Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis.

Current/non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

a) An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

i) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;

ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

iii) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or

iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All assets other than current assets shall be classified as non-current.

b) A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

i) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;

ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

iii) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

III. USE OF ESTIMATES

Preparation of financial statement are in conformity with the Indian GAAP which requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could results in differences between the actual results and estimates which could result in differences between the actual results and estimates which are recognized in future period.

IV. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Property, Plant and equipment (PPE)

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to its intended working condition and estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which it is located, wherever applicable.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

b. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND AMORTIZATION

Intangible Assets are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization of previous years until the applicability of schedule II of Companies Act 2013.

Therefore, no amortization has been considered due to the life of the intangible asset is more than ten years.

c. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The recoverable amount is recovered on the cash flows that are largely realizable from the asset which is considered for impairment. In cases where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount or is nil, the asset is considered as impaired and the asset written down to the recoverable amount. The amount written off is reduced from the Cost of the Asset concerned and is Debited to the Profit and Loss Account under the head "Bad Debts Written Off "or "Impairment of Assets" under Administrative and Other Expenses.

d. Borrowing cost

Interest and other costs in connection with the borrowing of the funds made by the company from banks / Financial institutions. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they have occurred and is charged to Profit & Loss Account.

e. Investments

Investments are classified into long-term investments as noncurrent investments.

Non-Current Investment:

Investments that are intended to be held for one year or more are classified as long-term investments. Non-Current Investment are carried at acquisition/ amortized cost. A Provision is made for diminution, other than temporary, in the value of Investment.

Current Investment

Investments that are intended to be held for less than one year are classified as current investments. Current Investment are carried at the lower of cost or fair value on an individual basis.

f. Taxation

Tax Expenses includes provision for current tax and deferred tax. Provision for Current tax is made on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.Deferred tax is recognized, subject to the consideration of prudence, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit note issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognized at net of discounts and GST.

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

h. Retirement and other employee benefits

Gratuity:
Gratuity liability would be considered only after the coverage of the Company under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is computed on the basis of an actuarial valuation by an actuary appointed for the purpose as per projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The liability is so provided is paid to a Trust administered by the Company, which in turn invest in eligible securities to meet the liability as and when it accrues for payment in future. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of Profit and Loss. Any shortfall in the value of assets over the defined benefit obligation is recognized as a liability with a corresponding charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Leave Encashment:
The Company does not carry forward balance in Leave account as at the end of the Financial Year. The Balance, if any, at the end of the Financial Year is paid along with the Payroll. In case of resignation of an employee the leave salary is paid at the time of full and final settlement after considering Notice Pay.

i. Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net profit after tax for the year by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, no adjustments are done for the effects of potential dilutive equity shares where the results would be anti-dilutive.

j. **PROVISION AND CONTINGENCIES**

The company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

23. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

a) CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS		
Demand raised by Sales Tax Officer for the FY 2014-15 which has been disputed by the company by filling an appeal with the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax.	9,518,216	9,518,216
Demand raised by Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax during A.Y.2016-17 which has been contested by the Company by filing an appeal with the Commissioner of Income Tax –Appeals	1,197,379	1,197,379
Total	10,715,595	10,715,595

b) AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Agrimony Commodities Limited

Particulars	Period ended 31.03.2020	Period ended 31.03.2019
Audit Fees	1,00,000	1,00,000

c) EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders, by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Numbers used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share are as stated below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2020	For the year ended 31st March 2019
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(75,81,068)	3,87,581
Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding	1,13,90,000	1,13,90,000
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Basic (Face value of Rs. 10 per share)	**-**	**0.03**
stock options / performance share schemes	**-**	**-**
Weighted average number of Equity shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding	1,13,90,000	1,13,90,000
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Diluted (Face value of Re. 10 per share)	**-**	**0.03**

d) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Gratuity

The Company is presently not covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 since the employee strength is less than 10 nos. the Actuarial valuation has not been carried out.

Leave Salary

The Company has a leave policy in place and the payment of the credit leaves available of the employees are paid along with payroll in the month of March. Due to the aforesaid reasons no provision made for leave salary during the financial year Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

e) Disclosure requirement under MSMED act, 2006

None of the creditors are covered under the MSMED Act, 2006.

f) Debtors and Creditors

Exceptional Item includes Rs. 73,320,310 which is long outstanding debtors written off. There are some parties has been striked off. The Financial position of the debtors was so precarious and shaky that it would be impossible to recover money from them. Also credit balances written back which were payable since very long period.

g) Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC):

The Principal business of the Company is to purchase and sale of agricultural products. In FY 2019-20, the Directors had not found the profitable strategy to expand the business and hence interest income showing major income in P&L A/c. Management is of the opinion that the principal business of the Company remains same and will do the business when get profitable contract and therefore the funds lying in th company has be given as a ICD on interest basis.

h) RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE -

As per Accounting Standard -18 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India the related parties transactions are disclosed as under: -

A) List of Related Parties: - (as Certified by Management)

i) Enterprises where control exists

Agrimony Commodities Limited

Holding Company: N.A.

ii) **Subsidiary Company:**
- Advantage Commodities Pvt. Ltd.

iii) **Key Management Personnel**

Mr. Anandrao Gole	Managing Director
Mr. Jairaj Bafna	Chief Financial Officer &Director
Mr. Suresh Kulkarni	Director
Ms. Nalini Shetty	Director
Mr. Virendra Singh	Company Secretary till 30th June 2020
Ms. Shriya Maheshwari	Company Secretaryw.e.f.1stJuly 2020

B) Transactions during the year and balances outstanding as on 31st March, 2020 with related Parties were as follows:

Name	Nature of Relationship	Transaction	2019-20	2018-19	Outstanding on 31.03.2020	Outstanding on 31.03.2019
Jairaj Bafna	Director	Remuneration and Bonus	15,27,100	15,76,575	1,20,840	127,050
Anandrao Gole	Managing Director	Remuneration and Bonus	6,00,000	6,00,000	50,000	50,000
Advantage Commodities Pvt. Ltd.	Wholly owned Subsidiary	Advance given	11,00,000	10,00,000	36,00,000	28,00,000
		Advance Repaid	3,00,000	21,70,989		

i) In the opinion of the Board current assets, Loans and Advances except to the extent stated specifically are approximately of the values based if realized in ordinary course of business.

j) The Schedules referred to above are an integral part of Balance Sheet.

For V.R. BHABHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants **For AGRIMONY COMMODITIES LIMITED**

Sd/- **Sd/-** **Sd/-**

Agrimony Commodities Limited

VIMAL R BHABHRA	**Anandrao Gole**	**Jairaj Bafna**
Partner	**Managing Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**
Membership No. 046043	**& Chairman**	**& Director**
Firm Reg. No. 112861W	**DIN: 06668955**	**DIN: 06637142**

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 31, 2020