

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members,
GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and notes to Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and Loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

4. 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 in the Financial Statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's and Board of Directors 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 auditors' 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.

5. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- I. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- II. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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”.
- g. With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors’ Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) The Company did not have any pending litigations on as on the date of Balance Sheet.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) The Company was not required to transfer any amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund hence the question of delay does not arise.
 - (iv)(i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“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;
 - (ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“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
 - (iii) Based on such audit procedures, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.
 - (v) The Company has not declared any dividend during the year.
 - (vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

III. During the year, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its Directors and hence reporting under Section 197 (16) is not required.

For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 106201W/W100598

Sd/-

Rakesh Agarwal

Partner

M.No: 170685

UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

Place: Pune

Date: 27th May, 2024.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 5 (I) of our report of even date]

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Garware Technical Textile Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report the following:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property plant and equipment by which all material items of property plant and equipment are periodically verified by the management according to phased programme. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) As per information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable property held in its name. Hence, the question of title deeds being recorded in the name of the Company does not arise.
 - (d) During the year, the Company has not made any revaluation of its property plant and equipment or its intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on the aforesaid verification.
(b) As per information and explanation given to us, the Company has not obtained any borrowing and hence paragraph 3 (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) As per information and explanations given to us, the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made any investments/guarantee/securities and hence the paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost record is not prescribed to the Company and hence the paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) a. Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues outstanding with respect to income tax, goods and service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) 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 (43 of 1961). Hence, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any borrowing and hence paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) 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, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties 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 adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) In accordance with section 138(1) of the companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to appoint an Internal Auditor to conduct Internal Audit of the functions and activities of the Company. Hence, paragraph 3 (xiv) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, during the period, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) As per the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities and hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (d) There are no Core Investment Companies as a part of the Group and therefore, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (xvii) During the year, the Company has incurred cash loss of ₹6.40 Lakhs (Previous year: ₹0.45 Lakhs).
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) In our opinion, 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable and hence the paragraph 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable.

**For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 106201W/W100598**

Sd/-

**Rakesh Agarwal
Partner**

M.No: 170685

UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2024.

**Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of
Garware Technical Textile Private Limited for the period ended 31 March 2024**

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the Aforesaid Financial Statements under paragraph (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Referred to in paragraph 5 (II) (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of Garware Technical Textile Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial controls 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to 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 the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether 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 to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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 the Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 106201W/W100598**

**Sd/-
Rakesh Agarwal
Partner
M.No: 170685
UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435**

Place: Pune

Date: 27th May, 2024.

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024
(Rs in Thousands)

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A	ASSETS			
(1)	Non Current assets			
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	726.89	-
(b)	Right of Use of Assets	4	4,011.01	-
	Total Non-Current Assets		4,737.90	
(2)	Current Assets			
(a)	Inventories	5	606.40	-
(b)	Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	6	654.58	-
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	1,903.70	22.29
(c)	Other Current Assets	8	316.76	-
	Total Current Assets		3,481.44	22.29
	Total Assets		8,219.35	22.29
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)	Equity			
(a)	Equity Share Capital	9	100.00	100.00
(b)	Other Equity	10	(1,036.40)	(128.01)
	Total Equity		(936.40)	(28.01)
(2)	LIABILITIES			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	11	2,500.00	-
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	12	3,137.76	-
(b)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	13	0.74	-
	Total Non-current liabilities		5,638.50	-
	Current liabilities			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liabilities	14	921.03	-
	(ii) Trade Payables	15		
	Dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
	Dues to Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		2,409.75	-
(b)	Provisions	16	90.64	-
(c)	Other Current Liabilities	17	95.83	50.30
	Total Current Liabilities		3,517.25	50.30
	Total Equity and Liabilities		8,219.35	22.29
Notes 1 to 32 form part of the Financial Statements				
As per our report of even date				
For MEHTA CHOKSHI & SHAH LLP		For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
Chartered Accountants,				
F.R.NO.: 106201W/W100598				
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-		
RAKESH AGARWAL	S S RAJPATHAK	S S PUROHIT		
PARTNER	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR		
M.NO. 170685	DIN 0040387	DIN 07157152		
Place: Mumbai	Place : PUNE			
Date: 27-05-2024	Date: 27-05-2024			
UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435				

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I. INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	18	878.58	-
Total Income		878.58	-
II. EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	19	906.46	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	20	(470.70)	-
Employee Benefits Expenses	21	143.61	-
Finance Cost	22	102.73	2.36
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	23	267.60	-
Other expenses	24	836.53	43.00
Total expenses		1,786.23	45.36
(Loss) before tax		(907.65)	(45.36)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		(0.74)	-
(Loss) for the period		(908.39)	(45.36)
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
Basic and Diluted		(90.84)	(4.54)

Notes 1 to 32 form part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MEHTA CHOKSHI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants,

F.R.NO.: 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

RAKESH AGARWAL

PARTNER

M.NO. 170685

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27-05-2024

UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

Sd/-

S S RAJPATHAK

DIRECTOR

DIN 0040387

Place : PUNE

Date: 27-05-2024

Sd/-

S S PUROHIT

DIRECTOR

DIN 07157152

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss Before Tax	(908.39)	(45.36)
Adjustments for reconcile Profit Before Tax To Net Cash Flows:		
Depreciation	267.60	
Finance Cost	102.73	2.36
Operating Loss before Working Capital Changes	(538.06)	(43.00)
Working Capital Adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade & Other Receivable and Other Assets	(971.34)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(606.40)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	45.53	7.30
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	3,421.42	-
Cash generated from Operations	1,351.15	(35.70)
Direct Taxes paid		-
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	1,351.15	(35.70)
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	(731.00)	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) Investing Activities	(731.00)	(0.00)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings	2,500.00	
Payments to Finance Lease	(1,136.75)	
Finance Cost	(102.73)	(2.36)
Net cash from Financing Activities	1,260.52	(2.36)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (I+II+III)	1,880.67	(38.06)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	22.29	60.35
Cash & Cash Equivalents at year end	1,902.96	22.29

IV. Notes 1 to 32 form part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For MEHTA CHOKSHI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants,
F.R.NO.: 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

RAKESH AGARWAL
PARTNER
M.NO. 170685
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27-05-2024
UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

S S RAJPATHAK
DIRECTOR
DIN 0040387
Place : PUNE
Date: 27-05-2024

S S PUROHIT
DIRECTOR
DIN 07157152

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024****A. Equity Share Capital****(Rs in Thousands)**

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the quarter	Balance at the end of the reporting period
100	-	100

Refer Note no. 4

B. Other Equity**(Rs in Thousands)**

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance at the April 1, 2021	(33.86)
(Loss) for the period ended March 31, 2022	(48.79)
Balance at the April 1, 2022	(82.65)
(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023	(45.36)
Balance at March 31, 2023	(128.01)
(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2024	(908.39)
Balance at March 31, 2024	(1,036.40)

Notes 1 to 32 form part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MEHTA CHOKSHI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants,
F.R.NO.: 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

RAKESH AGARWAL
PARTNER
M.NO. 170685
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27-05-2024
UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

Sd/-

S S RAJPATHAK
DIRECTOR
DIN 0040387
Place : PUNE
Date: 27-05-2024

Sd/-

S S PUROHIT
DIRECTOR
DIN 07157152

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1 COMPANY INFORMATION

Garware Technical Textile Private Limited (the "Company") is incorporated under the Provision of Companies Act, 2013 and domiciled in India. The Company has its the Registered Office and principal place of business at Plot No.11, Block D-1,MIDC, Pune - 411019, Maharashtra.

The Company's financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 4, 2022 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

2 Significant Accounting Policies Accounting Judgements , Estimates and Assumptions:

(A) Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

The Financial Statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and the Guidance Notes and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value . Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Current and Non-Current Classification of Assets and Liabilities and Operating Cycle:

An asset is considered as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised 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.

A liability is considered as 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 the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The Operating Cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for business purposes and their realisation into cash and cash equivalents. The Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at their cost of acquisition, net of refundable taxes or levies, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost thereof comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent Expenditure

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.
- Major inspection/ repairs/ overhauling expenses are recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as on 1st April, 2016 (date of transition) measured as per previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

2.4 Depreciation:

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on different class of assets on the following basis:

Type of asset	Method	Useful Life
Plant and Machinery	Straight-Line	25 Years

Depreciation on additions to Property Plant and Equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition or installation, and in case of new project from the date of commencement of commercial production.

Depreciation on Assets sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped, is provided upto the date on which the said Asset is sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped.

Cost of Leasehold Land and Improvement is written off over the period of Lease.

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

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. The costs of various categories of inventories are arrived at as follows :

a) Stores, spares, fuel & packing materials and raw materials - at costs determined on moving weighted average method.

b) Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads, excise duty as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from sale of products and services are recognised at a time on which the performance obligation is satisfied except Revenue from Project Contracts where revenue is recognised over the time from the financial year in which the Contract is commenced for execution. The period over which revenue is recognised is based on Company's right to payment for performance completed. In determining whether the Company has right to payment, the Company considers whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain payment for performance completed to date if the contract were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than Company's failure to perform as per the terms of the contract.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract asset while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

2.7 Leases:

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 assets, 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.

As a lessee, the Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

2.8 Taxes on Income:

Current Income Taxes:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income / equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Taxes:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, when the deferred tax liability arises from an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except, when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2.9 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the same is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A Contingent Liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of enterprise or a present obligation that arises from past events that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Both provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes.

3.0 Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in right issue to existing shareholders, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

3.1 Cash and Cash Equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.2 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024

Note 3	Property, Plant and Equipment	(Rs in Thousands)
	Particulars	Plant and Machinery
	Gross Carrying Value (at cost or deemed cost)	
	As at April 1, 2022	-
	Additions	-
	Disposals	-
	As at March 31, 2023	-
	Additions	731.00
	Disposals	-
	As at March 31, 2024	731.00
	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	
	As at April 1, 2022	-
	Charge for the year	-
	Disposals	-
	As at March 31, 2023	-
	Charge for the year	4.11
	Impairment	-
	Disposals	-
	As at March 31, 2024	4.11
	Net Carrying Value	
	As at March 31, 2024	726.89
	As at March 31, 2023	-

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024****(Rs in Thousands)**

Note 4	Right Of Use Asset	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Lease Right of use of Assets	4,274.51	-
	Less Accumulated Depreciation ROU Assets	(263.50)	-
	Right of use of Assets Net	4,011.01	-

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024

5 INVENTORIES - CURRENT ASSET (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Raw Materials	135.70	-
Finished Goods (Including Goods-in-Transit)	470.70	-
Total	606.40	-

6 TRADE RECEIVABLES (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, measured at amortised cost)		
(a) Receivable from parties other than related parties		
Unsecured, Considered Good	654.58	-
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	654.58	-

Ageing Schedule of Trade Receivables for the year ended as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 :

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	654.58	-	-	-	-	654.58
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable - significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Disputed Trade receivable - significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables (gross)	-	654.58	-	-	-	-	654.58
Less: Provision for expected Credit Loss/Credit Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	654.58

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash In hand	26.37	-
Balances with banks (In Current Accounts)	1,877.33	22.29
Total	1,903.70	22.29

8 OTHER CURRENT ASSET (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Government authorities	309.76	-
Trade Advances	7.00	-
Total	316.76	-

10 OTHER EQUITY (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reserves and Surplus:		
Opening balance	(128.01)	(82.65)
(Loss) for the period	(908.39)	(45.36)
Total	(1,036.40)	(128.01)

11 NON CURRENT BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	2,500.00	-
Total	2,500.00	-

12 NON CURRENT LEASE LIABILITY (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease Liabilities	3,137.76	-
Total	3,137.76	-

13 DEFERRED TAX (ASSET) /LIABILITIES (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation and Amortisation	12.77	-
Others	(12.03)	-
Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	0.74	-

14 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease Liabilities	921.03	-
Total	921.03	-

15 TRADE PAYABLE-CURRENT (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(measured at amortised cost)		
Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises	-	-
Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises	2,409.75	-
Total	2,409.75	-

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises are defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principle amount due the supplier under MSMED Act, 2006 at the year end.	-	-
2006 on the above amount, unpaid at the year end. the appointed date during the year.	-	-
Interest paid to supplier under MSMED Act, 2006 (Section 16) during the year.	-	-
2006 for payments already made.	-	-
Interest Accrued and not paid to supplier under MSMED Act, 2006 up to the year end.	-	-
Total	-	-

The above information has been disclosed in respect of parties which have been identified on the basis of the information available.

Trade Payables ageing Schedule for the year ended as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 :

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME	-	2,409.75	-	-	-	2,409.75
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,409.75	-	-	-	2,409.75

16 PROVISION (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for Expense	90.64	-
Total	90.64	-

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory Liabilities and other payables	80.08	-
Other Payables	15.74	50.30
Total	95.83	50.30

18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Sales of Goods	931.65	-
Less:- Discount	(53.07)	-
Total	878.58	-

19 COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Opening Stock at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Purchases	1,042.16	-
Less : Closing Stock at the end of the year	(135.70)	-
Total	906.46	-

20 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
(a) Opening Stock at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	-	-
Traded Goods	-	-
Total	-	-
(b) Closing Stock at the end of the year		
Work-in-Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	470.70	-
Traded Goods	-	-
Total	470.70	-
Net Total	(470.70)	-

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	133.10	-
Staff Welfare	10.51	-
Total	143.6	-

22 FINANCE COST (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Interest expenses on borrowings *	15.34	-
Interest expense on Lease Liability	81.96	-
Bank charges	5.43	2.36
Total	102.73	2.36

* Interest expenses of Rs 15,342 on account of interest on borrowings from related parties.

23 DEPRECIATION (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Depreciation on :-		
Plant & Machiney	4.11	-
ROU Assets	263.50	-
Total	267.60	-

24 OTHER EXPENSE (Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2024	For the year ended on March 31, 2023
Freight Expense	15.67	-
Manufacturing Service	514.49	-
Insurance	5.90	-
Power Expense	5.83	-
Membership & Subscription	8.05	-
Professional Fees	217.50	17.70
Rates & Taxes	23.93	0.30
Audit Fees	25.00	25.00
Conveyance Charges	15.01	-
Other Administration Expense	5.14	-
Total	836.53	43.00

GARWARE TECHNICAL TEXTILE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024

25 Reporting as per Ind AS 108 is not applicable as the Company business activity falls within a single business segment.

26 Deferred tax asset has not been recognised on the accumulated loss as there is no reasonable certainty of future taxable profits of the Company.

27 Disclosure of the Related Parties and the transactions with Related Parties :

(I) List of Related Parties & Relationship:

A. Holding Company

Garware Technical Fibres Limited (Formerly known as Garware-Wall Ropes Limited)

B. Executive Directors - Key Management Personnel

Mr. V. R. Garware

C. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel:

- 1 Garware Technical Fibres Ltd.
- 2 Garware Technical Fibres USA Inc.
- 3 Garware Technical Fibres Chile SpA
- 4 Garware Technical Fibres Foundation
- 5 Garware Meditech Pvt Ltd.
- 6 Garware Technical Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
- 7 Garware Capital Markets Limited
- 8 Manmit Investments and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 9 Gurukrupa Comtrade Pvt. Ltd.
- 10 Moonshine Investments and Trading company Pvt. Ltd.
- 11 VRG Investments Ltd
- 12 VMIR Investments Ltd.
- 13 Starshine Comtrade Pvt. Ltd.
- 14 Sukumar Holdings and Trading Co. Pvt.Ltd.
- 15 Sanand Investments and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 16 Vimlabai Garware Research Institute Pvt. Ltd.
- 17 Garware Infrastructure Pvt Ltd
- 18 VRG Business Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
- 19 Consolidated Agricultural & Dairy Farming Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 20 Ramesh Trading Company
- 21 Sunita Trading Company
- 22 VG Trading Company
- 23 VRG Trading Company
- 24 Vallabhi Tradecom LLP
- 25 VRG Business Link LLP (wef 20-06-2023)
- 26 Pushpagiri Properties LLP (Wef 04-09-2023)
- 27 Vayu Garware Family Trust
- 28 VRG Family Trust
- 29 VG Family Trust
- 30 Vayu Garware 2 Family Trust
- 31 VRG 2 Family Trust
- 32 Vayu Garware 3 Family Trust
- 33 VRG 3 Family Trust

(II) Transactions with related parties:

Garware Technical Fibres Limited (Formerly known as Garware-Wall Ropes Limited)

(Rs in Thousands)

Borrowings	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Add :- Loan Received	2,500.00	-
Less:- Loan Repaid	-	-
Closing Balance	2,500.00	-

28 Disclosures On Financial Instruments

(Rs in Thousands)

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Measured at FVTOCI	Measured at FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Trade Payable	-	-	2,409.75	2,409.75
Trade Receivable	-	-	654.58	654.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,903.70	1,903.70
Borrowings	-	-	2,500.00	2,500.00

29 Leases

(Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(i) Carrying value of right of use assets at the end of the reporting period (Refer Note 4)	4,011.01	-
(ii) Analysis of Lease liability:		
Movement of lease liabilities		
Opening lease liabilities	-	-
Addition during the year /period	4,274.51	-
Interest Cost	81.96	-
Cash outflow towards payment of lease liabilities	-297.68	-
Deletion during the year on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing lease liabilities	4,058.79	-
(iii) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (on undiscounted basis)		
Less than 1 year	921.03	-
Between 1-5 years	3,137.76	-
More than 5 years	-	-
	4,058.79	-
(iv) Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position		
Current	921.03	-
Non-current	3,137.76	-
(v) Impact on statement of profit and loss		
Interest on lease liabilities	81.96	-
Depreciation on right of use assets	263.50	-
Net impact on profit before tax	345.45	-
Deferred tax - Charge/ (credit)	86.95	-
Net impact on profit after tax	258.50	-
(vi) Rent Expenses		
	-	-

30 Earnings Per Share

(Rs in Thousands)

Basic And Diluted EPS	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders of the company	(908.39)	(45.36)
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Basic And Diluted Earnings Per Share (In Rs)	(90.84)	(4.54)

31 The amount in the financial statements are rounded off to nearest thousands

32 Previous period figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary.

For MEHTA CHOKSHI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants,
F.R.NO.: 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

RAKESH AGARWAL
PARTNER
M.NO. 170685
PLACE : PUNE
Date: 27-05-2024
UDIN: 24170685BKJRKQ3435

Sd/-

S S RAJPATHAK
DIRECTOR
DIN 0040387
Place : PUNE
Date: 27-05-2024

Sd/-

S S PUROHIT
DIRECTOR
DIN 07157152

Note No 9 :- Share Capital

(Rs in Thousands)

Particulars	(Rs in Thousands)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1,000.00	100.00
10,000 (Previous period: 10,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	-
Total	1,000.00	100.00
ISSUED , SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL		
10,000 Equity Shares of 10/- each	1,000.00	100.00
10,000 (Previous period: 10,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	-
Total	1,000.00	100.00

Notes to Accounts :

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	%	No.of Shares	%	No.of Shares
Equity Shares				
Garware Technical Fibres Limited	99.99%	9,999	99.99%	9,999

Shares held by promoters at end of the year:

Sr. No	Name	No . Of Shares		% of total share		% change during the year
		31-03-2024	31-03-2023	31-03-2024	31-03-2023	
1	Garware Technical Fibres Limited	9,999	9,999	99.99%	99.99%	-
2	Shridhar Shrikrishna Rajpathak (Beneficial interest in this 1 share is held by Garware Technical Fibres Limited)	1	1	0.01%	0.01%	-