FINANCIAL REPORT

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

UDIN- 23138769BGVMFU6054

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
S 7 2nd FLOOR, SHROFF CAHMBER, OPP. NAVCHETAN SCHOOL,
PALDI CROSS ROAD, PALDI, AHMEDABAD-380007
Phone : 9998677066, E-Mail : babedawala@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Opinion

A. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

B. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD

4. Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

B. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

5. Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

B. In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

6. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Statements.

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and

ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

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

II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   A. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   B. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   C. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account

   D. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014

   E. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   F. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

   G. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   H. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and

FR No. 101064W

to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements

ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

for **B.A.BEDAWALA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

B.A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B.M.Sh

Place : **AHMEDABAD**
Date : 01/05/2023
UDIN : 23138769BGVMFUG054

BINIT M. SHAH
PARTNER
M.NO:138769
FRN:101064W

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ANNEXURE ("A") TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED on the Financial Statement of Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED** as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March,2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for **B.A.BEDAWALA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

B. M. Shah

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : **AHMEDABAD**
Date : 01/05/2023
UDIN : 23138769BGVMFU6054

BINIT M. SHAH
PARTNER
M.NO:138769
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ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our Report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets:

(a) (A)The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 5 to the Standalone Financial Statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) As disclosed in Notes to the financial statements, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year hence reporting on this clause is not applicable to the company for this year.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

The Company has granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties, in respect of which the requisite information is as below.

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(a) Based in the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to any other entity as below:

Amount (Rs.) in Lakhs

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year ended 31st March, 2023	0.00
- Wholly Owned Subsidiary	0.00
- Others	0.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date – 31st March, 2023	0.00
- Wholly Owned Subsidiary	0.00
- Others	0.00

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of unsecured loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans granted to companies and other parties, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest and other terms and conditions are mutually agreed upon between the parties to the loan and thus on the basis of information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of such loan has been found regular and uniform manner.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which had fallen due during the year.

(f) As disclosed in Notes to the financial statements, the Company has granted loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies and any other parties. Of these following are the details of the aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Amount (Rs.) in Lakhs

Particulars	Promoters	Related parties	Other parties	Total
Aggregate amount of loans as at 31st March, 2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has prescribed maintenance of cost records under Sub-Section (1) of

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Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and necessary cost records were duly maintained by the Company as applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(g) There were no disputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under Sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R. No. 101064W

ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable for all transactions with related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company as legally advised, is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under Sub-Section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub Section (6) of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xxi) As the company does not require to make Consolidated Financial Statement, the Clause 3(XXI) of the order is not applicable.

for **B.A.BEDAWALA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

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B.M.Sh

BINIT M. SHAH
PARTNER
M.NO:138769
FRN:101064W

Place : **AHMEDABAD**
Date : 01/05/2023
UDIN : 23138769BGVMFU6054

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

1 Corporate information

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') is a private limited, domiciled in India and incporporated on 22nd October, 2020 under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in Spinning activity.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are are presented in full, except otherwise indicated.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Current vs Non Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet base on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) Cash or cash equivalents 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 it is:

i) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liablility for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are treated as non-current

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

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and inclusive of excise duty, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method (EIR). EIR 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 amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but doesn't consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in the other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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3.4 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. 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 the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Depreciation is calculated on written down value (WDV) method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is charged on the basis of useful life of assets on WDV method which are as follows:-

Asset Category	Life in Year
Building	30
Office Equipment	5
Plant and Machinery	15
Electrical Installations	10
Computers	3
Fire Fighting Equipments	5
Laboratory Equipments	10
Vehicles	8
Furniture and Fixtures	10

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

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.

3.5 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

3.6 Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing and applicable for the relevant assessment year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

F.R.No. 101064W

Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their tax bases in the financial statements. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in the tax rates is recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. 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 tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

A provision is recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation arising out of past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

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.

3.8 Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

The management believes that the fair values of non-current financial assets (e.g. Investments at FVPL, loans and others), current financial assets (e.g. , cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans), non-current financial liabilities and current financial liabilities (e.g Trade payables and other payables and others) approximate their carrying amounts.
The Company has not performed a fair valuation of its investment in unquoted equity shares other than subsidiary, which are classified as FVOCI (refer Note 4), as the Company believes that impact of change on account of fair vlaue is insignificant.
Fair value of quoted investment in mutual fund is determined by reference to available net asset value (NAV) available from respective Assets Management Companies ("AMC')

3.9 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments and 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:

> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
> In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. 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 Company 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 Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, 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 a yearly basis.

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.

3.10 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

A) Debt instruments

i) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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 loans, security deposits given, trade and other receivables.

ii) Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has not classified any financial asset into this category.

iii) Debt 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').

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

B) Equity instruments

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet,with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss,except for those equity instruments for which the Company has elected to present value changes in " other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis.

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.

The Company has elected to present all equity instruments, other than those in subsidiary, through FVTPL and all subsequent changes are

Derecognition

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

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

> The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset 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 recognise 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure;

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 18

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

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

> 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.

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 said 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 subsequent period the credit risk reduces since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables 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. The Company has presumed that default doesn't occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the P&L. The impairment loss is presented as an allowance in the Balance Sheet as a reduction from the net carrying amount of the trade receivable, loan, deposits and lease receivable respectively.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through Profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial instruments

After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. For financial assets, which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. If the Company reclassifies the financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.11 Events Occurring After Balance - Sheet

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 31st March 2023, there were no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

3.12 Government Grants

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

3.13 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in currency INR, which is also the functional currency of the Company. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

A. BEDAWALA & CO

4 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Depreciation

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
F.R.No. 101064W
AHMEDABAD

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299GJ2020PTC117552
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	18,121.64	-
Capital work-in-progress	2	-	4,105.43
Investments	3	42.73	42.73
Other non-current assets	4	-	40.17
Total non-current assets		**18,164.37**	**4,188.33**
Current assets			
Inventories	5	3,452.29	-
Financial assets			
Trade Receivables	6	3,705.94	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	21.65	166.08
Other bank balances	8	162.91	120.28
Other Financial assets	9	4.08	-
Current tax assets	10	142.38	2.87
Other current assets	11	966.85	6,637.26
Total current assets		**8,456.10**	**6,926.49**
Total assets		**26,620.47**	**11,114.82**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	1,000.00	26.00
Other equity	13	82.21	7.97
Total equity		**1,082.21**	**33.97**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	14	16,460.90	10,843.31
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	16.08	-
Total non-current liabilities		**16,476.99**	**10,843.31**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	16	5,375.43	-
- Trade Payables	17		
Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,551.19	224.54
- Financial liabilities	18	1,055.73	-
Other current liabilities	19	78.93	13.00
Total current liabilities		**9,061.27**	**237.54**
Total liabilities		**25,538.26**	**11,080.85**
Total equity and liabilities		**26,620.47**	**11,114.82**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 39		

As per our report of even date

FOR, B. A. BEDAWALA & COMPANY
Firm Registration No.: 101064W
Chartered Accountants

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(BINIT SHAH)

PARTNER
M. No. : 138769

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

(Dr. YAMUNADUTT AGRAWAL)	(Mr. AMIT AGRAWAL)
Director	Director
DIN: 00243192	DIN: 00169061

Ms. Neha Shah

Company Secretary (Mem. No. : A64288)

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17299GJ2020PTC117552

Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	19,766.68	-
Total income		**19,766.68**	-
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	22	15,698.08	-
Purchases of Traded Goods	23	777.79	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	24	(1,000.26)	-
Employee benefits expense	25	730.67	-
Finance costs	26	916.12	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	724.84	-
Other expenses	28	1,829.11	-
Total expenses		**19,676.36**	-
Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		90.32	-
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before extraordinary items and tax		90.32	-
Extraordinary items		-	-
Profit before tax		**90.32**	-
Tax expense:	29		
Current tax		-	-
Tax of earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax		16.08	-
Less: MAT credit entitlement		-	-
Total tax expense		**16.08**	-
Profit / (Loss) After Tax for the period from continuing operations		**74.23**	-
Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing Operations		-	-
Tax expense of Discontinuing Operations		-	-
Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax)		-	-
Profit / (Loss) After Tax for the period		**74.23**	-
Other comprehensive income			
Items not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (Equity instruments)		-	-
Income Tax Relating to Item (Equity instruments)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period Comprising Profit and other Comprehensive Income For the Period		**74.23**	-
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted (In ₹)	30	**0.83**	-
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 39		

As per our report of even date

FOR, B. A. BEDAWALA & COMPANY

Firm Registration No.: 101064W

Chartered Accountants

B. M. Shah

(BINIT SHAH)

PARTNER

M. No. : 138769

UDIN-23138769BGVMFU6054

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 01-05-2023

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

(Dr. YAMUNADUTT AGRAWAL)	(Mr. AMIT AGRAWAL)
Director	Director
DIN: 00243192	DIN: 00169061

Ms. Neha Shah

N Shah

Company Secretary (Mem. No. : A64288)

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17299GJ2020PTC117552

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31/03/2023
A Cash flow from operating activities:	
Profit before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss Account	90.32
Adjustments for :	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	724.84
Finance expense	916.12
Capital Res	0.01
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,731.29**
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(3,705.94)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(3,452.29)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	(4.08)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	5,530.90
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	2,326.65
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	65.93
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities	1,055.73
Cash flow from/ (used in) operations	**3,548.19**
Income taxes paid	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	**3,548.19**
B Cash flow from investing activities:	
Purchase of fixed assets	(14,741.05)
Share Capital	974.00
Other non-current assets	40.17
Net cash (used in)/flow from investing activities	**(13,726.88)**
C Cash flow from financing activities:	
Net (repayment)/proceeds from short-term borrowings	5,375.43
Net (repayment)/proceeds from long-term borrowings	5,617.59
Finance expense paid	(916.12)
Net cash (used in)/flow from financing activities	**10,076.90**
D Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(101.80)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	286.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**184.56**
E Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:	
Balances with banks on current accounts	21.65
Cash on hand	-
Other bank balances	162.91
	184.56

As per our report of even date

FOR, B. A. BEDAWALA & COMPANY
Firm Registration No.: 101064W
Chartered Accountants

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(BINIT SHAH)
PARTNER
M. No. : 138769

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01-05-2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

(Dr. YAMUNADUTT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00243192

(Mr. AMIT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00169061

Ms. Neha Shah
Company Secretary (Mem. No. : A64288)

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17299GJ2020PTC117552

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

A. Equity share capital

1. Current Reporting Period - 31st March, 2023

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
26.00	-	-	974.00	1,000.00

2. Previous Reporting Period - 31st March,2022

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
1.00	-	-	25.00	26.00

B. Other equity

1. Current Reporting Period - 31st March,2023

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Equity Instruments through Other	Total
	Capital Reserve	Security Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	7.97	-	-	-	7.97
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	74.23	-	74.23
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (Demerger)	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	7.98	-	74.23	-	82.21

2. Previous Reporting Period - 31st March,2022

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Equity Instruments through Other	Total
	Capital Reserve	Security Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (Demerger)	7.97	-	-	-	7.97
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	7.97	-	-	-	7.97

Share issued during year

During the year ended 31st March, 2023, the equity shares 97,40,000 having Face Value of Rs. 10/- issued.

As per our report of even date

FOR, B. A. BEDAWALA & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

(BINIT SHAH)
PARTNER
M. No. : 138769
Firm Registration No.: 101064W
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01-05-2023

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

(Dr. YAMUNADUTT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00243192

(Mr. AMIT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00169061

Ms. Neha Shah
Company Secretary
(Mem. No. : A64288)

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 1 - Property, plant and equipment

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Tangible assets										
	PLANT & MACHINERY OE UNIT	PLANT & MACHINERY RING UNIT	WASTE RECYCLING MACHINE	EXCHANGE RATE DIFF. ASSETS	ELECTRIC INSTALLATION	LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS	TRACTOR AND TROLLIES	COMPUTERS & PRINTERS	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	BUILDING	Total
Fixed Assets											
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	5,904.87	8,613.83	50.00	590.32	570.10	175.09	25.33	25.12	36.73	2,855.10	**18,846.48**
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**5,904.87**	**8,613.83**	**50.00**	**590.32**	**570.10**	**175.09**	**25.33**	**25.12**	**36.73**	**2,855.10**	**18,846.48**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	236.65	331.43	1.84	-	44.91	13.81	1.98	5.97	3.00	85.26	**724.84**
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**236.65**	**331.43**	**1.84**	-	**44.91**	**13.81**	**1.98**	**5.97**	**3.00**	**85.26**	**724.84**
Net block											
As at 31st March, 2023	5,668.22	8,282.39	48.16	590.32	525.19	161.28	23.35	19.15	33.74	2,769.84	**18,121.64**
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulas	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulas	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4,105.43	-	-	-	-	4,105.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,105.43**	-	-	-	-	**4,105.43**

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2	**Capital work-in-progress**		
	Capital work-in-progress	-	4,105.43
		-	**4,105.43**
3	**Investments**		
	Share Investment- Amitara Green Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted)	42.73	42.73
	1800 Equity shares F.V. of Rs. 10 Each		
		42.73	**42.73**
4	**Other non-current assets**		
	Differed Revenue Expenditure	-	40.17
		-	**40.17**
5	**Inventories**		
	Raw material and components (at cost)	2,440.43	-
	Work-in-progress (at cost)	338.16	-
	Finished goods (at cost or NRV w.e.l.)	662.10	-
	Stock in Transit (at cost)	11.60	-
		3,452.29	**-**
6	**Trade Receivables**		
	Current		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Trade receivables		
	•From others	1.03	-
	•From related party	3,704.91	-
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts		
	See Annexure I	**3,705.94**	**-**
7	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance in current account	21.65	166.08
	Cash on hand	-	-
		21.65	**166.08**
8	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	(i) Bank fixed deposits held as margin money or as security deposit	162.91	120.28
		162.91	**120.28**
9	**Other Financial assets Current**		
	Security Deposits	4.08	-
		4.08	**-**
10	**Current tax assets**		
	Advance Income Tax	100.00	-
	TDS/TCS Receivable	42.38	2.87
		142.38	**2.87**

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
11 Other current assets		
Balances with statutory/ Government authorities	488.63	188.48
Accrued Interest	1.15	2.71
Advances to Suppliers	459.00	6,446.06
Loans to Employees	0.37	-
Prepaid Expenses	17.70	-
	966.85	**6,637.26**
12 Share capital		
A) Authorized share capital		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
B) Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital fully paid		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights fully paid	1,000.00	26.00
	1,000.00	**26.00**

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding as the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	2,60,000	26.00	10,000	1.00
Movement during the year	97,40,000	974.00	2,50,000	25.00
At the end of the year	**1,00,00,000**	**1,000.00**	**2,60,000**	**26.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share.
Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Jindal Worldwide Limited	Number of Shares	1,00,00,000	-
	% Holding	100.00%	0.00%
Dr. Yamunadutt Amilal Agrawal	Number of Shares	-	1,30,000
	% Holding	0.00%	50.00%
Mr. Amit Yamunadutt Agarwal	Number of Shares	-	1,30,000
	% Holding	0.00%	50.00%

(d) Shares reserved for issue under option

The Company has not reserved any shares for issuance under options

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022

(e) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buyback of shares in the current year and preceding five years from 31st March, 2023.

(f) Share issued during year

During the year ended 31st March, 2023, the equity shares 97,40,000 having Face Value of Rs. 10/- issued.

(G) Shareholding of Promotors :

See Annexure II

13 Other equity		
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	74.23	-
Closing balance	**74.23**	**-**
(ii) Capital Reserv		
Opening balance	7.97	-
Add/(Less): Change during year	0.01	7.97
Closing balance	**7.98**	**7.97**
Total	**82.21**	**7.97**
14 Borrowings		
Non-current borrowings		
External Commercial Borrowings*	6,058.20	2,229.39
**Secured against hypothecation of Plant & Machinery*		
Secured LoansL From Banks*	7,183.44	3,893.25
**Secured against hypothecation of Plant & Machinery*		
Unsecured loan: From Bodies Corporate	3,219.27	4,720.68
	16,460.90	**10,843.31**
15 Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16.08	-
	16.08	**-**
16 Borrowings		
Current borrowings		
From Banks- Cash Credit/ Working Capital Demand Loan- Secured*	1,714.75	-
**Secured against hypothecation of Inventories & Sundry Debtors*		
From Banks & FIs- Unsecured	3,660.68	-
	5,375.43	**-**
17 Trade payables		
Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,551.19	224.54
See Annexure III	**2,551.19**	**224.54**

BEDAWALA & CO. AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
18	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Current maturities of long term debt		
	External Commercial Borrowing	1,055.73	-
		1,055.73	-
19	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues	9.54	2.96
	Salary Payable	61.96	7.02
	Audit fees payable	0.36	0.10
	Provision for Expenses	7.06	-
	Others	-	2.93
		78.93	**13.00**

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
21	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of products and services		
	Sale of Product	18,988.89	-
	Trading Sale	777.79	-
		19,766.68	-
	Disaggregated revenue information		
	Cotton Yarn	18,421.06	-
	Cotton Waste/ Recycled Cotton	567.83	-
	Cotton- Trading	777.79	-
	Total revenue from operation	**19,766.68**	-
	In India	19,766.68	-
	Outside India	-	-
	Total revenue from operation	**19,766.68**	-
22	**Cost of material consumed**		
	Opening stock	-	-
	Add : Purchases during the year	18,138.51	-
	Less: Inventory at the end of the year	2,440.43	-
		15,698.08	-
23	**Purchases of Traded Goods**		
	Cotton	777.79	-
		777.79	-
24	**Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade**		
	Inventory as at the beginning of the year		
	Work-in-progress	-	-
	Finished goods	-	-
	Inventory as at the end of the year		
	Work-in-progress	338.16	-
	Finished goods	662.10	-
		(1,000.26)	-
		-	-
25	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and allowance	674.35	-
	Contribution to employee fund	1.02	-
	Staff Welfare Expenses	55.31	-
		730.67	-
26	**Finance costs**		
	Interest charged on :		
	Fixed Loans, Buyer's Credit, Short Term etc.	656.04	-
	On Unsecured Loans Banks & FIs	214.50	-
	Delayed payment of Taxes	0.17	-
	Others Finance costs	45.41	-
		916.12	-

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
27	**Depreciation and amortization expenses**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	724.84	-
		724.84	-
28	**Other expenses**		
	Godown Rent	13.31	-
	Stores & Spares	86.63	-
	Packing Material	42.64	-
	Power & Fuel	1,390.15	-
	Labour Charges	116.80	-
	Lease Rent	35.75	-
	Repairs to Machinery	0.22	-
	Carriage Inward and Freight	64.17	-
	Loading & Unloading Expenses	6.35	-
	Audit Fees*	0.40	-
	Conveyance & Travelling Expenses	0.15	-
	Consultancy Charges	0.12	-
	EPCG Charges	0.68	-
	Factory Expenses	1.49	-
	Filing Fees	0.29	-
	Franking and Notary Expenses	0.09	-
	Import Penalty	3.25	-
	Insurance Expenses	29.57	-
	License Fees	0.98	-
	Other Repairs	0.59	-
	Pollution Control Charges	3.61	-
	Professional Fees	4.42	-
	Printing & Stationery	2.74	-
	Security Service Expenses	12.21	-
	Software Expense	0.45	-
	Carriage Outward	12.08	-
	Sundry balance written off	0.00	-
		1,829.11	-
	* **Payment to auditor**		
	As auditor:		
	Audit fee	0.30	-
	Tax audit fees	0.10	-
		-	-
		0.40	-

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
29	**Tax expense**		
29.1	**The major components of income tax expense are:**		
(a)	**Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss:**		
	Current income tax	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	-
	Deffered tax:		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	16.08	-
	MAT Credit	-	-
	Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	**16.08**	-
(b)	**Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Current Income tax	-	-
	Net gain/(loss) on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
		-	-

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
29.2	**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022:**		
	Accounting profit before tax	**90.32**	-
	Income tax	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of:		
	Current income tax of previous year	-	-
	MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	Net tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	-
	Effective tax rate	0.00%	0.00%
29.3	**Deferred tax**		
	Reconciliation of deferred tax liability (net):		
	Opening balance as at 1st April, 2022	-	-
	Tax (income) / expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	16.08	-
	Closing balance as at 31st March, 2023	16.08	-
30	**Earnings per share**		

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable on equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic & diluted EPS computation

Basic and diluted earning per share		
Face value per share (In ₹)	10	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic & diluted earning	74.23	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS	89,50,000	-
Basic and diluted earning per share (In ₹)	**0.83**	-

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. ★ F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements as at 31st March, 2023

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Annexures I

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,685.47	20.47	-	-	-	-	3,705.94
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired							-
Total	**3,685.47**	**20.47**	-	-	-	-	**3,705.94**

Annexures II

Shareholding of Promotors :

As at 31st March,2023

Names of Promoters	No. of shares	Change during	No. of shares at	% of Total	% change during
Jindal Worldwide Limited	-	99,99,999	99,99,999	100.00%	100.00%
Yamunadutt Amilal Agrawal (Nominee of JWL)	-	1	1	0.00%	100.00%
Total	-	**1,00,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**	**100.00%**	

As at 31st March,2022

Names of Promoters	No. of shares	Change during	No. of shares at	% of Total	% change during
Yamunadutt Amilal Agrawal	5,000	125000.00	1,30,000	50.00%	96.15%
Amit Yamunadutt Agrawal	5,000	125000.00	1,30,000	50.00%	96.15%
Total	**10,000**	-	**2,60,000**	**100.00%**	

Annexures III

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,443.55	5.92	82.68	19.04	-	-	2,551.19
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,443.55**	**5.92**	**82.68**	**19.04**	-	-	**2,551.19**

As at 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	201.66	22.88	-	-	-		224.54
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**201.66**	**22.88**	-	-	-	-	**224.54**

Outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Steps have been taken to identify the suppliers who qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. Since no intimation has been received from the suppliers regarding their status under the said Act as at 31st March 2023, disclosures relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end, if any, have not been furnished. In the opinion of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is not expected to be material.

F.R.No. 101064W
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

31 Capital management Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

(a) The Company's capital management objective are to ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current earmarked balances) and current investments. The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the company.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Equity share capital	1,000.00	26.00
Other equity	82.21	7.97
Total equity	**1,082.21**	**33.97**
Non-current borrowings	16,460.90	10,843.31
Short term borrowings	5,375.43	-
Gross Debt	**21,836.33**	**10,843.31**
Gross debt as above	21,836.33	10,843.31
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	21.65	166.08
Less: Other bank balances	162.91	120.28
Net Debt	**21,651.77**	**10,556.95**
Net debt to equity	**20**	**311**

32 Fair value measurement

(a) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other profit & loss	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21.65
Other bank balances	-	-	162.91
Trade Receivables	-	-	3,705.94
Other Financial assets	-	-	4.08
	-	-	**3,894.58**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	21,836.33
Trade payables	-	-	2,551.19
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,055.73
	-	-	**25,443.25**

(b) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2022 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other profit & loss	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	166.08
Other bank balances	-	-	120.28
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	-
	-	-	**286.36**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	10,843.31
Trade payables	-	-	224.54
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	-	-	**11,067.86**

The carrying amounts of trade payables and other payables, working capital borrowing current loan and cash & cash equivalents are considered to be the same as fair value, due to shor term in nature

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

33 The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Company's principal financial liabilities comprises, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liability is to finance company's operation. Company's principal financial asset include loan to subsidiaries, investments, trade and other receivables, security deposits and cash and cash equivalent, that directly derive from its business.

(a) Credit Risk
Credit Risk in case of the Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit Risk Management
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits etc. the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at 31 March 2022 & 31 March 2022 as summarised below:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	21.65	166.08
Other bank balances	162.91	120.28
Trade Receivables	3,705.94	-
Other Financial assets	4.08	-
	3,894.58	**286.36**

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties only.

(b) 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.

(c) Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair vlaue of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.
The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022.

(d) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any long term borrowings with floating interest rate and carrying short term borrowings with floating interest rate. The company's investment in fixed deposit deposit carries fixed interest rate.

(i) Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Variable rate borrowing	18,617.06	6,122.64
Fixed rate borrowing	3,219.27	4,720.68
Total borrowings	**21,836.33**	**10,843.31**
Amount disclosed under other current financial liabilites	**5,375.43**	-
Amount dislosed under borrowings	**16,460.90**	**10,843.31**

Sensitivity
Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest sensitivity*		
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)	186.17	61.23
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)	(186.17)	(61.23)

* Holding all other variables constant

ii Assets
The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

iii Contingent Liabilities
There are no Contingent Liabilities as at 31st March, 2023

34 The Previous year figures have been re-grouped wherever necessary in order to make the figures comparable to the current year.

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35 **Recent accounting pronouncements** Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

36 **Segment information**

a **Basis for segmentation**

The Company's senior management consisting of Chief Executive Officer, Directors, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Managers one level below the Director, examines the company's performance on the basis of single segment namely Textiles. Hence, the Company has only one operating segment under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments i.e. Textiles.

b **Geographical Information**

The geographical information have been identified based on revenue within India (sales to customers with in India) and revenue outside India (sales to customers located outside India). The following table presents geographical information regarding the Company's revenue:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Total Revenue from operations based on Geography		
From India	19,766.68	-
From Outside India	-	-
Total	**19,766.68**	-
Revenue from sale of Product and Services based on Geography		
From India	19,766.68	-
From Outside India	-	-
Total	**19,766.68**	-

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37 In accordance with the requirements of Indian accounting Statndered (Ind AS-24), related party disclosures are as follows:

a) **List of related parties**

Relationship	**Name of related party**
Holding Company	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.
Entities where significant influence is exercised by KMP having transactions with the Company	Jindal Worldwide Ltd. Planet Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd.
Key management personnel	CS Janki Upadhyay CS Neha Shah

b) **Summary of related party transactions**

S.No	Particulars	Wholly owned subsidiaries/ subsidiary		Key management personnel		Entities where significant influence is exercised by KMP	
		2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
	Transactions during the year						
i	**Sale of goods and services**						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	19,155.74	-
	Planet Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd.					537.11	
ii	**Purchases of goods and services**						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	755.48	-
	Planet Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd.					325.56	
iii	**Loan**						
	Taken						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	3,364.59	-
	Paid						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	730.00	-
iv	Salary						
	CS Janki Upadhyay	-	-	0.38	-	-	-
	CS Neha Shah	-	-	0.81	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the year						
i	**Unsecured loans**						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	2,634.59	-
ii	**Trade Receivable**						
	Jindal Worldwide Ltd.	-	-	-	-	3,704.91	-

c) **Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**
The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances

d) **Loan from Holding Company**
Loan from Holding Co. has been taken to meet out working capital requirement from time to time basis , on such terms and conditions as may be

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GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

38 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.93	29.16	-96.80%	Increase in borrowing & Trade payables
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	20	319	-93.68%	Increase in debt
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.59	-	NA	-
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.13	-	NA	-
Inventory Turnover ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	11.45	-	NA	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	10.67	-	NA	-
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	13.63	-	NA	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-32.66	-	NA	-
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.004	-	NA	-
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.04	-	NA	-
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	NA	-

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Amount (₹ in Lakhs)

39 Other additional Regulatory Information :

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
(vii) The Company does not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in
(viii) The provision of CSR under section 135 of the companies Act 2013 are not applicable therefore disclosure not applicable.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements

As per our report of even date
FOR, B. A. BEDAWALA & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

B. M. Shah

B. A. BEDAWALA & CO. F.R.No. 101064W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(BINIT SHAH)
PARTNER
M. No. : 138769
Firm Registration No.: 101064W
UDIN:- 23138769BGVMFU6054
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01-05-2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
GOODCORE SPINTEX PRIVATE LIMITED

(Dr. YAMUNADUTT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00243192

(Mr. AMIT AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 00169061

Ms. Neha Shah

N Shah

Company Secretary (Mem. No. : A64288)