



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Swadeshi Polytex Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Swadeshi Polytex Limited ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 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 Notes to financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 and its Profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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.

S. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	Procedure for Revenue Recognition.	<p>Our Principal Audit Procedures included :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ We have studied the Agreement to Sell along with Addendums thereto with respect to recognition of revenue. We have also examined the communications received by the Company from its customers.■ We have studied the relinquishment letters issued by the Company to the customers in respect of leasehold plots and applied cut off procedures for revenue recognition.
	Refund claims related to discontinued operations	<p>Our Principal Audit Procedures included :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ We read and evaluated the accounting policies and disclosures made in the financial statements with respect to refund claims.■ We obtained list of claims filed by the Company with various forums and understood the process of recognition of income arising out of the said claims.■ We have read the Orders passed by the Judicial Authorities and appeals filed by the concerned Departments and the Company and understood the process of determination of point of time for identification and recognition of income.



		<p>We have read the minutes of meetings of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the company related to noting of status of outstanding claims.</p>
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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board’s Report including Annexures to Board’s Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management’s Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material



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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, and on the



basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. 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 of the aforesaid Financial Statements.
 - 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 Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 B" to this report. 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 matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that the Company had not paid remuneration to its directors during the current year.
 - 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 to the best of our information and according to the information and explanations given to us:



- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 33 to the financial statements.
- ii. We are explained that the Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. We are explained that there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45.5 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

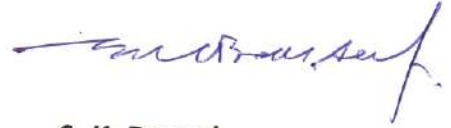
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45.6 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entity including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v). The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- vi). Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April, 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit



and Auditors) Rules 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March 2023.

**For SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003343N**



**S. K. Bansal
Partner
Membership No.: 082242**

**Place : Faridabad
Date : 22nd May, 2023.**



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Report of even date to the members of Swadeshi Polytex Limited for the year ended 31st March 2023.) We report that :

- (i) (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 maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) We are explained that the management has carried out the physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) On the basis of our examination of records of the Company and information and explanations given, the title deeds of the immovable property included in Property, Plant and Equipment are held by it in its own name. Further, the provisions of this clause are not applicable in respect of leasehold land owned by the Company and held as Stock in Trade.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The only inventory in hand is in the form of lease hold plots for which management has conducted physical verification in the form of measurement, frequency of which in our opinion is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on the physical verification of the same as compared to book records.
 - (b) We are explained that the Company has not been sanctioned any working



capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, during the year under report, the Company has neither made investments in, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties. Hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, it had complied with provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted by it to a party in earlier year.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and relevant rules framed thereunder . Accordingly reporting requirements under clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We are informed that the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us it has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. Further, there were no arrears of such undisputed dues as at 31st March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As explained to us, provisions of Employees Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Act are not applicable to the Company for the year under report as it had no employees.
- (b) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts of the company, following are the details of income tax/custom duty/ excise duty, which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2023 on account of any dispute:



Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs in lac)	Period	Forum at which dispute is pending
The Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty & other dues.	17.11	Various	Various
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Refund of the Central Excise Duty and interest thereon	323.60	2019-20	CESAT
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Demand for assessment year 2012-13	22.17	2012-13	CIT (Appeals)

- (viii) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year under report. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds received on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither any subsidiary company, associate company or joint ventures company nor it has taken any funds from any entity or person. Hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable



- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year, hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year under report, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible), hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have been informed by the management that the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year, hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports of the Company for the period under audit issued to the Company during the year and till date.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with them, hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) In our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) In our opinion, there is no Core Investment Company as a part of the group. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 46 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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.
- (xx) (a) The Company has transferred the unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") at the end of the previous financial year in respect of other than ongoing projects, to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 in compliance with the second proviso to sub section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.



In respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has not transferred the unspent CSR amounts as at March 31, 2023 that was required to be spent during the year, to a Fund in compliance with the second proviso to sub section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 till the date of our report. However the time period for such transfer i.e six months of the expiry of financial year as permitted under the said second proviso to sub section (5) of section 135 of the Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report.

(b) We have been informed that there are no unspent CSR amounts as at March 31, 2023 related to ongoing projects requiring transfer to a Special account within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

For SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003343N



S. K. BANSAL

Partner

Membership No.: 082242

Place : Faridabad
Date : 22-05-2023



ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Swadeshi Polytex Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial Statements of Swadeshi Polytex Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the ‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial Statements 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”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference the financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference the financial statements and their



operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference the financial statements, 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.

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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that:

- a) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) 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;
- c) 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 with reference to the Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, 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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003343N


S. K. BANSAL
Partner
Membership No.: 082242
UDIN:

Place : Faridabad
Date : 22-05-2023



SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023

Particulars	Note No	(Rs. in '000)	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current asset			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	640	476
(b) Intangible Assets	6	164	220
(c) Financial Assets:			
(i) Loans	7	3,768	4,203
(ii) Other non-current assets	8	1,18,025	20
(d) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	9	-	10,082
Total non-current assets		1,22,597	15,001
(2) Current Asset			
(a) Inventories	10	37,782	50,039
(b) Financial Assets:			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	11	174	27,785
(ii) Other bank balances	12	4,64,744	2,26,306
(iii) Loans	13	435	399
(iv) Other Financial Assets	14	12,924	509
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	15	9,169	17,332
(d) Other Current Assets	16	3,155	2,398
Total current assets		5,28,383	3,24,768
Total Assets		6,50,980	3,39,769
II EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	17	39,000	39,000
(b) Other equity	18	2,24,949	(1,23,521)
Total Equity		2,63,949	(84,521)
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	19	21,642	21,642
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	9	57	-
Total non-current liabilities		21,699	21,642
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities:			
(i) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	1,373	775
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		9,801	3,320
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	10	10
(b) Other current liabilities	22	3,51,037	3,97,092
(c) Provisions	23	3,111	1,451
Total current liabilities		3,65,332	4,02,648
Total Equity and Liabilities		6,50,980	3,39,769

Significant Accounting Policies

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The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For SANMARKS & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



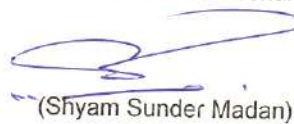
(S. K Bansal)
Partner

FRN : 003343N, M.No. : 082242



Place : Faridabad
Date: 22-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



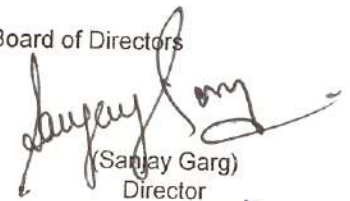
(Shyam Sunder Madan)
Director

DIN : 02427885



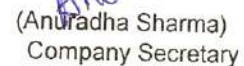
(Ankit Garg)
Chief Financial Officer

(Bhuvan Chaturvedi)
Chief Executive Officer



(Sanjay Garg)
Director

DIN : 09539286



(Anuradha Sharma)
Company Secretary

SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	24	4,43,356	3,62,280
Other Income	25	24,666	4,710
Total Income		4,68,022	3,66,990
EXPENSES			
Changes in inventories	26	12,257	10,015
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	161	148
Other expenses	28	23,225	18,763
Total Expenses		35,643	28,926
Profit / (Loss) before tax		4,32,379	3,38,064
Less : Tax Expenses			
- Current tax		73,534	46,253
- Deferred tax		10,139	37,197
- Earlier Years		(12)	94
Total Tax Expenses		83,661	83,544
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations		3,48,718	2,54,520
Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations	29	(332)	980
Tax expenses of discontinued operations		(84)	247
Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations after tax		(248)	733
Profit / (Loss) for the year		3,48,470	2,55,253
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,48,470	2,55,253
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs. 1/- each (P.Y. Rs. 1/- each)			
-Continued Business			
(i) Basic (in Rs.)	30	8.94	6.53
(ii) Diluted (in Rs.)	30	8.94	6.53
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs. 1/- each (P.Y. Rs. 1/- each)			
- Discontinued Business			
(i) Basic (in Rs.)	30.1	(0.01)	0.02
(ii) Diluted (in Rs.)	30.1	(0.01)	0.02

Significant Accounting Policies

4

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For SANMARKS & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(S. K Bansal)
Partner

FRN : 003343N, M.No. : 082242



(Shyam Sunder Madan)
Director
DIN : 02427885

(Ankit Garg)
Chief Financial Officer

(Sanjay Garg)
Director
DIN : 09539286

(Anuradha Sharma)
Company Secretary

Place : Faridabad
Date: 22-05-2023

(Bhuvan Chaturvedi)
Chief Executive Officer

SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

		(Rs. in '000)	
		Year Ended 31-03-2023 Amount (Rs)	Year Ended 31-03-2022 Amount (Rs)
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit / (Loss) for the year before Tax from continuing operations	4,32,379	3,38,064
	Profit / (Loss) for the year before Tax from discontinuing operations	(332)	980
	<u>Adjustments for :</u>		
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	161	148
	Interest received	(24,666)	(4,710)
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	4,07,542	3,34,482
	<u>Adjustments for :</u>		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other non-current assets	-	1,324
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	12,257	10,015
	(Increase)/Decrease in Current Tax Assets (net)	8,163	6,490
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(757)	(2,376)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	7,079	(6,666)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other-current Liabilities	(46,055)	(40,214)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions-Current	1,660	1,451
	Cash generated from Operations	3,89,889	3,04,506
	Direct Taxes Paid	(73,438)	(46,594)
	Net Cash flow from Operating activities	3,16,451	2,57,912
	(A)		
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(269)	(99)
	Placement of fixed deposits with Bank*	(3,56,443)	(2,26,306)
	Interest received on Loans and Fixed Deposits with Banks	12,251	4,205
	Realization of Loans given	399	547
	Net cash used in Investing activities	(3,44,062)	(2,21,653)
	(B)		
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	(Repayment) of Borrowings	-	(17,915)
	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	(17,915)
	(C)		
	Net increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(27,611)	18,344
	Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	27,785	9,441
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	174	27,785
	Cash and Cash Equivalents Comprises;		
	Cash on Hand	11	4
	Cheques on Hand	11	23,385
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	11	4,396
		174	27,785
	Supplementary Information		
	Fixed Deposits with bank includes		
	Deposits offered as Security to a Local Authority for Performance obligations	12	42,480
	Deposits offered as Security to Forest Department	8	6

* Represents Fixed Deposits with Banks having original maturity of more than 3 months not considered as cash & cash equivalent

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For SANMARKS & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(S. K Bansal)
Partner

FRN : 003343N, M.No. : 082242



Place : Faridabad
Date : 22-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Shyam Sunder Madan)
Director
DIN : 02427885

(Sanjay Garg)
Director
DIN : 09539286

(Ankit Garg)
Chief Financial Officer

(Anuradha Sharma)
Company Secretary

(Bhuvan Chaturvedi)
Chief Executive Officer

SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL*

CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD (AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023)

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)
	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	39,000
Changes in equity 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	39,000

PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD (AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022)

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)
	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	39,000
Changes in equity 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	39,000

* For further details of Equity Share Capital refer Note No. 17

B. OTHER EQUITY #

CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD (AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				(Rs. in '000)
	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	1,67,070	10,975	(3,01,566)	(1,23,521)	
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	3,48,470	3,48,470	
Dividend	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	
Any Other Changes	-	-	-	-	
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,67,070	10,975	46,904	2,24,949	



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

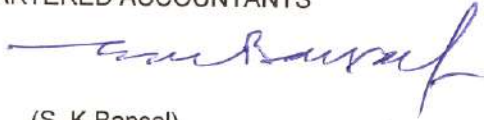
PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD (AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022)

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			
	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	1,67,070	10,975	(5,56,819)	(3,78,774)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	-	-	2,55,253	2,55,253
Dividend	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-
Any Other Changes	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	1,67,070	10,975	(3,01,566)	(1,23,521)

For further details of Other Equity refer Note No. 18

As per our Report of even date attached
For SANMARKS & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(S. K Bansal)
Partner

FRN : 003343N, M.No. : 082242

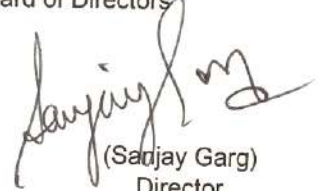


Place : Faridabad
Date: 22-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




(Shyam Sunder Madan)
Director
DIN : 02427885



(Sanjay Garg)
Director
DIN : 09539286



(Ankit Garg)
Chief Financial Officer



(Anuradha Sharma)
Company Secretary



(Bhuwan Chaturvedi)
Chief Executive Officer

NOTES TO IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

1 CORPORATE & GENERAL INFORMATION

Swadeshi polytex Limited is a listed company having CIN: L25209UP1970PLC003320 and engaged in carrying the business of transacting in, owning, purchasing, selling, leasing, sub-leasing, letting, sub-letting, renting and developing and other related activity of any type of real estate including land, plot, buildings, factories, warehouses, infrastructures whether residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, rural, urban or otherwise that may belong to company or to any other person or persons of whatever nature and to deal in real estate, land, immovable properties and other related assets of any description or nature as owners, syndicators, developers, advisors, service providers, brokers, agents and any other capacity and to do all such activities related to such business having its registered office at A-1, Sector - 17, New Kavi Nagar Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P).

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 22-05-2023.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION**(a) Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements are prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortized cost at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. These financial statements comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

(b) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all financial values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Current and non-current classification

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

(i) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

(ii) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(iii) Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.**(iv) The Company recognizes twelve months period as its operating cycle.****3 USE OF ESTIMATES**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make adjustments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expense and related disclosure concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revised if management became aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and critical judgment is disclosed in notes to accounts.



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4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

4.1 Property, Plant & Equipment and Depreciation

- (a) The company has elected the option to continue the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the date of transition as per Ind AS 101. Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- (b) Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the costs to the item can be measured reliably.
- (c) Depreciation on all items comprised in Property, Plant and Equipment is being provided on Straight Line Method.
- (d) Based on the technical experts assessment of useful life, certain items of property plant and equipment as detailed below are being depreciated over useful lives different from the prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life of Asset (In year) as per Schedule-II	Useful Life of Asset (In year) as adopted
Building	60	60
Plant & Machinery	15	5 to 10
Furniture & Fixtures	10	5
Computer	3	3
Computer Server	6	6

- (e) Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income' or 'Other Expenses' as the case may be.
- (f) Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

4.2 Intangible Assets and Amortization

- (a) Software costs are included in the balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company. In this case they are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. All other costs on it are expensed in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.
- (b) Based on the technical experts' assessment of useful life these are amortized over a period of six years. The amortization period & the amortization method for an Intangible Asset with a finite useful life are reviewed atleast at the end of each reporting period.

4.3 Impairment of Assets

- (a) Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating units (CGU) to which the assets belongs . If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of asset.
- (b) Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exists or have decreased.



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4.4 Revenue Recognition

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, notifying Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', which replaces Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts' and Ind AS 18 'Revenue'.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

- (a) Revenue from transfer of rights in leasehold land is recognized when the company receives full payment from buyer and there is relinquishment of right in favour of the buyer by the company.
- (b) Interest on receivables is accounted only when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Other interest income is recognized on the time basis determined by the amount outstanding and the rate applicable and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Interest on refund claims of Sales Tax, Excise Duty and Others is accounted for as and when determined by the Authorities concerned and the same is received by the Company.
- (c) Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Revenue excludes Goods and Service Tax (GST) as applicable.

4.5 Inventories

Valuation of stocks is done as mentioned below:

Leasehold Plot Rights	At the lower of Cost and net realizable value
-----------------------	---

Cost of Leasehold Land is determined after including the proportionate expenditure incurred on the development thereof. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make sales.

4.6 Taxation

(a) Current Tax

Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current income taxes are recognized under "income tax payable" net of payments on account, or under "income tax receivables" where there is a credit balance.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

4.7 Refunds of Taxes and Duties

Refund claims arising out of monies paid under protest or under appeals and charged to Revenue are accounted for at the time of receipt of orders or actual refunds whichever is earlier.

4.8 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Disclosure of contingencies as required by the Indian accounting standard is furnished in the Notes to accounts.

- (a) Provisions are made when (a) the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events; (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate is made of the amount of the obligation.
- (b) Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in notes. Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognized as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statement. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4.9 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 instruments also include derivative contract such as foreign currency exchange forward contracts.

A Financial Assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

(b) Subsequent Measurement : Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows 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.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset 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.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(c) Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

(d) Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. 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. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies 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 business model. The company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

B Financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings etc. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs, if any.

(b) Subsequent Measurement : Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(c) Offsetting of Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial 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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

C Derecognition of financial instruments

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

4.10 Borrowing Costs

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

4.11 Leases

4.11.1 The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

4.11.2 At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

4.11.3 The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

4.11.4 The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

4.11.5 During the year the Company has not entered into any lease transaction.

4.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and cheques/drafts 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 includes cash in hand, cheques and drafts in hand, balances with bank, short-term highly liquid fixed deposits with bank with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.13 Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer of goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

4.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as per Ind AS 7, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activities of the Company is segregated.

4.15 Earning Per Share

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

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.

4.16 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Chief Operating Officer has decided that the company has only one segment i.e. real estate.

4.17 Fair Value Measurement

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.

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



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31st March, 2023 are as follows: (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	93	766	516	494	1,869
Additions	-	8	-	261	269
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	93	774	516	755	2,138
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	20	569	398	406	1,393
Depreciation for the year	2	42	-	61	105
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	22	611	398	467	1,498
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	71	163	118	288	640

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31st March, 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2021	93	667	516	494	1,770
Additions	-	99	-	-	99
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	93	766	516	494	1,869
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	18	524	398	362	1,302
Depreciation for the year	2	45	-	44	91
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	20	569	398	406	1,393
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	73	197	118	88	476

6 Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31st March, 2023 are as follows: (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Softwares	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Additions	354	354
Deletions	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	354	354
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Amortization for the year	134	134
Accumulated amortization on deletions	56	56
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	190	190

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31st March, 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Softwares	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Additions	354	354
Deletions	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	354	354
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Amortization for the year	77	77
Accumulated amortization on deletions	57	57
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2022	-	-
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	134	134



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

7 Loans (Non-Current)

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Loan to a Related Party*	3,768	4,203
Total	3,768	4,203

*Refer Note 37.3.1 for details of Loan.

8 Other Non-Current Assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Unsecured Security deposit considered good*	20	20
Fixed Deposit with Bank (Maturity more than 12 months)**	1,18,005	-
Total	1,18,025	20

*At amortized cost.

** Includes Rs. Six thousands (PY NIL) offered as security to Forest Department

9 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets due to		
Carried forward losses	-	10,142
	-	10,142
Deferred Tax Liability due to		
Depreciation	57	60
MAT Credit	57	60
	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) net	(57)	10,082

9.1 The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At the start of the year	10,082	47,279
Credit/(Charge) during the year	(10,139)	(28,245)
MAT Credit	-	(8,952)
Total Credit/(Charge) to Statement of Profit and Loss	(10,139)	(37,197)
At the end of the year	(57)	10,082

9.2 Amount of Income Tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current tax - Continued		
Operations		
Current year	73,534	46,253
Deferred Tax	10,139	37,197
Earlier Years	(12)	94
	83,661	83,544
Current tax - Discontinued		
Operations		
Current year	(84)	247
	(84)	247
Total	83,577	83,791



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

9.3 Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	4,32,047	3,39,044
Average Applicable Tax Rate	19.344%	24.714%
Income tax amount	83,577	83,791
Other Temporary difference	-	-
Other Permanent Differences	-	-
Effective Income tax expense	83,577	83,791

10 Inventories

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Leasehold Plot Rights*	37,782	50,039
Total	37,782	50,039

* Refer Note 4.5

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with schedule banks:		
In Current Accounts	148	4,396
Cheques on hand	-	23,385
Cash on hand	26	4
Total	174	27,785

12 Other bank balances

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed Deposit with Banks (Remaining maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)*	4,64,744	2,26,306
Total	4,64,744	2,26,306

* Includes Rs. 42,480 thousands (PY NIL) offered as security to a Local Authority for performance obligations.

13 Loans (Current)

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Loan to a Related Party*	435	399
Total	435	399

*Refer Note 37.3.1 for details of Loan.

14 Other financial assets-Current

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Interest accrued	12,924	509
Total	12,924	509

15 Current Tax Assets (net)

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Income tax receivable (net of provisions)*	9,169	17,332
Total	9,169	17,332

*Includes Rs. 440 thousand (P.Y. Rs. 440 thousand) deposited in respect of A.Y 2012-13 under Protest.

16 Other Current Assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Excise and Custom refund receivable	-	2,380
Advance for CSR spending	3,111	-
Prepaid Expenses	44	18
Total	3,155	2,398



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

17 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorized				
Equity Share of Rs. 1/- (P.Y. Rs. 1/-) each	22,50,00,000	2,25,000	22,50,00,000	2,25,000
9.5% Redeemable cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	2,50,000	25,000	2,50,000	25,000
		2,50,000		2,50,000
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs 1/- (P.Y. Rs. 1/-) each fully paid up	3,90,00,000	39,000	3,90,00,000	39,000
		39,000		39,000

17.1 Reconciliation of share capital:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	39000000	39,000	39000000	39,000
Add / (Less): Shares issued / (forfeited / buyback) during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	39000000	39,000	39000000	39,000

17.2 The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having par face value of Rs 1/- per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per fully paid share held. Any dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of shareholders. Dividend declared and paid would be in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders or in case of partly paid shares the paid-up amount.

17.3 The detail of shareholders each holding more than 5% of the issued share capital:

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of holding	No. of Shares held	% of holding
National Textile Corporation Ltd	13110000	33.62 %	13110000	33.62 %
MKJ Enterprises Ltd	4875250	12.50 %	4875250	12.50 %
Selecto Pac Private Ltd.	3432500	8.80 %	3432500	8.80 %
Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd.	5281530	13.54 %	5281530	13.54 %
Doypack Systems Pvt Ltd.	2775000	7.12 %	2775000	7.12 %

17.4 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters:

17.4.1 As at 31st March 2023

Class of Shares - Equity Share

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the Year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares		
Late Mr. Mahendra Swarup	52500	0.13 %		0.00%
National Textile Corporation Ltd	13110000	33.62 %		0.00%
Selecto Pac Private Ltd.	3432500	8.80 %		0.00%
Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd.	5281530	13.54 %		0.00%
Doypack Systems Pvt Ltd.	2775000	7.12 %		0.00%
Total	24651530	63.21 %		0.00 %

17.4.2 As at 31st March 2022

Class of Shares - Equity Share

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the Year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares		
Late Mr. Mahendra Swarup	52500	0.13 %		0.00%
National Textile Corporation Ltd	13110000	33.62 %		0.00%
Selecto Pac Private Ltd.	3432500	8.80 %		0.00%
Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd.	5281530	13.54 %		0.00%
Doypack Systems Pvt Ltd.	2775000	7.12 %		0.00%
Total	24651530	63.21 %		0.00 %



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18 Other Equity

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
General Reserve		
Opening Balance		
(+) Additions during the year	1,67,070	1,67,070
(-) Utilized / transferred during the year	-	-
	1,67,070	1,67,070
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening Balance		
(+) Additions during the year	10,975	10,975
(-) Utilized / transferred during the year	-	-
	10,975	10,975
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	(3,01,566)	(5,56,819)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	3,48,470	2,55,253
	46,904	(3,01,566)
	2,24,949	(1,23,521)

19 Other financial liabilities-Non current

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other Payable*		
Total	21,642	21,642

*Refer Note No. 31.2

20 Trade Payables

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1,373	775
Total Outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	9,801	3,320
Total	11,174	4,095

20.1 Ageing Schedule of Trade Payable is as below

20.1.1 As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	1,373	-	-	-	1,373
Undisputed dues - Others	9,714	6	81	-	9,801
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

20.1.2 As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	775	-	-	-	775
Undisputed dues - Others	2,634	150	-	-	3,320
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	536	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

21 Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retention Money Payable	10	10
Total	10	10

22 Other Current liabilities

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract Liabilities (Amount received from customers)*	3,50,641	3,96,900
Statutory Dues Payable	396	192
Total	3,51,037	3,97,092

*Refer Note 4.13

23 Provisions

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Others		
Provision for CSR Expenditure*	3,111	1,451
Total	3,111	1,451

23.1 *Details of Provisions

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,451	-
Addition during the year	3,111	1,451
Utilized during the year	1,451	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,111	1,451

24 Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Revenue from sale of leasehold plot rights	4,43,356	3,62,280
	4,43,356	3,62,280

25 Other Income

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest Income	24,666	4,710
	24,666	4,710

26 Changes in inventories

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Stock		
Leasehold Plot Rights	50,039	60,054
	50,039	60,054
Closing Stock		
Leasehold Plot Rights	37,782	50,039
	37,782	50,039
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	12,257	10,015

27 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	105	91
Amortisation of intangible assets	56	57
	161	148



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

28 Other Expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Legal & Professional Expenses	11,679	12,495
Conveyance & Travelling Expense	3,765	985
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure	3,111	1,451
Fees to Stock Exchange	354	354
Power & Fuel	467	391
Repair Others	138	107
Building Repairs	18	-
Business Promotion	322	25
Rates & Taxes	353	529
Directors' Sitting Fees	580	730
Payment To Auditors (Refer Note 28.1)	767	649
Communication Expenses	114	287
Advertisement	97	48
Printing & Stationary	101	39
Other Expenses	1,359	673
	23,225	18,763

28.1 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Audit Fee	413	295
Tax Audit Fee	177	118
Other Matters	177	236
	767	649

29 Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Income from discontinued Operations		
Refund from Sales Tax / Custom and Excise	-	2,380
	-	2,380
Expenses related to discontinued Operations		
Professional Fee Paid	332	300
Sales Tax Paid	-	1,100
	332	1,400
	(332)	980

29.1 Cash flows from discontinued operations

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Net Cash inflow / (outflow) from Operating activities	(332)	980
Net Cash inflow / (outflow) from Investing activities	-	-
Net Cash inflow / (outflow) from Financing activities	-	-
Net Cash inflow from discontinued operations	(332)	980

30 Earning per Share - Continued Business

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Profit / (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (In Rs. '000)	3,48,718	2,54,520
Weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- Each (No. of Shares)	3,90,00,000	3,90,00,000
Earning per Shares - Basic & Diluted (In Rs.)	8.94	6.53

30.1 Earning per Share - Discontinued Business

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Profit / (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (In Rs. '000)	(248)	733
Weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- Each (No. of Shares)	3,90,00,000	3,90,00,000
Earning per Shares - Basic & Diluted (In Rs.)	(0.01)	0.02



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

31 Discontinuing Operations

In view of the Economic/Financial non-viability and on-going labor problems etc., the Company had discontinued its operations of manufacturing of Polyester Fibers and Chips in 1998. In earlier years the company had disposed off all assets related to discontinued business, however disputed financial liabilities are still pending as per details given below.

31.1 The carrying amount of total assets and liabilities to be disposed off at the year end are as follows. Comparative information for the discontinuing operations is included in accordance with Ind AS-105, Discontinuing Operations:

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Assets	-	-
Total Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities-Non current		
Other financial liabilities	21,642	21,642
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	(21,642)	(21,642)

31.2 Other payable, Note 19, includes alleged dues being contested before the Honourable Jurisdictional High Court at Rs. 21642 Thousand (P.Y. Rs. 21642 Thousand). Hence it has not been fair valued.

32 Based on information available with the Company the amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) is as under:

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-



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33 **Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (To the extent not provided for)**

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts including excise, Income Tax, Labour Disputes, Legal and other Disputes:

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
(a) PF Cases pending at various forums	5,895	5,895
(b) Labor Matters relating settlement pending at various forums	4,742	4,742
(c) Custom Matters	1,711	1,711
(d) Excise Matters being refund claim and Interest thereon	32,360	32,360
(e) Income Tax Matters	2,217	2,217
(f) FEMA Matters	12,600	12,600
(g) Legal cases against company u/s 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act	9,246	9,246

Notes: a) Interest and penalty, if any, is not computable at this point of time hence not considered in the above statement of contingent liability.

b) The Company has received a notice from Commissioner of Customs (Export-1), Mumbai relating to submission of Export Obligation Discharge Certificate for fulfilment of export obligations during export obligation period prior to the year 2000. The Company has filed a writ petition against the said notice before Hon'ble High Court and the Management believes that no material liability will arise in this matter.

34 The Company had incurred expenses on developing the Plots as per the approved plan of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) which had been allocated proportionately on the saleable area and unallocated portion has been charged to Pranjal Vyapar Private Limited as agreed.

35 **Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) :**

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR Committee has been formed to assist the Board of Directors to formulate the CSR Policy and review the implementation and progress of the same. The Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended.

35.1 **Details of CSR Activities:**

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	3,111	1,451
Amount of expenditure incurred,	-	-
Shortfall at the end of the year,	3,111	1,451
Total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
Reason for shortfall	Contribution made to Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee and Army Wives Association for CSR were not utilized by them upto the balance sheet date.	Cash flow problems till Dec 2021. The Management decided to deposit the requisite money in funds specified in Schedule-VII
Nature of CSR activities	To deposit in funds specified in Schedule-VII of Companies Act, 2013	To deposit in funds specified in Schedule-VII of Companies Act, 2013
Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in	NIL	NIL
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	Kindly refer Note 23.1	Kindly refer Note 23.1



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

36 In the opinion of the Board and to the best of their knowledge and belief the value on realization of all assets other than property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and non-current investments, in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the amount at which they are stated in Balance Sheet and that provision for all know liabilities has been made.

37 **Related Party Disclosure**

37.1 **List of Related Parties**

Key Management Personnel of Reporting Entity:

Name	Designation
Mr. Bhuwan Chaturvedi	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Ankit Garg from 09.02.2021	Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Anuradha Sharma from 19.05.2022	Company Secretary
Mr. Sanjay Garg from 19-05-2022	Director
Mr. Hartaj Sewa Singh	Director
Mr. Gaurav Swarup	Director
Mr. Niranjn Kumar Gupta	Director
Mr. Naveen Aggarwal	Director
Mr. Shyam Sunder Madan	Director
Mr. Bipin Behari Mehrotra till 20.02.2022	Director
Ms. Purni Gupta	Director
Mr. Pankaj Agarwal w.e.f 19-05-2022	Director
Mr. Kanjirakkattu Gopalan Manoj Kumar	Director
Mr. Arun Kumar Singhania	Director
Mr. Ashutosh Gupta	Director
Ms. Deepika Sharma w.e.f 16-11-2022	Director
Ms. Amisha Srivastava Gupt from 28.01.2022 to 16.11.2022	Director

37.1.1 **Associates of Reporting Entity:**

National Textile Corporation Ltd. (Holding more than 20% shareholding in the company)
Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd. (Holding indirectly more than 20% shareholding in the co.)

37.2 **Following transactions were carried out during the year ended March 31, 2023 with related parties in the ordinary course of business:**

37.2.1 **Transactions with Key Management Personnel:**

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
Remuneration paid to Ms. Anuradha Sharma	365	-
Remuneration paid to Ms. Surbhi Basantani	-	420
Remuneration paid to Mr. Ankit Garg	616	600
Remuneration paid to Mr. Bhuwan Chaturvedi*	-	-
Interest charged from Mr. Bhuwan Chaturvedi	401	453
Sitting Fees paid to Mr. Naveen Aggarwal	150	240
Sitting Fees paid to Mr. N.K. Gupta	170	190
Sitting Fees paid to Mr. S.S. Madan	140	160
Retainership Charges Paid to Mr. Bipin Behari Mehrotra**	-	750
Sitting Fees paid to Ms. Purni Marwaha	120	140

* Considered Nil as being reimbursed to PCTL as deputation charges.

** Reimbursement of Actual Expenditure has not been considered in the above statement.



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SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

37.2.2 Transactions with Associates:

Nature of Transactions	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
Transactions with Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd.		
Reimbursement for various expenses	5,312	5,312

37.3 Following were the balance outstanding at March 31, 2023 with related parties:

37.3.1 Balance outstanding from Key Management Personnel:

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
In respect of Mr. Bhuwan Chaturvedi		
Closing balance of loan given		
Non-Current		
Current	3,768	4,203
Total	4,203	4,602

According to revised terms vide resolution of NRC dated 09-02-2021 the loan is recoverable in Quarterly instalments commencing from March - 2022 carrying Interest @ 9% P.A.

37.3.2 Balance outstanding with Associates:

Particulars	(Rs. in '000)	
	Year Ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
In respect of National Textile Corporation Ltd.		
Unsecured Loan Repaid during the year	-	17,915
Unsecured Loan taken and outstanding	-	-

38 Disclosure under Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments' is not given as, in the opinion of the Chief Operating Decision Maker, the entire business activity falls under one segment, viz ,primarily engaged as real estates. The Company conducts its business only in one Geographical Segment, viz., India.

39 Previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged or reclassified where ever necessary.

40 Information regarding Goods Traded

40.1 Item Description

Particulars	Leasehold Plot Rights (Rs. in '000)			
	Year Ended 31-03-2023		Year Ended 31-03-2022	
	Qty (in Sqm)	Amount (Rs.)	Qty (in Sqm)	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance*	1,18,545	50,039	1,44,989	60,054
Purchase	-	-	-	-
Sales	32,362	4,43,356	26,444	3,62,280
Closing Balance*	86,183	37,782	1,18,545	50,039

* Excluding utility area of 13,577.53 Sqm.

41 Expected Credit Loss

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



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42 Risk Management Framework

The Company's business is subject to various risk and uncertainties including financial risks. The Company's documented risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the business is exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk, and capital management. Risks are identified through a formal risk management programme with active involvement of senior management personnel and business managers. The Company has in place risk management processes in line with the Company's policy. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the Company at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

42.1 Financial Risk

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash, cheques / draft in hand, fixed deposits, interest accrued on fixed deposits and loan advanced that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to primarily credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by Finance department that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Finance department provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

42.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company has received advance from customers "Other Current Liabilities-Note 21" amounting to Rs. 3510 Lakh (P.Y. Rs. 3969 Lakh) which is adjustable against future sales proceeds in accordance with terms of addendum dated 24.02.2022 with the customer. The company does not foresee any liquidity problem in this regard.

The below table summarized the maturity profiles of the Companies financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments:

42.3 Maturity profile of financial Liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particular	(Rs. in '000)			
	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023				
Trade payables	11,087	87	-	11,174
Other financial liabilities	10	-	21,642	21,652
	11,097	87	21,642	32,826
March 31, 2022				
Trade payables	3,409	686	-	(57)
Other financial liabilities	10	-	21,642	4,095
	3,419	686	21,642	25,747

42.4 Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables, and loans and borrowings.

Company has no international operations, neither having any investments nor any derivatives. However it manages market risk through the corporate finance department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate finance department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies



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42.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company has no exposure to the risk due to the fact that it does not have any borrowing at the year end. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023		As At March 31, 2022	
	Fixed Rate Borrowings	Floating Rate Borrowings	Fixed Rate Borrowings	Floating Rate Borrowings
Inter Corporate Deposits	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Sensitivities for Floating Rate Borrowings:				
Since there are no borrowings availed by the company on floating rate, therefore there is no requirement for calculating the interest rate sensitivity.				

42.6 Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has no exposure to foreign exchange risk as there are no international operations.

42.7 Equity Price Risk

The Company doesn't have any Investment in equity. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to equity price risk arising from Equity Investments.

42.8 Credit risk

Credit Risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. Trade Receivables are impaired using the Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL) Model. The company uses a provision matrix to determine the impairment loss allowance based on its historically observed default rates over expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

Financial Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments in normal course of business. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

During the year Company is not having any Trade Receivables however it has a contractual arrangement with a customer against which it receives the advances for future commitments. Company has a periodic system of reviewing the performance of contractual obligations which addresses the risk of non performance.

42.9 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, if any, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity.



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42.9.1	Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Short term Borrowings	-	-
	Net debts (A)	-	-
	Capital components		
	Share capital	39,000	39,000
	Reserves and surplus	2,24,949	(1,23,521)
	Total Equity (B)	2,63,949	(84,521)
	Gearing ratio (A/B) (%)	0%	0%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing during the period when they availed facilities from bank and others.

43 Fair value measurement

43.1 Valuation Principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained in Note below

43.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted price included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the fair value is determined using generally accepted pricing models based on a analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparty.

The fair value of trade receivables, trade payables and other Current financial assets and liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items due to their short-term nature. Where such items are Non-current in nature, the same has been classified as Level 3 and fair value determined using basis. Similarly, unquoted equity instruments where most recent information to measure fair value is insufficient, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements, cost has been considered as the best estimate of fair value.

There has been no change in the valuation methodology for Level 3 inputs during the year. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.



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43.3 Categories of financial instruments and fair value thereof:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
A. Financial Assets - Measured at Amortized Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	174	174	27,785	27,785
Other bank balances	4,64,744	4,64,744	2,26,306	2,26,306
Loans	4,203	4,203	4,602	4,602
Other Financial assets	12,924	12,924	509	509
Other Non Current Assets	1,18,025	1,18,025	20	20
Total	6,00,070	6,00,070	2,59,222	2,59,222
B. Financial Liabilities- Measured at Amortized Cost				
Trade Payables	11,174	11,174	4,095	4,095
Other financial liabilities *	21,652	21,652	21,652	21,652
Total	32,826	32,826	25,747	25,747

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents and bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other current liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Difference between carrying amount and fair value of bank deposits, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortized cost is not significant in each of the year presented.

* Includes alleged dues being contested before the Honourable Jurisdictional High Court at Rs. 21642 Thousand (P.Y. Rs. 21642 Thousand). Hence it has not been fair valued.

43.4 The disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
A. Financial Assets - Measured at Amortized Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	174	-	174	-
Other bank balances	4,64,744	-	4,64,744	-
Loans	4,203	-	-	4,203
Other Financial assets	12,924	-	-	12,924
Other Non Current Assets	1,18,025	-	1,18,005	20
Total	6,00,070	-	5,82,923	17,147
B. Financial Liabilities- Measured at Amortized Cost				
Trade Payables	11,174	-	-	11,174
Other financial liabilities *	21,652	-	-	21,652
Total	32,826	-	-	32,826



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43.5 The disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(Rs. in '000)				
A. Financial Assets - Measured at Amortized Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	27,785	-	27,785	-
Other bank balances	2,26,306	-	2,26,306	-
Loans	4,602	-	-	4,602
Other Financial assets	509	-	-	509
Other Non Current Assets	20	-	-	20
Total	2,59,222	-	2,54,091	5,131
B. Financial Liabilities- Measured at Amortized Cost				
Trade Payables	4,095	-	-	4,095
Other financial liabilities	21,652	-	-	21,652
Total	25,747	-	-	25,747

44 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 vide Notification dated 31st March 2023. Following major amendments to Ind AS are applicable from 1 April 2023.

44.1 Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

44.2 Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

44.3 Ind AS12 - Income Taxes

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and off setting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

The Impact, if any, of above changes will be incorporated in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024.



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45 Additional Regulatory Information (to the extent applicable)

- 45.1** Title Deeds in respect of Flat owned by the Company are held by it in its own name.
- 45.2** There is no revaluation of any of the items of Property, Plant & Equipments during the year.
- 45.3** The Company does not hold any benami property and accordingly no proceeding has been initiated or pending against it for holding any benami property.
- 45.4** As per information available with the Company, it had no dealings with any company struck off u/s 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- 45.5** Other than loan given in the normal and ordinary course of business, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, (whether recorded in writing or otherwise), that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company; or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 45.6** The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Party"), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 45.7** The Company has not dealt in or invested in any crypto currency or virtual currency.
- 45.8** The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the Books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, there were no previously unrecorded income and related assets.

46 Financial Ratios as per latest amendment to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are as below:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reasons for Variance / REMARKS
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.45	0.81	79.01%	Cash flow on account of increased sales in the current year as compared to proceeding year.
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debts	Share holders Equity	-	-	-	Not Applicable since no Debt in current year and preceding year.
Debt-Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for Debt Service	Debt Service	-	18.93	-100.00%	No debts service in the current year
Return on Equity	Net Profit after tax (-) Preference Dividend, if any	Average Net Worth	388.42%	-	-	Not applicable since Negative Net Worth in preceding year
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales	Average Inventory	10.10	6.58	53.50%	Increased sales in current year as compared to preceding year
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sale	Average Accounts receivable	-	-	-	Not applicable since the Company has no trade receivable. Refer Policy for Revenue Recognition- Note No. 4.4.

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Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reasons for Variance / REMARKS
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	-	-	-	Not applicable since the Company had not purchased any inventory items in the current year as well as preceding year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital [Current Assets - Current Liabilities]	2.72	-	-	Not Applicable since negative working capital in the preceding year
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net Profit after Tax	Net Sales	78.60%	70.46%	11.55%	-
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	Capital Employed [Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred tax Liability]	1.64	-	-	Not Applicable since Company has Negative Capital Employed in the preceding year
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Cost of Investment				
a. For Loans			9.11%	9.29%	-1.94%	
b. For Bank FD			5.79%	3.40%	70.36%	Due to Fluctuation in Period of deposit and applicable Interest rate.



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