Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Members of Fort Gloster Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fort Gloster Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and 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 then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   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 the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

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Kolkata

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

5. 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards 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.

6. 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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.

8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 made by management.

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- 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.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

11. 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 specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) 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 explanations given to us:

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i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 35 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, 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 (Refer Note 39(vii)(I) to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 (Refer Note 39(vii)(II) to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for maintaining books of account in accounting software having a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable

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12. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number: 127460
UDIN: 23127460BGZAIM5915

Kolkata
May 30, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 10(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Fort Gloster Industries Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Fort Gloster Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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 includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable

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Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 10(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Fort Gloster Industries Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 financial statements

7. 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 controls 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

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system 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 control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number: 127460
UDIN: 23127460BGZAIM5915

Kolkata
May 30, 2023

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

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3.1 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Building in Ahmedabad	40.00	Title Deeds not available with Company			
Building in Hyderabad	36.00	Title Deeds not available with Company			
Building in Chennai	32.50	Title Deeds not available with Company			
Total	**108.50**				

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of

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our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund and income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a one case, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

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* Kolkata *

ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 127.41 lakhs in the financial year and of Rs. 384.05 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 29 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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

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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. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number 127460
UDIN: 23127460BGZAIM5915

Kolkata
May 30, 2023

FORT GLOSTER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
I.	**ASSETS**			
	Non - current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.1	5,070.88	5,203.90
	(b) Capital works in progress	3.2	10,701.37	2,558.76
	(c) Intangible Asset	3.3	1,305.80	1,373.94
	(d) Other non current assets	4	58.76	928.52
	Total Non - current Assets		17,136.81	10,065.12
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	5	104.66	97.24
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6(i)	235.60	171.60
	(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	6(ii)	538.39	1,839.13
	(c) Current tax assets	7	2.54	4.06
	(d) Other current assets	8	762.14	156.76
	Assets classified as held for sale	31	-	3.78
	Total Current Assets		1,643.33	2,272.57
	Total Assets		18,780.14	12,337.69
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	9	4,841.00	4,841.00
	(b) Other Equity	10	(1,292.34)	(939.78)
	Total Equity		3,548.66	3,901.22
	Liabilities			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	290.04	410.20
	(b) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	12	6,100.00	-
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	7,530.30	7,530.30
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		13,920.34	7,940.50
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	14		
	a) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		0.03	3.77
	b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		69.20	47.87
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	910.20	376.87
	(b) Other current liabilities	16	286.69	50.82
	(c) Short term provisions	17	45.02	16.64
	Total Current Liabilities		1,311.14	495.97
	Total Liabilities		15,231.48	8,436.47
	Total Equity and Liabilities		18,780.14	12,337.69
	Corporate Information	1		
	Significant Accounting Policies	2		
	The accompanying notes 1 to 39 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.			

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. : 127460

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Bangur
(DIN: 00040903)
Director

D. C. Baheti
(DIN: 00040953)
Director

Ajay Kumar Todi
(DIN: 00004380)
Director

Bhawana Jain

Bhawana Jain
Company Secretary

Vikram Duggal

Vikram Duggal
(DIN: 08634167)
Executive Director

Ajay Agarwal

Ajay Kumar Agarwal
(DIN: 03159384)
Director

S.N. Roychowdhury

S.N.Roychowdhury
Chief Financial Officer

Fort Gloster Industries Limited
Kolkata
700001
23, Strand Road

FORT GLOSTER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
I.	Other income	18	427.14	1,204.82
II.	**Total Income**		**427.14**	**1,204.82**
III.	**Expenses:**			
	Employee benefits expenses	19	272.04	112.75
	Finance costs	20	0.09	0.09
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	21	220.43	190.71
	Other expenses	22	400.99	1,065.83
	Total expenses		**893.55**	**1,369.38**
IV.	**Loss before tax (II-III)**		**(466.41)**	**(164.56)**
V.	**Tax expense**			
	Deferred Tax	23	**(118.57)**	**410.20**
VI.	**Loss for the year (IV-V)**		**(347.84)**	**(574.76)**
VII.	**Other comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurement (Losses) of defined benefit plans		(6.31)	(0.59)
	b) Income tax relating to above items		1.59	0.15
	Total other comprehensive income		**(4.72)**	**(0.44)**
VIII.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VI + VII)**		**(352.56)**	**(575.20)**
	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10/- each	24		
	Basic		(0.72)	(1.19)
	Diluted		(0.72)	(1.19)
	Corporate Information	1		
	Significant Accounting Policies	2		
	The accompanying notes 1 to 39 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.			

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Bangur
(DIN: 00040903)
Director

Vikram Duggal
(DIN: 08634167)
Executive Director

D . C . Baheti
(DIN: 00040953)
Director

Ajay Kumar Agarwal
(DIN: 03159384)
Director

Ajay Kumar Todi
(DIN: 00004380)
Director

S.N.Roychowdhury
Chief Financial Officer

Bhawana Jain
Company Secretary

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. : 127460

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2023

Fort Gloster Industries Limited
Kolkata
700001
21, Strand Road

FORT GLOSTER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 31 March 2021	9	4,841.00
As at 31 March 2022	9	4,841.00
As at 31 March 2023	9	4,841.00

B. Other equity

Description	Notes	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other equity
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2021	10	(40.10)	(324.48)	(364.58)
Loss for the year	10	-	(574.76)	(574.76)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	10	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(575.20)	(575.20)
As at 31 March 2022		(40.10)	(899.68)	(939.78)
Loss for the year	10	-	(347.84)	(347.84)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	10	-	(4.72)	(4.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(352.56)	(352.56)
As at 31 March 2023		(40.10)	(1,252.24)	(1,292.34)

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. : 127460

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Bangur
(DIN: 00040903)
Director

D. C. Baheti
(DIN: 00040953)
Director

Ajay Kumar Todi
(DIN: 00004380)
Director

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Company Secretary

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Executive Director

Ajay Kumar Agarwal
(DIN: 03159384)
Director

S.N.Roychowdhury
Chief Financial Officer

Fort Gloster Industries Limited
21, Strand Road
Kolkata 700001

FORT GLOSTER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	**(466.41)**	**(164.56)**
	Adjustments for:		
	Add: Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	116.06	9.77
	Add: Depreciation and amortisation expense	220.43	190.71
	Add: Finance Cost	0.09	-
	Add: Receivables written off	-	4.26
	Less: Net Foreign Exchange Gain	-	(2.04)
	Less: Interest Income	(21.18)	(53.57)
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**(151.01)**	**(15.43)**
	Adjustments for:-		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(7.42)	121.04
	(Increase) in Non-current/current financial and non-financial assets	(605.38)	(155.61)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Non-current/current financial and non-financial liabilities/provisions	448.05	(330.32)
	Cash used from operations	**(315.76)**	**(380.32)**
	Income taxes paid (net)	1.52	(3.93)
	Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	**(314.24)**	**(384.25)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(7,048.16)	(3,501.38)
	Interest received	15.99	24.76
	Investment/Maturity in Fixed deposits (Net)	1,305.93	(1,460.14)
	Proceeds from sale of machinery and scrap items	4.48	39.66
	Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	**(5,721.76)**	**(4,897.10)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Borrowings received from Holding Company	6,100.00	-
	Advance received for Issue of securities	-	5,170.00
	Net cash inflow from financing activities	**6,100.00**	**5,170.00**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**64.00**	**(111.35)**
	Cash and cash equivalents - Opening Balance	171.60	282.95
	Cash and cash equivalents - Closing Balance	**235.60**	**171.60**
	Reconciliation of cash & cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
	Cash & cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following		
	Particulars	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
	Cash on hand	0.24	0.47
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	235.36	171.13
	Balances as per statement of cash flows	**235.60**	**171.60**

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
The accompanying Notes 1 to 39 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

Pravin

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. : 127460

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2023

Hemant Bangur
(DIN: 00040903)
Director

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S.N.Roychowdhury
Chief Financial Officer

Bhawana Jain

Bhawana Jain
Company Secretary

Fort Gloster Industries Limited
Kolkata 700001
21, Strand Road

Fort Gloster Industries Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 1 Corporate Information

Fort Gloster Industries Limited is a public limited company within the meaning of Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in business of Electric Power Cables. The Company is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company of Gloster Limited.

The registered office and factory of the Company is situated at P.O. Fort Gloster, Bauria Howrah 711310. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and authorised for issue with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 30, 2023.

Note: 2 Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

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

(ii) Classification of current and non-current

All asset and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(iv) New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1 April 2022.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, "Income taxes", and Ind AS 1, "Presentation of financial statements". The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

(v) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention, except for the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities those are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- Refer note 30 to the financial statements.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future periods.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

a) Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Also refer note 30 to the financial statements.

b) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

c) Depreciation is provided on straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Pursuant to Notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 becoming effective, the Company has adopted the useful lives as per the lives specified for the respective Property Plant & Equipment in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

d) Gains and losses on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

e) An impairment loss is recognized where applicable when the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.4 Intangible assets and amortization

a) Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition including duties, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation, net of accumulated depreciation. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use. Also refer note 30 to the financial statements.

b) Intangible assets comprising of Trademark is amortized on straight line method over the useful life of 22.38 years as per NCLT order dated 27th September, 2019.

c) Gains and Losses on disposal of Intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5 Impairment of assets.

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (Property, Plant and Equipment and other assets) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/ cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased /increased. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

2.6 Financial assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost,
b) financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), and
c) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).
The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.
Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset.

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At initial recognition, the financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognised at cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the profit or loss. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for arranging financial assets.

Debt instruments

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Other Income using the effective interest rate method.Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses). The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included within FVTPL category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss. Investments in units of mutual funds, alternate investment funds (AIF) other than equity and debentures are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if these financial assets are 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to retained earnings . Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, and accordingly there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss on de-recognition. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI are recognised in changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instrument.. [Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.]

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments".

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

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Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Except for Trade Receivables, where in the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses is recognised from initial recognition of the receivables as required by Ind AS 109: Financial Instruments. Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year is charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

2.7 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects Company's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.8 Financial Liabilities

Borrowings

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction cost of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within the agreed credit terms with the vendors. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Subsidy / Government Grant

Subsidy/ Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in other liabilities as deferred income and are credited to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

2.10 Inventories

Raw materials, Stores and Spares parts and components are valued at cost (cost being determined on First In First Out basis) or at net realizable value whichever is lower. Semi-finished goods and stock-in-process are valued at raw materials cost plus labour and overheads apportioned on an estimated basis depending upon the stages of completion or at net realizable value whichever is lower. Finished goods are valued at cost or at net realizable

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value whichever is lower. Cost includes all direct cost and applicable manufacturing and administrative overheads.Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Employee Benefit

a) Defined Contribution Plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution benefit scheme.

b) Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.

c) Compensated Absences

Accrued liability in respect of leave encashment benefit on retirement is accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation as at the year end and charged in the statement of profit and loss every year. Compensated absences benefits comprising of entitlement to accumulation of Sick Leave is provided for based on actuarial valuation at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Accumulated Compensated Absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed or contributed within the 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits and the balance expected to be availed or encashed or contributed beyond 12 months from the year end are treated as long term liability.

d) Other Short Term Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits are recognized as an expense as per the Company's schemes based on expected obligation on an undiscounted basis.

2.12 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers are recognised when the control over the goods or services promised in the contract are transferred to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised depicts the transfer of promised goods and services to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is entitled to in exchange for the goods and services. Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the control over such goods have been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customers. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, risks of loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract or the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from these sales are recognized based on the price specified in the contract, which is fixed. No element of significant financing is deemed present as the sales are made against the receipt of advance or with an agreed credit period (in a very few cases) of upto 90 days, which is consistent with the market practices. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is done.

2.13 Other Income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.
Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss

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allowance). Dividends are received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and at FVOCI. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.
Export incentives are accounted as income in the statement of profit and loss when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collectability. Insurance claims are accounted to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

2.14 Foreign Currency Transaction

(i) Functional Currency

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

(ii) Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

(iii) Subsequent Recognition

At the reporting date, foreign currency non-monetary items carried in terms of historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate. Gains/losses arising out of fluctuations in the exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

2.15 Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.
Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year based on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.16 Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure

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required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and are not discounted to its present value, except where the effect of the time value of money is material.

2.18 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.19 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings 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. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.20 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments 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, and bank overdrafts.

2.21 Dividends

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

2.22 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.23 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker.

2.24 Leases

As a lessee

Leases are recognised as right of use assets and a correspondence liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contract may contain both lease and non lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non lease components based on their relative standalone prices. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payment:-
a) Fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable.
b) Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or a rate at the commencement date.
c) Amount expected to be paid by the Company as under residual value guarantees.
d) Exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
e) Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.
Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate

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is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

a) Where possible, use recent third party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in the financing conditions since third party financing was received.

b) use a built up approach that starts with risk free interest rate adjusted for credit risk of leases held by FGIL which does not have recent third party financing.
If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the company uses that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:-
i) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
ii) any lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
iii) any initial direct cost and
iv) restoration costs.

Right of use of assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis. Payment associated with short-term leases of equipment and all the leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight line basis as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of less than 12 months or less.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

2.25 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (with two place of decimal) as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.26 Exceptional items

When items of income and expenses within statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature and or incidence that there disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

2A Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

(i) Estimation of defined benefit obligation- Refer note 33 of the financial statements

(ii) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets – Refer note 2.3 & 2.4 above and notes 3.1 & 3.3 of the financial statements.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No : 3.1
Property, plant and equipment

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	for the year	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023
Freehold Land	3,414.86	-	-	3,414.86	-	-	-	-	3,414.86
Buildings (freehold)	1,687.27	-	107.52	1,579.75	181.42	123.98	13.98	291.42	1,288.33
Plant & Equipment	290.53	13.29	26.58	277.24	27.33	22.61	4.05	45.89	231.35
Furniture & fixtures	3.09	52.80	-	55.89	0.12	1.21	-	1.33	54.56
Motor Vehicles	18.34	50.73	0.75	68.32	1.61	3.68	0.06	5.23	63.09
Office Equipments	0.37	0.16	-	0.53	0.08	0.07	-	0.15	0.38
Electrical Installations	-	19.05	-	19.05	-	0.74	-	0.74	18.31
TOTAL	5,414.46	136.03	134.85	5,415.64	210.56	152.29	18.09	344.76	5,070.88

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	for the year	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022
Freehold Land	3,414.86	-	-	3,414.86	-	-	-	-	3,414.86
Buildings (freehold)	1,604.65	82.62	-	1,687.27	74.54	106.88	-	181.42	1,505.85
Plant & Equipment	261.07	40.56	11.10	290.53	10.57	17.79	1.03	27.33	263.20
Furniture & fixtures	0.67	2.42	-	3.09	0.01	0.11	-	0.12	2.97
Motor Vehicles	-	18.34	-	18.34	-	1.61	-	1.61	16.73
Office Equipments	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.01	0.07	-	0.08	0.29
TOTAL	5,281.62	143.94	11.10	5,414.46	85.13	126.46	1.03	210.56	5,203.90

The title deeds of immovable properties as set out in the above table are held in the name of the Company. However title deeds of one office each in Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Chennai respectively included under the head Building (freehold) [Gross carrying aggregating to Rs.108.50 lakhs ; (2021-2022 -Rs. 108.50 lakhs)] have not been handed over by the Resolution Professional. During the year, the company has received the title deed of the godown in Ahmedabad. Physical possession of one godown in Ahmedabad and one office each in Vadodra, Hyderabad and Chennai respectively has also been received by the Company.

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No : 3.2

Capital works in progress (CWIP)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Opening balance	2,558.76	-
Add: Addition during the year	8,142.61	2,641.38
Less: Transfer during the year	-	82.62
TOTAL	10,701.37	2,558.76

CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March,2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	8,142.61	2,558.76	-	-	10,701.37

CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March,2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	2,558.76	-	-	-	2,558.76

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of construction of factory building & Plant & Machinery.
Capital work-in-progress includes contributions for assets not owned by the Company (33 KV GIS).
There are no projects as on each reporting period where activity had been suspended. Also there are no projects as on the reporting period which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.

Note No : 3.3

Intangible Asset

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	for the year	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023
Trademark*	1,481.55	-	-	1,481.55	107.61	68.14	-	175.75	1,305.80
TOTAL	1,481.55	-	-	1,481.55	107.61	68.14	-	175.75	1,305.80

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	for the year	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022
Trademark*	1,481.55	-	-	1,481.55	43.35	64.26	-	107.61	1,373.94
TOTAL	1,481.55	-	-	1,481.55	43.35	64.26	-	107.61	1,373.94

*Trademark has been held to be an Asset of the Company by Hon'ble NCLT vide its Order dated 27th September 2019. Refer note 30 & 35.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. : 4

Other non-current assets

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured,considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Capital Advance	58.76	928.52
Total	**58.76**	**928.52**

Note No. : 5

Inventories

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Raw Materials	79.67	-
Stores and Spares	23.87	47.19
Scrap	1.12	50.05
Total	**104.66**	**97.24**

Note No. : 6 (i)

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash in hand	0.24	0.47
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	235.36	171.13
Total	**235.60**	**171.60**

Note No. : 6 (ii)

Other bank Balances

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Earmarked balance with bank (Refer note (a) below)	50.69	86.47
Deposits with maturity three to twelve months (Refer note (b) below)	487.70	1,752.66
Total	**538.39**	**1,839.13**

(a) Earmarked balance with bank pertains to Escrow Account maintained at Punjab National Bank pursuant to Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process "CIRP".

(b) Fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 267.48 Lacs (31st March, 2022 - Rs. 256.37) are earmarked for payment of dues to Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process "CIRP".

Note No. : 7

Current Tax Assets

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Advance Tax	2.54	4.06
Total	**2.54**	**4.06**

Note No. : 8

Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured,considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with Goverment Authorities	751.69	140.12
Advance for Goods & Services	5.94	9.06
Prepaid expenses	4.51	7.58
Total	**762.14**	**156.76**

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Note No. : 9
Equity share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Equity shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	4,84,10,000	4,841.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	4,84,10,000	4,841.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,84,10,000	4,841.00

(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Particulars	Equity shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	4,84,10,000	4,841.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	4,84,10,000	4,841.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,84,10,000	4,841.00

(a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(b) Details of Equity Shares held by the holding company :

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	% holding	% holding
Gloster Limited (Holding Company)	100	100

(i) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the Company is as below:

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March,2023		As at 31 March,2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Gloster Limited (Holding Company)	4,84,10,000	100	4,84,10,000	100.00

(ii) Details of promoter's shareholding percentage in the company is as below:

Promoter Name	As at 31 March,2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Gloster Limited	4,84,10,000	100	-	4,84,10,000	100	-

Note No. : 10
Other Equity

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Capital Reserve	(40.10)	(40.10)
Retained Earnings	(1,252.24)	(899.68)
Total	**(1,292.34)**	**(939.78)**

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Capital Reserve	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2021	**(40.10)**
Changes during the year	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**(40.10)**
Changes during the year	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**(40.10)**

Retained Earnings	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2021	**(324.48)**
Loss for the year	(574.76)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(0.44)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**(899.68)**
Loss for the year	(347.84)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(4.72)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**(1,252.24)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve represents the amount recognised on reduction of equity share capital and other adjustments in terms of the order of Hon'ble NCLT passed on 27th September 2019 approving the resolution plan under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.(Refer Note - 30)

(ii) Retained Earnings

Accumulated balance of retained earnings has been transferred to capital reserve in terms of the order of Hon'ble NCLT passed on 27th September 2019 approving the resolution plan under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016. Balance in the Retained Earning represents losses of the Company post CIRP and during the year.(Refer Note - 30)

Note No: 11

Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property Plant & Equipment and Intangibles	694.82	769.57
	694.82	**769.57**
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for Leave Encashment	5.58	1.56
Carry forward Business Loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	393.45	355.04
Others	5.75	2.77
	404.78	**359.37**
Net deferred tax liabilities (Refer note below)	**290.04**	**410.20**

Note: Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

Movements in deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	Provision for leave encashment	Carry Forward Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	Others	Total
At 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Charged/(credited):					
- to profit or loss	(769.57)	1.56	355.04	2.62	(410.35)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.15	0.15
At 31 March 2022	**(769.57)**	**1.56**	**355.04**	**2.77**	**(410.20)**
At 1 April 2022	**(769.57)**	**1.56**	**355.04**	**2.77**	**(410.20)**
Charged/(credited):					
- to profit or loss	74.75	4.02	38.41	1.39	118.57
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1.59	1.59
At 31 March 2023	**(694.82)**	**5.58**	**393.45**	**5.75**	**(290.04)**

Note No. :12

Borrowings (Non Current)

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Borrowings received from Holding Company(Refer notes below)	6,100.00	-
Total	**6,100.00**	-

Notes:

(a) Borrowings taken from holding company are repayable on demand after 31.12.2024. The interest rate of such loan ranges from 9.65% to 11.15% per annum.

(b) Borrowings have been utilised for the purpose for which it was taken.

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. :13
Other Financial Liabilities (Non Current)

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Advance received from Gloster Limited towards issue of securities	7,530.30	7,530.30
Total	7,530.30	7,530.30

Note No. :14
Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro and small enterprises	0.03	3.77
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	69.20	47.87
Total	69.23	51.64

Trade payable ageing schedule as at March 31 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables						
Micro Enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Others	3.13	51.50	0.11	-	-	54.74
Disputed trade payables						
Micro Enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.13	51.50	0.14	-	-	54.77
Total Unbilled						14.46
Total						69.23

Trade payable ageing schedule as at March 31 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables						
Micro Enterprises and small enterprises	-	3.77	-	-	-	3.77
Others	-	41.59	-	-	-	41.59
Disputed trade payables						
Micro Enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	45.36	-	-	-	45.36
Total Unbilled						6.28
Total						51.64

In case where due date is not specified, invoice date has been considered for ageing purposes.

The Company has certain dues to Supplier registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year.		
- Towards principal amount	-	3.74
- Towards interest on above	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.03	0.03
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note: This information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro, Small & Medium" enterprise on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note No. :15
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Employee benefits expenses payable	-	1.36
Capital Creditors	405.05	43.74
Interest Accrued but not due	207.81	-
Payable towards CIRP Dues (Refer note below)	297.34	331.77
Total	910.20	376.87

Note- Payble towards Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process dues represents amount payable under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Professional against which there is corresponding balances available with the company (Refer note no. 6(ii))

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 116
Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Statutory dues	38.78	5.86
Advance on account of scrap sales*	5.55	2.64
Retention Money	242.36	42.32
Total	**286.69**	**50.82**

* Advances from customers appearing at the beginning of the year has been entirely adjusted against revenue recognised during the year.

Note No. 117
Short - term provisions

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Bonus	2.75	-
Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	20.11	10.44
Leave Encashment	22.16	6.20
Total	**45.02**	**16.64**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. : 18

Other income

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	21.18	53.57
Rental Income	-	0.29
Sale of Scrap	403.79	1,147.58
Other Miscellaneous Income	2.17	1.34
Net Foreign Exchange Gains	-	2.04
Total	427.14	1,204.82

Note No. : 19

Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	262.13	111.22
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.75	0.99
Staff welfare expense	4.16	0.54
Total	272.04	112.75

The company makes Provident Fund contributions as defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The amount contributed during the year ended 31st March 2023 is Rs. 5.75 lakhs (31st March, 2022 -Rs. 0.99)

Note No. : 20

Finance costs

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest expense		
On borrowings from Holding company	230.90	-
On others	0.09	0.09
	230.99	0.09
Less : Interest capitalised	(230.90)	-
Total	0.09	0.09

Note No. : 21

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	152.29	126.45
Amortisation of Intangible Asset	68.14	64.26
Total	220.43	190.71

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Note No. : 22

Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Rates and Taxes	49.99	8.01
Donation	-	11.01
Brokerage & Commission	-	7.50
Repairs to Building	31.88	791.84
Repairs to Machinery	8.32	49.86
Repairs - Others	46.50	83.15
Security Charge	38.60	15.81
Insurance	11.09	0.90
Legal & Professional charges	42.45	36.22
Freight & Forwarding charges	4.35	13.96
Cable Shredding Expenses	0.27	3.42
Loss on sale/discard of Property, plant and equipment	116.06	9.77
Power & Fuel	7.88	5.43
Receivables written off	-	4.26
Miscellaneous Expenses	43.60	24.69
Total	**400.99**	**1,065.83**

Notes:

(a) Miscellanous expenses includes remuneration to auditor for :

Particulars	31 March 2023	31st March 2022
Audit Fee	3.50	2.50
Other Services	2.50	1.75
Reimbursement of expenses	0.12	-
Total	**6.12**	**4.25**

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure:

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder in respect of Corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2023. Accordingly, no further disclsoure has been made in the financial statements in respect of the same.

Note No. : 23

Income Tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense, shows amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the Company's tax positions.

(a) Income tax expense

Particulars	31 March 2023	31st March 2022
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Decrease / (Increase) in deferred tax assets	(43.82)	(359.37)
(Decrease) / Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(74.75)	769.72
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(118.57)**	**410.35**
Income tax expense	**(118.57)**	**410.35**

(b) Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations - Deferred Tax	1.59	0.15
Total	**1.59**	**0.15**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Loss before tax	(466.41)	(164.56)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2021-22 – 25.168%)	(117.39)	(41.42)
Add / (deduct) -		
Tax effect of certain temporary differences (refer note 38)	(1.18)	451.77
Total income tax expense/(credit)	**(118.57)**	**410.35**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. : 24

Earnings Per Share

Particulars	31 March 2023	31st March 2022
(I) Basic		
a. Loss for the year	(347.84)	(574.76)
b. (i) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,84,10,000	4,84,10,000
(ii) Number of equity shares at the end of the year	4,84,10,000	4,84,10,000
(iii) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	4,84,10,000	4,84,10,000
c. Face value of equity share (Rs.)	10	10
d. Basic earning per share (Rs.)	(0.72)	(1.19)
(II) Diluted		
a. Dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
b. Weighted average number of equity shares for computing diluted earnings per share	4,84,10,000	4,84,10,000
c. Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	(0.72)	(1.19)

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Note 25 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	235.60	171.60
Other Bank Balances	538.39	1,839.13
Total financial assets	**773.99**	**2,010.73**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payable	69.23	51.64
Borrowings(Including interest accrued)	6,307.81	-
Other financial liabilities	8,232.69	7,907.17
Total financial liabilities	**14,609.73**	**7,958.81**

No financial assets and liabilities have been recognised and measured at fair value. For financial assets and laibilities measured at amortised cost, the carrying amount recognised in the financial statement approximates to their fair value.

Note 26 : Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

i. safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and

ii. benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

(b) Dividend proposed or paid

The company has not paid or proposed any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023 or 31 March 2022.

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Note 27 :Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, deposits with	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Cash flow forecast	Availability of financial support from parent company

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes loans to employees, security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverabiiity of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company is presently relying on the financial support from the parent company to its funding requirement. The ongoing turnaround measures being employed by the parent company will enable the Company to generate positve cash flows and will help to control the liquidity crisis.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2023 into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2023

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	69.23	69.23	69.09	0.14	-	-	69.23
Borrowings (Including interest accrued)	6,307.81	7,411.54	838.51	6,573.03	-	-	7,411.54
Other financial liabilities	8,232.69	8,232.69	702.39	7,530.30	-	-	8,232.69
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**14,609.73**	**15,713.46**	**1,609.99**	**14,103.47**	**-**	**-**	**15,713.46**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2022

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payable	51.64	51.64	51.64	-	-	-	51.64
Other financial liabilities	7,907.17	7,907.17	376.87	7530.30	-	-	7,907.17
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**7,958.81**	**7,958.81**	**428.51**	**7,530.30**	**-**	**-**	**7,958.81**

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 28: Related party transactions

(a) Parent entity

The company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Gloster Limited	Immediate and ultimate parent	India	100%	100%

(b) Fellow subsidiaries

- Gloster Lifestyle Limited (100% subsidiary of Gloster Limited)
- Gloster Specialities Limited (100% subsidiary of Gloster Limited)
- Gloster Nuvo Limited (100% subsidiary of Gloster Limited)
- Network Industries Limited (100% subsidiary of Gloster Limited)

(c) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

- Shri Vikram Duggal (Executive Director)
- Shri Hemant Bangur, (Non Executive Director)
- Shri D C Baheti (Non Executive Director)
- Shri Ajay Kumar Agarwal, (Non Executive Director)
- Shri Ajay Kumar Todi, (Non Executive Director)

Key Managerial Personnel Compensation

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Short term benefits	96.49	49.77

(d) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Year	Gloster Limited
A. Transactions during the year		
Advance received towards issue of securities	2022-23	-
	2021-22	5,170.00
Purchase of goods	2022-23	0.21
	2021-22	-
Purchase of Duty Credit Scrips	2022-23	18.57
	2021-22	-
Reimbursement of Expenses (Received)	2022-23	92.28
	2021-22	113.39
Reimbursement of Expenses (Repaid)	2022-23	92.28
	2021-22	454.91
Borrowings (ICD)	2022-23	6,100.00
	2021-22	-
Interest on Borrowings (ICD)	2022-23	230.90
	2021-22	-

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Outstanding balances at year end

Particulars	Year	Gloster Limited
Advance received towards issue of securities	2022-23	7,530.30
	2021-22	7,530.30
Borrowings (ICD)	2022-23	6,100.00
	2021-22	-
Interest Accrued on Borrowings (ICD)*	2022-23	207.81
	2021-22	-

* The above amount is net of TDS of Rs. 23.09 lakhs.

(e) Terms and conditions of the transactions
All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 : Ratio Analysis and its elements

Sl.No.	Ratio	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	% Variation
1	Current ratio (Times)#	1.25	4.58	-72.71%
2	Debt-equity ratio (Times)@	1.72	-	100.00%
3	Debt service coverage ratio (Times)$	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
4	Return on equity ratio (%)*	-9.34%	-13.72%	31.92%
5	Inventory turnover ratio (Times)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (Times)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (Times)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio (Times)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
9	Net profit ratio (%)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
10	Return on capital employed (%)	-5.40%	-5.60%	3.57%
11	Return on investment (%)*	-3.00%	-1.65%	-81.82%

@ The variation in debt- equity ratio as at 31 March 2023 as compared to 31 March 2022 is due to borrowings revceived from Holding Company in current year.
# The variation in current ratio as at 31 March 2023 as compared to 31 March 2022 is due to increase in capital creditors and decrease in fixed deposits.
$ There was no repayment of principal or interest during the year. Hence, the ratio is not applicable.
*The company was referred to Corporate Insolvency Process and Gloster Limited was declared as the successful Resolution Applicant. Management and control of the Company was given to the successful Resolution Applicant on 05.08.2020 and revival of Cable business of the Company as envisaged in the Resolution Plan of Gloster Limited is underway. The Company is yet to start its commercial operations and therefore
(a) the ratios are not applicable
(b) negative due to the fact that business revival is underway and presently the Company is not making any profits .

Sl.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt = Long term borrowings + Short term borrowings	Total Equity
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service =Loss for the year + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Finance Cost +other adjustments like loss on sale of Property,plant and equipment, etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
4	Return on equity ratio	Loss for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity = (Opening Total Equity + Closing Total Equity)/2
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9	Net profit ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability Tangible Networth = Total Equity - Other Intangible Assets.
11	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Average Total Asset= (Opening Total Assets + Closing Total Assets) / 2

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Note 30: Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP)

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") Kolkata Bench, admitted the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ('CIRP") application filed by an operational creditor of Fort Gloster Industries Limited ('the Company") and appointed an Interim Resolution Professional ('IRP"), in terms of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ('the code") to manage the affairs of the company vide order dated 9th August,2018 passed in C.P.(IB) NO.61/KB/2018. Accordingly, Mr. Manish Jain and thereafter Mr. Bijay Murmuria was appointed as the Resolution Professional (RP) of the Company, by an order of NCLT with effect from 9th August,2018.

In terms of IBC Code the Resolution Plan submitted by Gloster Limited, was approved by Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata vide order dated 27th September 2019. In accordance with Resolution Plan Monitoring Committee was formed with representatives of Resolution Professional, Financial Creditors and Successful Resolution Applicant on 22nd October 2019.

The resolution amount of Gloster Limited in its Resolution Plan was Rs.72.00 crores. In terms of the outcome of the meeting of Monitoring Committee (MC) Gloster Limited had paid Rs.7,85,00,000 (settlement amount of all creditors except financial creditors) on 6th November, 2019 to Escrow Account of FGIL maintained at Punjab National Bank. Gloster Limited paid the balance amount of Rs.64,16,29,735 on 4th August, 2020 pursuant to outcome of the meeting of MC on 4th August, 2020 in compliance to the Hon'ble NCLT Order dated 20th July 2020. The Management & Control of the Company have been handed over to the successful Resolution Applicant – Gloster Limited on 5th August 2020.

Consequential impact giving effect to Approved Resolution Plan as above are as follows:

a. The existing equity shares of the Company have been cancelled in compliance with the Order of Hon'ble NCLT and has been adjusted with capital reserve.

b. 4,84,10,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each were allotted to Gloster Limited and consequently equity share capital of the company stands at Rs. 48.41 crores.

c. All Assets of the Company i.e. Tangible & Intangible Assets have been restated on 5th August 2020 as per their fair values in terms of the Resolution Plan and in compliance with the Order of Hon'ble NCLT and as per the valuer' s report obtained by the Company read with Clarification Bulletin 16 issued by Ind AS Technical Facilitation Group (ITFG) on 4th September 2018.

d.(i) Title Deeds & physical possession of :

-- Land and Buildings situated at P.O. Fort Gloster, Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal- 711323
-- 3 offices at Safron Complex, Fategunj, Unit No 612, 613 & 614, Vadodra
-- one godown at Plot no 53, Maha Gujarat, Indu Nagar, Sarkhei Bavia Road, Village Moriay;
has been handed over to the Company.

d (ii) Title deeds of the following offices has not been handed over by the Resolution Professional, however physical possession has been taken.

-- 206-207, Anand Chambers, 2nd Floor, Near High Court, Navarangpura, SP No 4, PP No. 258 TPS no 3, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad
-- 303 Mittal Chambers, MCH no 2-2-51/A , 51/B, 51/C MG Road, Secunderabad (Hyderabad)
-- Parsn Manere, Gemini Compound, Flat No 3, 7th Floor, 602 Mount Road, Anna Salai, Chennai – 600 006

e. The Trademark of the Company which was fraudently transferred by the erstwhile management has been held to be the Trademark of the Company by NCLT vide its Order dated 27th September 2019 and consequently is an asset of the Company.

f. Further, contingent liabilities and other claims etc. against the company prior to the effective date stand extinguished.

g. Book value of other assets not available has also been adjusted with capital reserve.

Note 31

Non current assets held for sale in the nature of certain obsolete plant & machinery - Rs. Nil(FY 2021-22 - Rs. 3.78 Lakhs)

Note 32

Segment Information

The Company operates in a single business segment, i.e. cables and hence, no disclosure is required to be made under Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Operating Segments'.

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Note 33

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Gratuity (Unfunded):

Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen day's salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with Payment of Gratuity Act,1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. Gratuity benefit vests after five year of continuous service. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation (Gratuity) over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation
01 April 2021	**9.20**
Current service cost	3.48
Interest Expenses / (Income)	0.63
Total amount reconised in profit or loss	**4.11**
Remeasurement	-
Acturial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1.25
Acturial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience	-0.66
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive Income	**0.59**
Benefit payments	-3.46
31 March 2022	**10.44**
01 April 2022	**10.44**
Current service cost	3.73
Interest Expenses / (Income)	0.70
Total amount reconised in profit or loss	**4.43**
Remeasurement	-
Acturial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	2.82
Acturial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience	3.49
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive	**6.31**
Benefit payments	-1.07
31 March 2023	**20.11**

Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.10%	7.10%
Rate of salary increase	10.00%	6.00%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) ultimate	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, taken account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Assumptions	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
31 March 2023		
Discount rate	Increase by 1.00%, Decrease by 1.00%	Decrease by Rs. 0.85, Increase by Rs. 1.03
Rate of salary increase	Increase by 1.00%, Decrease by 1.00%	Increase by Rs. 1.00, Decrease by Rs. 0.83
31 March 2022		
Discount rate	Increase by 1.00%, Decrease by 1.00%	Decrease by Rs. 0.25, Increase by Rs. 0.27
Rate of salary increase	Increase by 1.00%, Decrease by 1.00%	Increase by Rs. 0.27, Decrease by Rs. 0.26

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied while calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

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Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Interest rate risk:

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate based on government bonds. If the bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Demographic risk:

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Note 34 - Commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for property, plant and equipment	2,806.62	3,871.28

Note 35 - Contingent Liabilities

The Resolution Plan of successful Resolution Applicant i.e. Gloster Limited was approved by Hon'ble NCLT Kolkata Bench vide its Order dated 27.09.2019 (certified true copy was received on 17.10.2019). In accordance with Resolution Plan, Monitoring Committee was formed with representative of Resolution Professional, Financial Creditors and Successful Resolution Applicant on 22.10.2019.

Thereafter, some applications were filed against the above NCLT Order at Hon'ble NCLAT, New Delhi by ex-workers, Gloster Cables Limited and West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. The Company is contesting these matters. The Successful Resolution Applicant i.e. Gloster Limited had also filed an appeal with Hon'ble NCLAT, New Delhi for modification in the Order of Hon'ble NCLT.

The Application filed by the Workers has been dismissed and appeal filed by Gloster Limited (the Successful Resolution Applicant) for modification in the Order of Hon'ble NCLT has been allowed. The Application filed by West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. has been adjourned sine die.

The Company does not perceive any future cash outflow, in the pending proceedings.

Note 36

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the code will come into effect has not been notified. The company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Note 37 - Net Debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash & cash Equivalents	235.60	171.60
Non-current borrowings	(6,100.00)	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	(230.90)	-
TOTAL	(6,095.30)	171.60

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	171.60	-	171.60
Cash flows	64.00	(6,100.00)	(6,036.00)
Interest expense(Capitalised)	-	(230.90)	(230.90)
Interest paid	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2023	235.60	(6,330.90)	(6,095.30)
Net debt as at 01 April 2021	282.95	-	282.95
Cash flows	(111.35)	-	(111.35)
Interest expense	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2022	171.60	-	171.60

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 38

The Company has opted for the new tax regime under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides a domestic company with an option to pay tax @ 22.00% (effective rate of 25.17%) and accordingly deferred tax balances computed based on the applicable tax rate.

Note 39 - Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) [formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)] and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company do not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence the quarterly returns or statements of current assets are not required to be filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions.

(iii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(iv) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) The Company has complied with the number of layers as prescribed in section 2(89) of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 .

(vi) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) I.The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

II.The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

Signature to Note 1 to 39 above

For Price Warehouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E-300009

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. : 127460

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Bangur
(DIN: 00040903)
Director

Vikram Duggal
(DIN: 08634167)
Executive Director

D . C . Baheti
(DIN: 00040953)
Director

Ajay Kumar Agarwal
(DIN: 03159384)
Director

Ajay Kumar Todi
(DIN: 00004380)
Director

S.N.Roychowdhury
Chief Financial Officer

Bhawana Jain
Company Secretary

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Kolkata
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21, Strand Road