NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

Note 1

I. Company Information

Vishal Fabrics Ltd. (the company) is a company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 of India as a Private Ltd. company. The company has its registered office at Narol, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. The company is engaged in manufacturing and selling of Textile products

Basis of preparation

A. The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

B. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

1. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss
2. Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
3. Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

II. Significant accounting policies

A. Revenue recognition

1. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, related discounts & incentives and volume rebates. It includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/ sales tax/goods and service tax.

2. Sale of goods – non-cash incentive schemes (deferred revenue)

The company operates a non-cash incentive scheme programme where dealers / agents are entitled to non-cash incentives on achievement of sales targets. Revenue related to the non-cash schemes is deferred and recognised when the targets are achieved. The amount of revenue is based on the realisation of the sales targets to the period of scheme defined.

3. Interest income

For all financial instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

4. Dividends

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

B. 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that a company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying asset is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

C. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. All the grants related to an expense item are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

D. Export Benefits

Duty free imports of raw materials under advance license for imports, as per the Foreign Trade Policy, are matched with the exports made against the said licenses and the net benefits / obligations are accounted by making suitable adjustments in raw material consumption.

E. Taxes

1. 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, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items are recognised 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.

2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their corresponding carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

i. deductible temporary differences;

ii. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and

iii. the carry forward of unused tax credits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognised 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 becomes eligible to be recognised an asset in accordance with recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by ICAI, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to an extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

F. Discontinued operations

Assets and Liabilities of discontinued operations are assessed at each Balance Sheet date. Impacts of any impairment and write-backs are dealt with in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impacts of discontinued operations are distinguished from the ongoing operations of the company, so that their impact on the statement of Profit and Loss for the year can be perceived.

G. Leases

1. Company as a lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2. **Company as a lessor**

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

H. Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a LIC.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, 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 recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

i. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

ii. The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

i. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

ii. Net interest expense or income

1. Long-term employee benefits

Post-employment and other employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. The expenses are recognised at the present value of the amount payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. Actuarial gains and loss in respect of post-employment and other long-term benefits are charged to the statement of other comprehensive income.

2. Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

I. Non-current assets held for sale

The company classifies non-current assets and disposal company's as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale is regarded met only when the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

i. The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset.

ii. An active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

iii. The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

iv. The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

v. Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

J. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost of the items. Acquisition cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to getting the asset ready for intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Items of spare parts that meets the definition of 'property, plant and equipment' is recognised as property, plant and equipment. The depreciation on such an item of spare part will begin when the asset is available for use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In case of a spare part, as it may be readily available for use, it may be depreciated from the date of purchase of the spare part.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost and net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. All the direct expenditure related to implementation including incidental expenditure incurred during the period of implementation of a project, till it is commissioned, is accounted as Capital work in progress (CWIP) and after commissioning the same is transferred / allocated to the respective item of property, plant and equipment.

Pre-operating costs, being indirect in nature, are expensed to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated to allocate the cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Components having value significant to the total cost of the asset and life different from that of the main asset are depreciated over its useful life. However, land is not depreciated. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Leasehold Land	Lease term (99 years)
Buildings	30 to 60 years
Plant and machinery	10 to 40 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided in the accounts based on useful life of the assets prescribed in Schedule II to the companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions is calculated on pro rata basis with reference to the date of addition.

Depreciation on assets sold/ discarded, during the period, has been provided up to the preceding month of sale / discarded.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains / (losses).

K. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

1. Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
2. Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on lower of cost or net realizable value.
3. Stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Items of spare parts that does not meet the definition of 'property, plant and equipment' has to be recognised as a part of inventories.

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.

L. Financial Instruments

1. Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

ii. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive

income (FVTOCI)

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

iv. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI 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 SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

v. Financial instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

vi. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

vii. Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when:

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b. The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

   a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

   b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

viii. Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

a. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

a. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

b. Full time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

a. Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

b. All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

Under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The company uses a provision matrix

to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

ix. Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

2. Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised 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 and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

b. Loans and borrowings

c. Financial guarantee contracts

iii. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

iv. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

When guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

vi. Preference shares

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

vii. Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

M. 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 or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount 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 assets. When 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.

Recoverable amount is determined:

i. In case of individual asset, at higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and

ii. In case of cash-generating unit (a company of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash-generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

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, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

N. 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

O. Segment accounting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter Segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the company as a whole and are not allocated to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

P. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments

General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

The company provides for the expenses to reclaim the quarries used for mining. The total estimate of reclamation expenses is apportioned over the estimate of mineral reserves and a provision is made based on the minerals extracted during the year. Mines reclamation expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis and until the closure of the mine. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of reclamation and the estimate of reclamation expenditure.

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

Q. Dividend

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

R. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

S. Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the financial statements is in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note- Current tax

Note- Measurement of defined benefit obligations

Note– Fair valuation of unlisted securities

Note- Expected credit loss for receivables

T. Statement of cash flows

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals of accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and finance activities of the company are segregated.

U. Current and 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

All other liabilities are classified 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.

V. Foreign currency translation

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value 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 recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

W. Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing 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 recognised 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.

The company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The management decides, 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. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation.

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.

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined 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.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

i. Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.

ii. Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.

iii. Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations).

iv. Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

X. Exceptional items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

Y. Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Z. Standards issued but not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

i. Ind AS 116 'Leases' (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019):

On 30th March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 "Leases", which replaces Ind AS 17 "Leases". The new standard introduces a single on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessee. This will result in the company recognising right of use assets & lease liability in the books. The Company is in the process of analyzing the impact of Ind AS 116 on its financials. The amendment will come into force from April 01, 2019.

ii. Amendment to existing issued Ind AS

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards:

i. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

ii. Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

iii. Ind AS 28 – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

iv. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

v. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK (At carrying amount)				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01 April, 2018	Additions during the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 01 April, 2018	Charge for the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Freehold land	1.21	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21
Leasehold land	10.98	0.00	0.00	10.98	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.27	10.70	10.75
Building	79.41	2.24	11.04	70.60	13.72	6.21	0.00	19.93	50.67	65.69
Plant & Equipments	258.20	50.73	1.06	307.86	72.16	20.61	0.95	91.82	216.04	186.04
Furniture & Fittings	6.05	1.12	0.00	7.17	3.17	0.69	0.00	3.86	3.32	2.89
Office Equipments	3.02	0.31	0.00	3.33	1.68	0.63	0.00	2.31	1.02	1.33
Vehicles	4.82	1.00	0.00	5.82	2.07	1.12	0.00	3.19	2.63	2.75
Total	**363.68**	**55.39**	**12.11**	**406.97**	**93.02**	**29.31**	**0.95**	**121.38**	**285.59**	**270.67**

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK (At carrying amount)				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01 April, 2017	Additions during the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 01 April, 2017	Charge for the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017
Freehold land	1.21	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21
Leasehold land	10.98	0.00	0.00	10.98	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.22	10.75	10.86
Building	29.21	50.20	0.00	79.41	10.76	2.95	0.00	13.72	65.69	18.45
Plant & Equipments	157.51	101.21	0.52	258.20	63.89	8.79	0.52	72.16	186.04	93.63
Furniture & Fittings	3.80	2.25	0.00	6.05	2.79	0.38	0.00	3.17	2.89	1.02
Office Equipments	1.66	1.36	0.00	3.02	1.27	0.42	0.00	1.68	1.33	0.39
Vehicles	3.98	0.91	0.08	4.82	1.12	1.01	0.06	2.07	2.75	2.86
Total	**208.36**	**155.93**	**0.60**	**363.68**	**79.94**	**13.66**	**0.58**	**93.02**	**270.67**	**128.42**

Notes :

1 Addition to blcok of Plant and equipmentss and other includes interst capitsalised during the year Rs0.40 crore(p.y Rs.4.25 crore)

2 Refer Note no.33 for information on property, plant and equipment pledge as security by the Company.

3 Refer note no. 34 for disclosure of cotractual commitment for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note - 2A : CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 01 April, 2018	Additions during the year	Transfer during the year	As at 31 March, 2019
Capital Work-in-Progress	18.86	23.24	18.86	23.24

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars 31 March, 2018	As at 01 April, 2017	Additions during the	Transfer during the	As at 31 March, 2019
Capital Work-in-Progress	35.59	18.86	35.59	18.86

Note:

Refer Note no.33 for information on capital work-in progress pledged as security by the Company.

Note 3 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Rs. in Crore)

Numbers 31/03/2019	Numbers 31/03/2018	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Investment in quoted Equity instruments				
Investment in equity shares (Fully paid up) accounted through other comprehensive income				
20000	20000	Equity Shares of GSL Nova Petrochemicals Ltd of Rs 5 Each	(Rs. 10000)	(Rs. 14000)
10000	10000	Equity Shares of CIL Nova Petrochemicals Ltd of Rs 10 Each	0.02	0.03
		Total : A	**0.02**	**0.03**
Investment in Un-quoted Equity instruments				
Investment in equity shares (Fully paid up) accounted through other comprehensive income				
440000	NIL	Equity Shares of Dholi Spintex P.Ltd of Rs.10 Each	5.93	0.00
136000	NIL	Equity Shares of Quality Exim P.Ltd of Rs.125 Each	1.48	0.00
35000	35000	Equity Shares of Prakash Calender P.Ltd of Rs.10 Each	0.14	0.14
1500	1500	Equity Shares of Deepak Impex P.Ltd of Rs.100 Each	0.00	0.00
20250	20250	Equity Shares of Chiripal Industries Ltd of Rs.10 Each	0.33	0.33
150000	250000	Equity Shares of Nandan Industries p.Ltd of Rs.70 Each	1.05	2.05
100000	100000	Equity Shares of Nandan Industries p.Ltd of Rs.70 Each	0.70	0.00
44	44	Equity Shares of Ellisbridge Co-op Bank Ltd of Rs.25 Each	0.00	0.00
4	4	Equity Shares of Nutan Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd of Rs.25 Each	0.00	0.00
145000	145000	Equity Shares of Merit Credit Corp Ltd of Rs.1.16 Each	0.02	0.02
Investment in Un-quoted Preference shares				
Investment in preference shares (Fully paid up) accounted through other comprehensive income				
332000	0	Preference Shares of quality Industries Pvt Ltd	4.15	0.00
500000	0	Preference Shares of Dholi Industries Pvt Ltd	6.25	0.00
275000	0	Preference Shares of Nandan Industries Pvt Ltd	1.93	0.00
Total : B			**21.97**	**2.53**
Total : A+B			**21.99**	**2.57**

Numbers		Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
31/3/2019	31/3/2018			
		Aggregate amount of quoted investments	0.02	0.03
		Aggregate market value of quoted investments	0.02	0.03
		Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	21.97	2.53
		Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	0.00	0.00

Notes :

1 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income reflect investment in quoted and un quoted equity instruments. Refer note no. 39 for detailed disclosure on fair values

Note 4 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Bank deposit with original maturity more than 12 months	0.87	0.63
Other financial assets	0.00	4.50
Total	**0.87**	**5.14**

Notes :

Earmarked balances with Banks	0.87	5.14

1 Refer Note No.39 , 40 to for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for non current financial assets - others

2 Refer Note no.33 for information on Bank Deposits pledged as security by the Company.

Note 5 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Net)

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	4.76	8.22
Fair value of investments in equity instruments	0.00	0.14
Others	0.17	0.00
Amortisation of borrowing cost	0.07	0.76
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**4.99**	**9.12**
Deferred Tax Assets		
MAT credit entitlement	8.74	3.50
Tax losses	0.00	0.92
Fair value of investments in equity instruments	0.08	0.00
Others	0.00	5.50
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**8.82**	**9.92**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3.83**	**0.80**

Note 6 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Capital advances	3.39	21.27
Sundry deposits and advances	2.69	3.56
Total	**6.09**	**24.83**

Note:

1 Refer note no 33 for Capital Advances pledged as security by the Company

Note 7 INVENTORIES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Raw materials & Packaging materials	23.43	4.66
	23.43	**4.66**
Work-in-progress	4.73	38.11
Finished goods	28.57	28.26
	33.31	**66.37**
Stores and spares	3.88	5.41
	3.88	**5.41**
	60.62	**76.44**

Notes :

1 Refer significant accounting policy No. 1 for inventory

2 Refer note no.33 for Inventory pledged as security by the Company.

Note 8 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	246.32	263.42
"Unsecured, considered good from related parties(Refer note no. 38)"	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	246.32	**263.42**
Less: Provision for doubtful	-	-
Total	**246.32**	**263.42**

Notes:

1 Refer note no.39,40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial assets.

2 Refer note no.33 for Trade Receivables pledged as security by the Company.

Note 9 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	2.01	0.41
Cash on hand	0.17	0.17
Total	**2.18**	**0.58**

Note:

1 Refer note no.39, 40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial assets.

Note 10 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHER BANK BALANCES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Other bank balances		
Deposit accounts	5.14	5.14
(with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)		
Total	**5.14**	**5.14**

Note:

Earmarked balances with Banks	5.14	5.14

1 Refer note no.39,40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial assets.

2 Refer note no.33 for Bank Deposits pledged as security by the Company.

Note 11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Advances to suppliers- related parties (Refer note no.38)	-	-
Advances to suppliers	27.10	65.43
Balance with statutory authorities	58.15	23.36
Prepaid expenses	0.69	0.16
Others	0.12	3.61
Total	**86.06**	**92.55**

Note:

1 Refer note no.33 for Other Current Assets pledged as security by the Company.

NOTE 12 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Crore	Number of shares	Rs. in Crore
AUTHORISED				
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each*	50000000	25.00	50000000	25.00
	50000000	**25.00**	**50000000**	**25.00**
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED				
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each	43913334	21.96	43913334	21.96
FULLY PAID UP				
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each	43913334	21.96	43913334	21.96
	43913334	**21.96**	**43913334**	**21.96**

Notes:

1 Face value of equity share is revised to Rs. 5 per share from Rs. 10 per share with effect from 24th October 2017.

Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and at the end of the year

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Crore	Number of shares	Rs. in Crore
Opening Balance	43913334	4.39	13174000	1.32
Issued during the year	0	0.00	8782667	0.88
Total Shares	**0**	**0.00**	**21956667**	**2.20**
Increase in Equity shares due to revision in face value per share	0	0.00	21956667	2.20
Closing Balance	**43913334**	**4.39**	**43913334**	**4.39**

2 Rights,preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

"The company has one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 5 per share. Each member is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity members are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount in proportion to their shareholding."

3 The company does not have any holding company

4 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5 % of Shares

Particulars	As at 31/03/2019		As at 31/03/2018	
	Number of shares	% of total paid up equity share capital	Number of shares	% of total paid up equity share capital
Equity shares				
1. Chiripal Industries Ltd.	12732000	28.99%	12732000	28.99%
2. Devkinandan Corporation LLP	1572000	3.58%	2799967	6.38%
3. Chiripal Exim LLP	2799967	6.38%	2156750	4.91%

Note 13 OTHER EQUITY

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Security Premium		
Opening balance	92.07	13.28
Add : Received during year	0.00	79.04
Less : Share issue expenses	0.00	0.26
Closing balance	92.07	92.07
Share application money pending allotment		
Opening balance	0.00	87.83
Less : issue of equity shares	0.00	87.83
	0.00	**0.00**
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	83.08	67.46
Add : Retained earnings during the year	17.86	15.63
Closing Balance	100.94	83.08
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	1.50	1.50
Add/Less : Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	0.21	0.00
Closing balance	1.71	1.50
Total Other Equity	**194.72**	**176.66**

Note:

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

1 Security Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in equity security premium.

2 Share application money pending allotment

The amount received towards allotment of equity shares

3 Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/losses that the Company has earned till date less any transfer to other reserves, dividends or other distributions to shareholders.

4 Other Comprehensive income

a) The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in equity instruments through Other Comprehensive income.

b) The remeasurement gain/(loss) on net defined plan is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income net of Tax

Note - 14: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Secured		
Term Loans from Banks (Refer note no. 1 and 3 below)	154.15	171.82
Term Loans from Non banking finance company	3.12	0.00
Unsecured		
Term Loans from Banks (Refer note no. 4 below)	0.56	0.88
Inter corporate deposits	92.75	0.00
Total	**250.58**	**172.70**

Notes:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
1 Term Loan from consortium of banks lead by Bank of Baroda is secured against 1) first pari pasu charge on project assets present and future(including assignment of lease hold right of land) with estimated project cost (excluding working capital margin) of Rs. 264.61 crores on reciprocal basis. 2) Non agriculture land at survey no 289,297 and 291 situated at Dholi integrated Spining park, village Dholi, Taluka Dholka,Ahmedabad leased for period of 99 years and first paripasu charge by equitable mortgage of factory land and building at Narol,Ahmedabad. 3) Second paripasu charge on entire current assets of the company.4) Secured by personal gurantees of promoters and by corporate gurantees of M/s Prakash calender Pvt Ltd and M/s Bhusahn petrofills pvt ltd.	153.72	27.19	170.05	25.19
2 Term loan from consortium of banks lead by Bank of Baroda is repayble in 30 quarterly installments.				
3 Term loan from State bank of India is repayable in 84 monthly installment of Rs. 0.12 crore each.				
4 Term loan from Union bank of India is repaybale in 84 monthly installments of Rs. 0.30 crore each.				
5 Effective rate of interest is 10.40 p.a to 13.30 % p.a				
6 Term loan from Non banking finance company is secured against exclusive first charge over equipment procured, pledge of 3 lacs equity shares of the company held by Mr Vishal V Chiripal and personal gurantee of Mr Brijmohan chiripal.	3.12	1.37	0.00	0.00
7 Loan is repayable in 45 monthly installments of Rs. 0.16 crore each starting from 15th December 2018.				
8 Effective rate of interest is 12.80% p.a				
9 Vehicles Loans are secured by hypothecation of vehicles in favour of Bank and other terms as prescribe by the respective banks. Effective rate of interest is 8.10% to 10.45% p.a	0.43	0.95	1.77	0.25

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
10 Unsecured loan from bank is collateraly secured by property situated at A-621 Sushant Lok-1, Nr. Centre Point Pizza Hut, Gurgaon, Delhi owned by partnership firm own by relatives of Managing Director, further guarantee of Managing Director, relative of such Managing Director of the company .	0.56	0.40	0.88	0.35
11 Unsecured Inter corporate deposit is repayable after one year. Effective interest rate is 0 to 16%	92.75	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note:

1 Refer note no.39,40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial liability

2 Refer note no.33 for non current financial liabilities pledged as security by the Company.

3 The company has complied few covenants for loan

Note 15 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Creditors for capital expenditure	3.18	3.24
Total	**3.18**	**3.24**

Note 16 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note no.36)	3.85	3.07
Total	**3.85**	**3.07**

Note 17 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Secured		
Cash credit facility (Refer note no. 1 & 2 below)	75.52	60.71
Packing credit facility	0.96	0.00
Unsecured		
Loans from others	0.00	67.37
Total	**76.48**	**128.08**

Notes :

1 The Cash Credit facility and packaging credit facility from banks Rs. 76.48 crore (P.Y 128.08 crore) is secured against first paripasu charge on entire current assets of the company present and future.Second paripasu charge on entire fixed assets of the company. Laon is also secured by personal gurantees of promoters and by corporate gurantee of M/s Prakash calender Pvt Ltd and M/s Bhusahn petrofills pvt ltd.

2 Effective interest rate of cash credit facility is in range of 10.40% to 12.75% p.a (P.Y 11.25% to 13.05%)

3 Refer note no.39,40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial liability

Note 18 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLE

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Trade Payables		
-For Micro and Small Enterprises		
-Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	156.00	224.81
Total	**156.00**	**224.81**

Note:

1 Details of Dues to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006 This information, as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 19 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Secured		
Current maturity of term loans from Banks (Refer note no.17)	29.91	25.79
Unsecured		
Trade deposits	(Rs. 11040)	0.06
Total	**29.91**	**25.85**

Note:

1 Refer note no.39,40 for credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk for current financial liabilities.

Note 20 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Advance received from customers	0.36	0.75
Statutory liabilities	0.46	0.52
Other	2.09	1.32
Total	**2.91**	**2.58**

Note 21 CURRENT PROVISIONS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Provision for employee Benefits(Refer note no 36)	1.14	0.00
Total	**1.14**	**0.00**

Note 22 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Income Tax Provision (net)	1.19	2.06
Total	**1.19**	**2.06**

Note 23 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2017-18
A	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Products (Excluding all Taxes)		
	-Finished Goods	780.69	686.95
	-Traded Goods	3.55	0.00
		784.24	**686.95**
B	**Sale of Services**	**212.02**	**203.99**
C	**Other operating revenues**	**2.23**	**0.00**
Total		**998.49**	**890.94**

Note:

1 Sale of products for the current period are not comparable with previous period, since sales for the period 1st July, 2017 to 31st March, 2018 are net of Goods and Servie Tax whereas excise duty formed part of expenses in the period before transition in Goods and Service Tax

Note 24 OTHER INCOME

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2017-18
a	Interest income	0.28	0.35
b	Others	0.75	0.70
Total		**1.04**	**1.05**

Note 25 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Raw material and Packing material at the beginning of the year	4.66	40.73
Add: Purchases (net)	821.91	720.35
Less : Raw material and Packing material at the end of the year	23.43	4.66
Cost of Raw material Consumed (Including Packaging Materials)	**803.15**	**756.41**

Note 25A PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Stock in trade:		
Chemical	3.53	3.31
Total	**3.53**	**3.31**

Note 26 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	28.26	9.57
Total	**28.26**	**9.57**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	28.57	28.26
Total	**28.57**	**28.26**
Changes in inventories of finished goods	**(0.31)**	**(18.69)**

Note 26A CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	0.00	0.00
Work-in-progress	5.99	5.16
Total	**5.99**	**5.16**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	0.00	0.00
Work-in-progress	4.73	5.99
Total	**4.73**	**5.99**
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	**1.25**	**(0.83)**

Note 27 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Salaries and wages	70.47	58.67
Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer note no.36)	0.88	0.93
Gratuity (Refer note no.36)	1.78	0.58
Leave Encashment (Refer note no.36)	0.63	0.61
Staff welfare expense	0.46	0.39
Total	**74.22**	**61.18**

Note 28 FINANCE COSTS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
A-Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	24.10	25.84
Others	2.29	1.10
Less: Interest Capitalised	0.40	4.25
Total	**25.99**	**22.69**

Note 29 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note no.2)	29.31	13.67
Total	**29.31**	**13.67**

Note 30 OTHER EXPENSES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2017-18
A	**Power and Fuel Expenses**	**16.06**	**15.11**
B	**Repairs**		
	To Building	1.46	0.91
	To Machinery	1.77	1.15
	To Others	2.27	1.88
		5.50	**3.95**

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2017-18
C	**Others**		
	Insurance	0.43	0.63
	Rates and taxes	0.82	0.98
	Payments to auditors	0.08	0.08
	Freight and transportation expenses	1.87	3.25
	Sales tax expenses	0.00	0.26
	Donation	0.56	0.77
	C S R Expenses (Refer note no. 43)	0.45	0.34
	Dalali and commission	2.90	1.19
	Other expenses	13.23	8.10
		20.33	**15.59**
Total		**41.89**	**34.65**

Note - 31 : TAX EXPENSES

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Current tax	4.50	4.05
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	(1.91)	0.00
Total	**2.59**	**4.05**

Reconciliation of the income tax expenses to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income tax is summarised below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company	**34.94%**	**21.34%**
Profit before tax	**20.45**	**19.68**
"Current tax expenses on Profit before tax expenses at the enacted income tax rate in India"	7.14	4.20
Tax effect of the amounts which are not deductible/ (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Other deductible expenses	(2.64)	0.00
Deferred tax Expense (net)	(1.91)	0.00
Other Items	0.00	(0.15)
Total tax expenses	**2.59**	**4.05**
Effective tax rate	**12.67%**	**20.58%**

Note:

1 In calculation of tax expense for the current year and earlier years, the company had claimed certain deductions as allowable under Income Tax Act, which were disputed by the department and the matter is pending before tax authorities.

Note 32 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
1. Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	(0.25)	0.00
2. Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		
Actuarial gains and losses	0.54	0.01
	0.29	**0.01**
(ii) Income tax relating to these items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Deferred Tax impact on equity instruments through other comprehensive income	0.08	(Rs. 21652)
Deferred Tax impact on actuarial gains and losses	(0.17)	0.00
	(0.08)	**0.00**
Total	**0.21**	**0.01**

Note:

A) Disaggregated Revenue Information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(Rs. in Crore)

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Textiles
Type of goods or service	
Sale of manufactured goods	
Textile Products	782.92
Sale of traded products	
Textile Products	3.55
Sale of Services	
Job Work Charges	212.02
Total revenue from contracts with customers	998.49
India	986.08
Outside India	12.42
Total revenue from contracts with customers	998.49
Timing of revenue recognition	
Goods transferred at a point in time	
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**998.49**

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the renue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information

(Rs. in Crore)

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Textiles
Revenue	
External customer	998.49
Inter-segment	Nil
Inter-segement adjustment and elimination	Nil
Total revenue from contracts with customers	998.49

B) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables*	246.32
Contract liabilities	Rs. 37012
Advances from customers (refer note no.20)	0.36

*Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 180 days.

C) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	1,000.32
Adjustments	
Discount	1.83
Revenue from contract with customers	998.49

D) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Advances from customers	0.36
	0.36

Management expects that the entire transaction price alloted to the unsatisfied contract as at the end of the reporting period will be recognised as revenue during the next financial year.

Note 33 Assets Mortgage/Hypothecated as security

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are: (Rs. in Crore)

	Assets description	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
	First and / or Second charge		
I.	**Current Financial Assets**		
	Trade receivables	246.32	263.42
	Bank balances	7.32	5.72
	Loans		
	Other financial assets		
II.	**Current Assets**		
	Inventories	60.62	76.44
	Other Current Assets	86.06	92.55
	Total current assets Hypothecated/Mortgage as security	**400.32**	**438.13**
	First and / or Second charge		
III	**Property, Plant and Equipment**		
	A. Plant and equipments	216.04	186.04
	B. Freehold land	1.21	1.21
	C. Buildings	50.67	65.69
	D. Lease Hold Improvements	10.70	10.75
	E. Furniture & Fittings	3.32	2.89
	F. Office Equipments	1.02	1.33
	G. Vehicles	2.63	2.75
IV.	**Capital work in progress**	**23.24**	**18.86**
V.	**Non Current Financial Assets**		
	Investment	21.99	2.57
	Other Financial Assets	0.87	5.14
VI.	**Other Non Current Assets**	**9.91**	**25.63**
	Total non-current assets Hypothecated/Mortgage as security	**341.60**	**322.86**
	Total Assets Hypothecated/Mortgage as Security	**741.92**	**761.00**

(Rs. in Crore)

Assets description		31/03/2019	31/03/2018
IV.	**Capital work in progress**	**23.24**	**18.86**
V.	**Non Current Financial Assets**		
	Investment	21.99	2.57
	Other Financial Assets	0.87	5.14
VI.	**Other Non Current Assets**	**9.91**	**25.63**
	Total non-current assets Hypothecated/Mortgage as security	**341.60**	**322.86**
	Total Assets Hypothecated/Mortgage as Security	**741.92**	**761.00**

Note 34

Contingent assets / liabilities not provided for in accounts :

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars			As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
A	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt			
	1	Estimated amount of contracts, remaining to be executed, on capital account (net off payment)	12.41	60.98
	2	For letters of credit (net off Margin)	1.98	7.68
	3	For bank guarantee (net off Margin)	2.30	
	4	Corporate Guarantee Given	2.97	2.97
B	During the F.Y. 2010-11 fire has occurred in the factory premises of the company and the company has lodge the claim of Rs. 7.63 crore with insurance company for loss of damaged goods and assets own and parties goods received for job work, out of total Rs. 7.17 crore for goods received from various parties for job work. Against which company has received claim of Rs. 3.99 crore out of Rs. 1.33 crore accounted / adjusted against loss to the assets of the company and balance as explained and informed made payment and /or adjusted to parties account. The company has not provided for the same as the claim/matter is pending with insurance company till the date. The company has provided for loss of own goods costing Rs. 0.45 crore.			
C	Civil suit is filled a gains the company for recovery of Rs. 0.04 crore in City Civil Court, Ahmedabad and according to the company the matter is still pending at the Balance sheet date hence not provided in the books of accounts.		0.05	0.05
D	Company has filled petit in against order of Textile Cess Appellate Tribunal for demand amouting to Rs. 0.17 crore and accordingly to the company the matter is still pending at the balance sheet date hence not provided in the books of accounts.		0.18	0.18
E	There are four cases filled agains the company for aggregating to Rs. 0.12 crore with Labour Court Ahmedabad and accordingl to the company the matter is still pending at the Balance Sheet date hence not provided in the books of accounts.		0.13	0.13
	Note: The company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have materially adverse effect on its financial position. The company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.			

Note 35

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incure expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is considered to the Company's Managing Director (MD). The Company is engaged in the business of Production of Yarn and Processing of Fabric which are widely used in Textile Unit. Information reported to and evaluated regularly by the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and assesing performance focuses on the business as a whole and accordingly, in the context of Operating Segment as defined under the Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Information', there is no separate reportable segment.

(Rs. in Crore)

	As at 31 March, 2019			As at 31 March, 2018		
	India	Outside India	Total	India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from operations*						
External	986.08	12.42	998.49	890.94	0.00	890.94
Internal Segment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenue	986.08	12.42	998.49	890.94	0.00	890.94
Other Information**						
Carrying cost of segment non current assets@	341.60	0.00	341.60	322.86	0.00	322.86
carrying cost of segment assets	741.92	0.00	741.92	761.00	0.00	761.00
Addition to property plant and equipment including intangible assets	55.39	0.00	55.39	155.93	0.00	155.93

Note:

* Based on location of customer

**Based on location of assets

@ Excluding financial assets, and deferred tax assets

None of the entity's external customer account for 10 per cent of more of an entity's revenue

Note 36

Employment Benefit Plans

The company operates post employment and other long term employee benefits defined plans as follows:

I. Defined Contribution plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised as expenses for the year are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	0.67	0.63
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	0.36	0.36

II. Defined Benefit Plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme managed by a Trust is defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service to build up the final obligation. The obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as for gratuity.

(Rs. in Crore)

Description	31 March, 2019		31 March, 2018	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
A. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit obligation				
a. Obligation as at the beginning of the year	3.33	0.06	0.70	0.03
b. Current Service Cost	1.33	0.063	1.00	0.05
c. Interest Cost	0.23	Rs. 45787	0.18	Rs. 25517
d. Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	(0.49)	(0.03)	(0.80)	(0.03)
e. Benefits Paid	0.00	(0.01)	(0.04)	(Rs. 8138)
f. Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
g. Obligation as at the end of the year	4.31	0.09	3.24	0.06
B. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair Value of plan assets				
a. Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning of the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b. Expected return on Plan Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c. Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Employer's Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e. Benefits Paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f. Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligation				
a. Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b. Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the year	4.31	0.09	3.24	0.00
c. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet	4.31	0.09	3.24	0.00
D. Investment Details of Plan Assets				
Bank balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Invested with Life Insurance Corporation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Actuarial Assumptions				
a. Discount Rate (per annum)	7.55%	7.50%	7.55%	7.50%
b. Estimated Rate of return on Plan Assets (per annum)	Not Applicable	Nil	Not Applicable	Nil
c. Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	6.00%	6.00	6.00%	6.00

F. Expenses recognised during the year

(Rs. in Crore)

Description	31/03/2019		31/03/2018	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Expenses recognised during the year				
(Icurrent Service Cost	1.33	0.00	1.20	0.00
(ii). Interest Cost	0.23	0.00	0.18	0.00
(iii). Expected return on Plan Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vI). Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	(0.49)	0.00	(0.80)	0.00
(v). Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	(0.04)	0.00
(vi). Expense recognised during the year	1.07	0.00	0.54	0.00

Notes:

(1) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

(2) The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and the Company's policy for management of plan assets.

G. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	31 March, 2019			
	Increase		Decrease	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Encashment	Leave
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	3.87	0.00	4.28	0.00
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	4.28	0.00	3.86	0.00

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	31 March, 2018			
	Increase		Decrease	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Encashment	Leave
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	2.97	0.00	3.28	0.00
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	3.28	0.00	2.97	0.00

Notes:

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Note 37

Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came in to force from 02.10.2006, certain disclosers are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	0.00	0.00
Interest due thereon	0.00	0.00
"Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during year."	0.00	0.00
"Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED."	0.00	0.00
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	0.00	0.00

In absence of available information regarding suppliers / buyers fall within definition of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 the amount outstanding and interest due thereon to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is not ascertainable as on Balance Sheet Date.

Note 38

Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24

The names of related parties with relationship and transactions with them:

I. Relationship:

A. Shareholders / Promoters having control over the company

Shri Brijmohan D Chiripal
Shri Jyotiprasad D Chiripal
Shri Vedprakash D Chiripal
Shri Jayprakash D Chiripal

B. Entities over which Shareholders exercise control

Sr.no.	Name of the entity
1	CHIRIPAL TEXTILE MILLS PVT LTD
2	DEVKINANDAN CORPORATION LLP
3	DHOLI SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED
4	HUNKY DORY TRAVEL PRIVATE LIMITED
5	NANDAN INDUSTRIES PVT LTD
6	NANDAN TERRY PVT LTD
7	NOVA TEXTILE PRIVATE LTD
8	QUALITY EXIM PVT LTD

C. Entities over which Shareholders has Significant Influence

Sr.no.	Name of the entity
1	CHIRIPAL CHARTABLE TRUST
2	CHIRIPAL EXIM LLP
3	CHIRIPAL INDUSTRIES LTD
4	CIL NOVA PETROCHEMICALS LTD
5	DHOLI INTEREGITED SPINING PARK
6	MILESTONE EDUCOM TRUST-DONATION
7	NANDAN DENIM LTD
8	NAROL TEXTILE INFRASTRUCTURE & INVIRO MANAGEMENT
9	PINNACAL RISK ADVISORY
10	PRAKASH CALENDER PRIVATE LIMITED
11	TRIPOLI MANAGEMENT PVT LTD
12	VRAJ INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK LTD

D. Key Management Personnel:

Particulars	Designation
Executive Directors	
Jyoti Prasad D. Chiripal	MANAGING DIRECTOR (upto 31st May 2017)
Brijmohan D. Chiripal	MANAGING DIRECTOR (from 1st June 2017)
Amit Kadmawala	WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR
Mr. Ponnusamy Shanmugaraja	WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR (upto 20th May 2019)
Shubhnkar Jha	NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dhara Shah	NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Chitranjan Singh	NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Tanuj Agarwal	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mahesh Kawat	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (up to 5th April 2019)
Tanushree	OMPANY SECRETARY (up to 9th April 2018)
Deepak Vyas	COMPANY SECRETARY (from 29th May 2018)

E. Relatives of Key Management Personnel

List of Relatives of Key Management Personnel with whom transactions done during the said financial year:

MRS. GEETIKA AGARWAL

MRS. SASIKALA

F. Key Management Personnel compensation:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Short-term employee benefits	0.04	0.06
Long-term post employment benefits	0.12	0.11
Total compensation	**0.15**	**0.18**

II. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties referred in above in the ordinary course of business (excluding reimbursement):

(Rs. in Crore)

B.	Entities over which Shareholders exercise control	2018-19	2017-18
1	Sale of goods/services	23.47	0.00
	NANDAN INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	23.43	0.00
	NANDAN TERRY PVT LTD	0.03	0.00
2	Purchase of materials/services	120.61	8.78
	DHOLI SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED	29.27	0.00
	HUNKY DORY TRAVEL PRIVATE LIMITED	0.11	0.00
	NANDAN INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	39.55	0.00
	NANDAN TERRY PVT LTD	14.74	1.02
	NOVA TEXTILE PRIVATE LTD	0.06	7.76
	QUALITY EXIM PVT LTD	36.89	0.00
3	Sale of non current investment	1.05	0.00
	DEVKINANDAN CORPORATION LLP	1.05	0.00
4	Purchase of non current investment	12.33	3.50
	DHOLI SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED	6.25	0.00
	NANDAN INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	1.93	3.50
	QUALITY EXIM PVT LTD	4.15	0.00
5	Net closing balance - debit	2.10	0.00
6	Net closing balance - credit	0.00	9.18

(Rs. in Crore)

C.	Entities over which Shareholders has Significant Influence	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Purchase of materials**	**28.05**	**22.16**
	CHIRIPAL CHARTABLE TRUST	0.00	0.00
	CHIRIPAL INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	9.58	8.17
	DHOLI INTEREGITED SPINING PARK	4.29	0.00
	NANDAN DENIM LTD	12.28	13.73
	PINNACAL RISK ADVISORY	0.27	Nil
	VRAJ INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK LTD	0.03	0.00
	NAROL TEXTILE INFRASTRUCTURE & INVIRO MANAGEMENT	1.59	0.26
2	**Sale of goods/services**	**0.36**	**4.32**
	CHIRIPAL INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	0.00	0.00
	NANDAN DENIM LTD	0.36	0.74
	CIL NOVA PETROCHEMICALS LTD	0.00	3.59
3	**Corporate responsibility expense**	**0.00**	**0.34**
	MILESTONE EDUCOM TRUST	0.00	0.34

(Rs. in Crore)

C.	Entities over which Shareholders has Significant Influence	2018-19	2017-18
4	**Doantion**	**0.00**	**0.66**
	MILESTONE EDUCOM TRUST-DONATION	0.00	0.66
5	**Guarantee Commission**	**0.01**	**0.00**
	PRAKASH CALENDER PRIVATE LIMITED	0.01	0.00
6	**Loan/ICD taken**	**6.40**	**33.65**
	TRIPOLI MANAGEMENT PVT LTD	6.40	12.65
	VRAJ INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK LTD	0.00	21.00
7	**Loan/ICD repaid**	**4.12**	**23.00**
	TRIPOLI MANAGEMENT PVT LTD	4.12	2.00
	VRAJ INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARK LTD	0.00	21.00
8	**Sale of Non current investment**	**4.92**	**0.00**
	CHIRIPAL EXIM LLP	4.92	0.00
9	**Net closing balance - debit**	**0.00**	**7.09**
10	**Net closing balance - credit**	**2.91**	**0.00**

(Rs. in Crore)

D.	Key Management Personnel	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Remuneration**		
	Salary and Allowances	1.41	1.25
	MR. TAJUN AGARWAL	0.37	0.04
	MR. DEEPAK VYAS	0.06	0.00
	MR. JYOTIPRASAD CHIRIPAL	0.00	0.05
	MR. BRIJMOHAN CHIRIPAL	0.59	0.89
	MR. AMIT KADMAWALA	0.08	0.07
	MR. PONNUSAMY SHANMUGARAJA	0.19	0.06
	MR. MAHESH KAWAT	0.11	0.10
	MS. TANUSHREE	0.00	0.03

(Rs. in Crore)

E.	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Remuneration**		
	MRS. GEETIKA AGARWAL	0.17	0.01
	MRS. SASIKALA	0.03	0.01

III. Terms and conditions

A. Goods were sold during the year based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions at market rates. All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

B. Disclosure is made in respect of transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same type with related parties during the year.

Note 39

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Accounting classification and fair values

(Rs. in Crore)

31 March, 2019	Carrying amount				Carrying amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets measured at each reporting date								
Investments								
Listed equity instruments		0.02		0.02	0.02			0.02
Unquoted equity instruments		21.97		21.97			21.97	21.97
Financial assets measured at amortised cost								**0.00**
Other non current financial assets	0.87	0.87				0.00		
Other non current assets			6.09	6.09				0.00
Trade receivables			246.32	246.32				0.00
Cash and cash equivalents			2.18	2.18				0.00
Other bank balances			5.14	5.14				0.00
Other financial current assets			86.06	86.06				0.00
Total Financial Assets		**21.99**	**346.66**	**368.65**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**21.97**	**21.99**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost								
Non current borrowings			250.58	250.58				0.00
Current borrowings			76.48	76.48				0.00
Trade payables			156.00	156.00				0.00
Other financial liabilities			33.09	33.09				0.00
Total Financial Liabilities			**516.15**	**516.15**			**0.00**	**0.00**

(Rs. in Crore)

31/03/2019	Carrying amount				Carrying amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets measured at each reporting date								
Investments								
Listed equity instruments		0.03		0.03	0.03			0.03
Unquoted equity instruments		2.53		2.53		2.53		2.53
Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
Other non current financial assets			5.14	5.14				0.00
Other non current assets				0.00				0.00
Trade receivables			263.42	263.42				0.00
Cash and cash equivalents			0.58	0.58				0.00
Other bank balances			5.14	5.14				0.00
Other financial current assets			92.55	92.55				0.00
Total Financial Assets	**0.00**	**2.57**	**366.83**	**369.39**	**0.03**	**2.53**	**0.00**	**2.57**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost								
Non current borrowings			172.70	172.70				0.00
Other non current financial			3.24	3.24				0.00
liabilities			3.24	3.24				0.00
Current borrowings			128.08	128.08				0.00
Trade payables			224.81	224.81				0.00
Other financial liabilities			25.85	25.85				0.00
Total Financial Liabilities	**0.00**	**0.00**	**554.68**	**554.68**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Notes:

The financial instruments are categorized into two levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measuremnets described below:

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2 : Inputs other than the quoted prices included withing Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

II. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measure at amortised cost

(Rs. in Crore)

Description	31 March, 2019		31 March, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
"Financial assets"				
Investments				
Other non current financial assets	21.99	21.99	2.57	2.57
Total financial assets	**21.99**	**21.99**	**2.57**	**2.57**
Financial liabilities				
Non current borrowings	250.58	250.58	172.70	172.70
Other financial liabilities	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.24
Total financial liabilities	**253.76**	**253.76**	**175.94**	**175.94**

Notes:

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, other current financial liability, loans and other current assets are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
2) The fair values for loans and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.
3) The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate.

III. Measurement of fair values

A. Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between
FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares	**Market comparison technique:** The valuation model is based on two **approaches :1.** Asset approach-seek to determine the business value based on the value of it's assets. The aim is to determine the business value based on the fair market value of its assets less its liabilities. The asset approach is based on the economic principle of substitution which adopts the approach of cost to create another business similar to one under consideration that will produce the same economic benefits for its owners. **2. Market approach** - relies on signs from the real market place to determine what a business is worth. The market approach based valuation methods establish the business value in comparison to similar businesses. The methods rely on the pricing multiples which determine a relationship between the business economic performance, such as its revenues or profits, and its potential selling price.The valuation has been made considering the following weightage to the above approaches: Asset approach : 70%Market approach : 30%	Comparable unobservable entity has been taken as a base for the valuation of unquoted equity shares	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if:There is a change in pricing multiple owing to change in earnings of the entity.

B. Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

2. Sensitivity analysis

For the fair values of unquoted investments, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the significant observable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have the following effects.

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	31/03/2019		31/03/2018	
	Other Comprehensive Income		Other Comprehensive Income	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Unquoted equity/preference instruments measured through OCI 5% movement	1.10	1.10	0.13	0.13

Note 40

Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

1. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors along with the top management are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company,

2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables are as follows:

A. Trade receivables

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue, Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Other financial assets

This balance primarily constitute of Bank fixed deposits having maturity of more than 12 months.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due.

A.1. Impairment

At March 31, 2019, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	Carrying amount					
	31/03/2019			31/03/2018		
	Gross	Provision	Net	Gross	Provision	Net
Upto 30 days	97.74		97.74	73.24		73.24
Upto 180 days	125.47		125.47	190.01		190.01
More than181 days	23.12		23.12	0.17		0.17
	246.32	0.00	246.32	263.42	0.00	263.42
% of expected credit losses (More than 365 days)			0.00			0.00

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on individual case to case basis and relate to a number of independent third party customers from whom there is no recent history of default. These financial assets were not impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable based on the nature of the activity of the customer portfolio to which they belong and the type of customers. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired except for Trade receivables as at 31.03.2019 and 31.3.2018

Note 40

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has current financial assets which the management believes is sufficient to meet all its liabilities maturing during the next 12 months.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, including contractual interest.

B. The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at	
	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Floating rate		
Fund Base	**5.79**	**19.29**
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)		
Non Fund Base	**6.90**	**7.85**
Expiring within one year		

C. **Exposure to liquidity risk**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crore)

31/03/2019	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Non current borrowings	250.58	55.93	53.79	133.07	50.93	293.72
Current borrowing	76.48	8.80				8.80
Trade payable	156.00	156.00				156.00
Other current financial liabilities	29.91	29.91				29.91

includes interest

31/03/2018	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Non current borrowings	172.70	52.70	52.36	136.50	79.87	321.43
Current borrowing	128.08	6.98				6.98
Trade payable	224.81	224.81				224.81
Other current financial liabilities	25.85	25.85				25.85

includes interest

Note 40

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and the market value of our investments. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

A, Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of payables and receivables in foreign currency. The company has formulated policy to meet the currency risk.

company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

1. **Foreign Currency Exposure**

(Rs./ FC in Crore)

Particulars	Currency	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
a) Against export	USD	0.11	0.00
	INR	7.47	0.00
b) Net statement of financial exposure	USD	0.11	0.00
	INR	7.47	0.00

2. Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher / lower changes in fluctuation currency rate: (Rs. in Crore)

As on 31.03.2018	Impact on profit before tax	
Particulars	Increase	Decrease
Currency rates (5% increase/ decrease)		
USD	0.01	0.01

B. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The company adopts a policy to ensure that maximum interest rate exposure is at a fixed rate. This is achieved by entering into fixed-rate instruments.

1. Exposure to interest rate risk (Rs. in Crore)

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	6.01	5.77
Financial liabilities	4.49	0.00
Total	**10.50**	**5.77**
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	352.48	326.57
Total	**352.48**	**326.57**

As at the end of the reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

As on 31.03.2019	Bank loans
Weighted average interest rate	
Balance (Rs. in crore)	352.48
% of total loans	97.11%

As on 31.03.2018	Bank loans
Weighted average interest rate	
Balance (Rs. in crore)	326.57
% of total loans	98.26%

2. Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher / lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates:

As on 31/03/2019	Impact on profit before tax	
Particulars	Decrease	Increase
Interest rates (0.50% increase/ decrease)	1.76	1.76

As on 31/03/2018	Impact on profit before tax	
Particulars	Decrease	Increase
Interest rates (0.50% increase/ decrease)	1.63	1.63

3. Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Company does not have any designate derivatives (interest rate swaps). Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Note 41

Capital management

"For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise 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, borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations"

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	As at	
	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Total Liabilities	**525.24**	**562.38**
Less : Cash and bank balances	7.32	5.72
Adjusted net debt	**517.92**	**556.67**
Total equity	**216.68**	**198.61**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	2.39	2.80

"In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018."

Note 42

Earnings per share

[Number of shares]

Particulars	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Issued equity shares	43913334	43913334
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted - A		

Net profit available to equity holders of the Parent Company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determine as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Profit and loss after tax	17.86	15.63
Profit and loss after tax for EPS - B		
Basic Earnings per share [B/A] [Rs.]	4.07	3.56
Diluted Earnings per share [B/A] [Rs.]	4.07	3.56

The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effects of potential dilutive equity.

Note 43

Expenditure on corporate social responsibility activities

1. Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is Rs. 0.37 (P.Y 0.30 crore).
2. Amount spent during the year

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction of an asset	0.00	0.00	0.00
On purpose other than (A) above	0.37 (P.Y 0.30)	0.00 (P.Y 0.00)	0.37 (P.Y 0.30)
Total	**0.37**	**0.00**	

Note 44

Figures have been presented in 'crore' of rupees with two decimals. Figures less than ₹ 50,000 have been shown at actual in brackets

Note 45

The financial statements are approved by the audit committee as at its meeting and by the Board of Directors on 25th May 2019

Note 46

Company has not given any loan or guratees during the year and in previous year hence disclosure under section 186(4) of the companies Act 2013 is not given

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying Notes 2 to 46 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Nahta Jain and Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 106801W

Gaurav Nahta
Partner
Membership No.: 116735

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 'May 25,2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Vishal Fabrics Limited
CIN : L17110GJ1985PLC008206

Brijmohan Chiripal
Managing Director
DIN : 00290426

Tanuj Agarwal
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Vyas
Company Secretary

Amit Kadmawala
Whole-Time Director
DIN : 07016454

Vinay Thadani
Chief Financial Officer