(40,398)	2,553
	Total (A)	90,099	(1,633,271)
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments	(140,532)	(258,148)
	Disposal of Assets	-	-
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Investments Current	-	-
	Investments Properties	-	-
	Total (B)	(140,532)	(258,148)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Short Term Borrowings	11,015,698	8,682,284
	Long Term borrowings	(1,706,235)	(1,416,121)
	Issue of Share Capital	-	-
	Less :- Cash outflow from the financing activities		
	Financial Expenses	(9,105,198)	(5,400,517)
	Total (C)	204,265	1,865,646
	Total Cash Inflow During The Ye: (A) + (B) + (C)	153,832	(25,773)
	Opening Cash Balance	133,492	159,265
	Total Cash Inflow During The Year	153,832	(25,773)
	Net Cash & Cash Equivalent as on 31.03.2019	287,324	133,492

For A G P R S & ASSOCIATES
(Chartered Accountants)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

For A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited

(Atul Seth)
Partner

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director

(Akhil Mahajan)
Director

Mg. Director/Director

Firm registration No.006943N
Panchkula
30th May 2019