



LAXMI COTSPIN LIMITED

(A Govt. Recognized Star Export House & NSE-SME Listed Company)



Regd. Off.: Gut No. 399, Samangaon – Kajala Phata, Jalna-Ambad Road,
Opp. Meenatai Thakare Vridhashram, JALNA - 431 203. (M.S.) India.
Off. 09765999633 E-mail: admin@laxmicotspin.com Web Site: www.laxmicotspin.com

CIN NO - L17120MH2005PLC156866

Ref. No.

Date :

Date: - 13/05/2022

To
The Manager
Listing & Compliance Department,
National Stock Exchange of India limited
Exchange Plaza, 5Th Floor, Plot No C/1,
G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra,
Mumbai-400051

(Company ID: LAXMICOT ISIN: INE801V01019)

SUB:- Outcome of Board Meeting-under regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Dear Sir /madam

Pursuant to Regulation 30 & 33 of the SEBI(Listing Obligations and disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015("Listing Regulations"), we wish to inform you that the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the company was held on Friday, 13th May, 2022 at 7.30 PM and concluded at 8.00 PM. The Board of directors of the company has considered and, either noted or approved the followings along with other routine businesses:-

1. Approved the Standalone Audited financial Result of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2022, and taken on record the Audit Report of the statutory Auditors on Audited Financial Results of the company for the quarter ended 31st March, 2022;

Further, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the SEBI (Prohibition Of Insider Trading) Regulations, and as per Company code for prohibition of insider trading, the "Trading Window" for dealing in equity shares of the company shall remain closed till 48 hours after the declaration of Audited Financial Results of the company to the stock exchange.

You are requested to please take on record the aforesaid information for your reference, records and for further needful.

Thanking You,
Yours Faithfully,
FOR LAXMI COTSPIN LIMITED

Sanjay Rathi
Managing Director
DIN - 00182739





SINGH - MUNDADA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

102, 'Kalpataru', Plot No. 51/52,
Aditya Nagar, Sutgiri Chowk,
Aurangabad - 431005.
Ph.: 0240 - 2357851.
Mob.: 9822001733, 9371114414.
email : office@bpsinghandco.in
bpsinghandco@gmail.com
Website : www.bpsinghandco.in

**Auditor's Report on Full Yearly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of
Laxmi Cotspin Limited
Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the
SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015**

**To
The Board of Directors of
Laxmi Cotspin Limited,
Jalna.**

We have audited the financial results Laxmi Cotspin Limited for the half Year and year ended on 31st March, 2022, attached herewith, being submitted by the company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. These half yearly financial results as well as the yearly financial results have been prepared on the basis of the related interim financial statements, which are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial results based on our audit of such financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard for Interim Financial Reporting prescribed, under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial results are free of material misstatement(s). An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts disclosed as financial results. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us these half yearly financial results as well as the yearly results:

- (i) are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in this regard; and
- (ii) Give a true and fair view of the net profit and other financial information for the half year as well as the year ended 31st March, 2022.

**For Singh Mundada & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 122059-W**


**CA Balaji P. Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 104836**



**Date: 13th May, 2022
Place: Aurangabad.**



SINGH - MUNDADA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

102, 'Kalpataru', Plot No. 51/52,
Aditya Nagar, Sutgirni Chowk,
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Website : www.bpsinghandco.in

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of M/s. Laxmi Cotspin Limited.

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/s. Laxmi Cotspin Limited ("the Company")** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, for the period ended, the Cash Flow statement and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In case of the Balance Sheet, of the "State of Affairs" of the Company as at 31st March, 2022; and
- In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the "Profit" for the year ended on that date;
- In the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the "Cash flows" for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

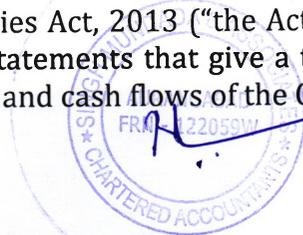
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We 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 Companies Act, 2013 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.

Emphasis of Matter

The Company has not considered the effect of ICDS while calculating the amount of income tax provision and Deferred Tax Liability, amount of which cannot be quantified. Our opinion is not qualified in this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting



Laxmi Cotpsin Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the other relevant provisions 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 implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

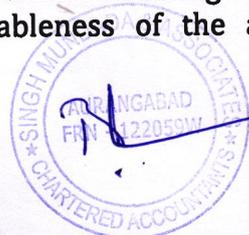
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the



Independent Auditor's Report on Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report), 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of the 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.
3. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that: -
 - a) We have sought and except for the matter described in the Emphasis of matter paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Emphasis of matter paragraph above, 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) Since, the company does not have any branches, the report on the accounts of the branch offices audited by other auditor u/s 143 (8) of the Act is not applicable.
 - d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - e) Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Emphasis of matter paragraph, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow statement comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - f) The matter described in the Emphasis of matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may not have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
 - g) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - h) The qualification relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in Emphasis of matter paragraph above.

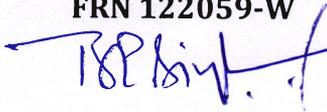


- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements- refer Notes on accounts 2.2 (i) to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Singh Mundada & Associates

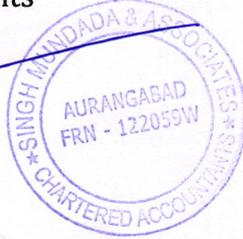
Chartered Accountants

FRN 122059-W


CA Balaji P. Singh

(Partner)

M. No. 104836



UDIN: 22104836AIX1DU1548

Date: 13th May, 2022

Place: Aurangabad.

Annexure 'A' To the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Laxmi Cotpsin Limited** ('The Company') as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended and as on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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 ('the ICAI')". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- i. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- ii. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- iii. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, 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.

For Singh Mundada & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 122059-W



CA Balaji P. Singh

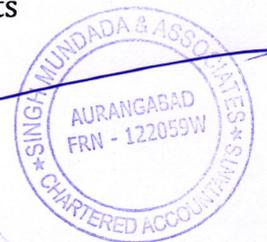
(Partner)

M. No. 104836

UDIN: 2-2104836AIXIDU1548

Date: 13th May, 2022

Place: Aurangabad.



Annexure 'B' To the Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('The Order') issued by the central government in terms of Sub-section 11 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act') of Laxmi Cotpsin Limited ('The Company')

1) Property, Plant & Equipment

- a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details & situation of property, plant & equipment. The company does not have any Intangible Assets & hence is not required to maintain proper records regarding the same.
- b) The property, plant & equipment have been physically verified by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. The frequency of verification in our opinion is reasonable.
- c) All the title deeds (Lease Deed) of immovable properties are held in the name of the company excluding the land situated at Gut no 394 which is on the name of one of the director of the company. However, the company have constructed the Factory building on said land, the amount of construction is uncertainable. The said fact came to know after technical verification by Bank and their survey team. In earlier report, the same could not reported has the said facts were not addressed by the management of the company.
- d) The company has not revalued its property, plant & equipment (including right of use assets) during the year.
- e) No proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transaction Prohibition Act, 1988 and rules made there under.

2) Inventories

- a) As explained to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the Management at the yearend and in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate. Further no major discrepancies were observed on such verification.
- b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate on the basis of security of current assets. The company has filed quarterly returns or statements, with the bank and on our verification of the same with the books of accounts, certain discrepancies have been observed which have been given by the management in note no 2.1.i) to the audited financial statements.



3) Investments made, Guarantee Granted, Loans Given

The Company has neither granted any Guarantee nor provided any loans or advances no in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties

4) Loans, Investments, Guarantees & Security

In our opinion, in respect of loans granted, investments made, guarantees given, and security given, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

5) Deposits:

The Company has not accepted any deposits & hence compliance of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed is not applicable.

6) Maintenance of Cost Records:

We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Act, in respect of Company's products to which said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.

7) Remittance of Statutory Dues:

- a) The company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues like PF, GST, ESIC, TDS, Customs Duty, etc. with the appropriate authorities and no dues are pending to be paid for a period of more than 6 month since they became payable.
- b) There are no dues of PF, GST, ESIC, TDS, Customs duty, etc. or cess which has not been deposited on account of any dispute. *Details of dues towards Income tax that have not been deposited on account of dispute are as follows.*

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which it relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Amount paid (Rs.)
Income Tax Act 1961	Assessment dues	1,46,000	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals	0.00

9) Loan from Bank / Financial Institutions:

- a) In our opinion, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest to any lender during the year.
- b) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank / financial institution or other lender during the year.
- c) The term loans availed by the company during the year have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.



- d) The company has not utilized funds raised on short term basis for long term purposes during the year.
- e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year.
- f) The company has not raised loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint venture or associate companies.

10) Initial Public Offer (IPO) / Follow-on Public Offer (FPO):

- a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or follow-on public offer during the year & hence further reporting on this clause is not applicable.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or debenture during the year & hence further reporting on this clause is not applicable.

11) Fraud:

- a) No fraud by the company or on the company has been notice of reported during the year.
- b) No report u/s 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 during the year.
- c) As informed to us, no whistle blower complaints have been received by the company during the year.

12) Nidhi Company:

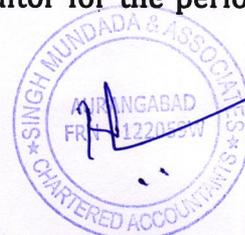
In our opinion, the company is not a nidhi company, & hence reporting under sub. Clause (a) on complying with the ratio of net owned fund to deposits, clause (b) on maintaining ten percent unencumbered term deposit to meet out the liability & clause (c) on default in payment on interest on deposits or repayment thereof is not required.

13) Related party transactions:

All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) Internal Audit

The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size & nature of its business & the reports of the internal auditor for the period under audit have been considered while conducting the audit.



15) Non-Cash Transaction

The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them and hence reporting on compliance to the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable

16) Registration under RBI

- a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- b) The company has not conducted any nonbanking financial or housing finance activities during the year.
- c) In our opinion, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under RBI regulations.
- d) The company is the standalone company and not a part of a group & hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

17) Cash Losses

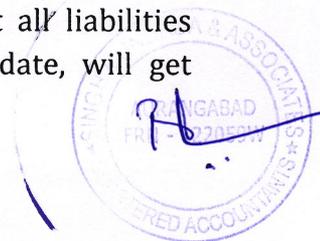
In our opinion the company has not incurred any cash losses during the financial year & also in the immediately preceding financial year.

18) Resignation of Statutory Auditors

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable

19) Going Concern

On the basis of the analysis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 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



20) Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives as the said provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 were not applicable for the financial year 2021-22. However, for the financial year ending 31st March, 2022 the Company has earned Profit before tax exceeding Rs. 5 Crores whereby the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility became applicable to the Company from the financial year 2022-23.

21) Consolidated Financial Statement

The financial statements referred to in this report are a standalone financial statement and not the consolidated financial statement and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Singh Mundada & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 122059-W



CA Balaji P. Singh

(Partner)

M. No. 104836



UDIN: 22104836AIXIDU1548

Date: 13th May, 2022

Place: Aurangabad.

Laxmi Cotspin Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

Particular	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	26,75,49,115	27,23,69,220
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	3	-	-
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	3	2,03,11,986	1,96,88,586
(d) Financial Assets			
i. Investments	4	1,97,46,430	1,41,77,430
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		30,76,07,531	30,62,35,235
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	5	47,41,99,915	30,40,70,660
(b) Financial assets			
i. Trade Receivables	6	8,61,04,882	19,62,30,110
ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	5,25,483	10,14,146
iii. Loans and Advances	8	16,78,64,440	7,46,46,980
(c) Other Current Assets	9	3,89,83,882	3,01,08,690
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		76,76,78,602	60,60,70,587
TOTAL ASSETS		1,07,52,86,133	91,23,05,822
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700
(b) Other Equity	11	36,42,95,230	30,96,47,635
TOTAL EQUITY		53,57,71,930	48,11,24,335
LIABILITIES			
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	10,25,48,840	13,52,28,358
(b) Provisions	13	49,99,700	43,91,909
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		40,57,734	24,22,394
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		11,16,06,274	14,20,42,661
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	29,40,51,969	15,53,79,380
ii. Trade payables	15	6,31,71,638	5,15,01,227
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	16	41,51,011	17,51,000
(e) Other Current Liabilities	17	6,65,33,312	8,05,07,219
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		42,79,07,930	28,91,38,826
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		1,07,52,86,133	91,23,05,822

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

Singh Mundada & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 122059W

CA Balaji P. Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 104836

UDIN: 22104836ATXIDU1548
Place: Aurangabad
Date: 13th May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Laxmi Cotspin Limited.

Sanjay Rathi
(Managing Director)
DIN 00182739

Rajesh Bansal
(Director)
DIN 00272612



(Signature)

Laxmi Cotspin Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
For the period ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	3 Months Ended		6 Months ended		Year Ended	
	31st March, 2022	31st December, 2021	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited
1. Income						
Income from operations (Net)	55,58,11,664	45,09,51,442	1,00,67,63,106	70,12,52,230	2,15,94,31,498	1,16,13,63,156
Other Operating Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income from operation	55,58,11,664	45,09,51,442	1,00,67,63,106	70,12,52,230	2,15,94,31,498	1,16,13,63,156
2. Expenses						
Cost of materials consumed	45,51,92,566	36,32,98,199	81,84,90,765	50,54,51,669	1,77,24,46,420	86,51,08,873
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-process and stock-in-trade	1,25,45,517	(1,41,65,995)	(16,20,478)	(59,92,929)	(75,83,797)	1,77,55,373
Employee Benefit Expenses	2,13,73,806	2,32,25,384	4,45,99,190	3,62,63,556	8,27,50,155	6,54,35,972
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	72,83,369	78,59,584	1,51,42,953	1,55,92,390	3,23,27,631	3,14,79,636
Other expenses	4,38,28,364	4,79,08,410	9,17,36,774	8,46,43,913	18,94,52,091	14,23,63,289
Total Expenses	54,02,23,621	42,81,25,583	96,83,49,204	63,59,58,599	2,06,99,92,500	1,12,21,43,143
3. Profit/(Loss) from operation before other income, finance Cost and Expenitional Items (1-2)	1,55,88,043	2,28,25,859	3,84,13,902	6,52,93,631	9,00,38,998	3,92,20,013
4. Other Income	2,22,446	41,99,558	44,22,005	25,07,282	1,35,77,642	56,32,638
5. Profit/(Loss) from ordinary Activities before finance Cost and Expenitional Items (3+4)	1,58,10,489	2,70,25,417	4,28,35,907	6,78,00,913	10,36,16,640	4,48,52,651
6. Finance costs	36,18,148	78,77,864	1,14,96,012	1,08,88,033	2,57,44,560	3,01,17,974
7. Profit/(Loss) from ordinary Activities after finance Cost but before Expenitional Items (5-6)	1,21,92,341	1,91,47,554	3,13,39,895	5,69,12,880	7,78,72,080	1,47,34,677
8. Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Profit/(Loss) from ordinary Activities before tax	1,21,92,341	1,91,47,554	3,13,39,895	5,69,12,880	7,78,72,080	1,47,34,677
10. Tax expense:						
1) Current Tax	58,28,763	47,86,889	1,06,15,652	17,51,000	2,30,00,000	17,51,000
2) Deferred Tax	(5,88,862)	(25,348)	(6,14,210)	44,46,712	16,35,340	(3,71,947)
3) Short/ Excess Provision	17,51,000	-	17,51,000	(17,51,000)	17,51,000	(17,51,000)
	69,90,901	47,61,541	1,17,52,442	44,46,712	2,63,86,340	(3,71,947)
11. Profit/(Loss) from ordinary Activities after tax (9-10)	52,01,440	1,43,86,013	1,95,87,453	5,24,66,168	5,14,85,740	1,51,06,624
12. EXTRA-ORDINARY ITEMS						
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Asset	-	-	-	(42,46,313)	30,05,208	(42,46,313)
13. Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(1,56,647)	-	-	-	(1,56,647)	-
Total Extra-Ordinary Items	(1,56,647)	-	-	(42,46,313)	28,48,561	(42,46,313)
13. Net Profit for the Year (11-12)	50,44,793	1,43,86,013	1,95,87,453	4,82,19,855	5,43,34,301	1,08,60,311
14. Share of profit/ (loss) of associates*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Minority Interest*	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Net Profit/ (Loss) after Taxes, minority Interest and Share of Profit/ (Loss) of associates (13-14-15)	50,44,793	1,43,86,013	1,95,87,453	4,82,19,855	5,43,34,301	1,08,60,311



S. Chatur

R. Reddy

17	Paid up Equity share capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700	17,14,76,700
18	Reserves (Excluding revaluation reserve)	36,42,95,230	36,42,95,230	36,42,95,230	30,96,47,635	36,42,95,230	30,96,47,635
19 ^a	Earning per equity per share before (Extra Ordinary Items) of Rs. 10/- each						
	a) Basic EPS (in Rs.)	0.29	0.84	1.14	2.81	3.17	0.63
	b) Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	0.29	0.84	1.14	2.81	3.17	0.63
19 ^b	Earning per equity per share after (Extra Ordinary Items) of Rs. 10/- each						
	a) Basic EPS (in Rs.)	0.29	0.84	1.14	2.81	3.17	0.63
	b) Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	0.29	0.84	1.14	2.81	3.17	0.63

Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements

Notes:

- 1 The Above Unaudited Financial Result have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the board of directors in their respective meetings held on 12th February,
- 2 Figures are regrouped / rearrange, whenever consider necessary
- 3 The figures of the Quarter ended 31th March, 2022 are the balancing figures between unaudited figures for the Quarter ended on 31st December, 2021 and published year to date figure upto the half year ended of the current financial year (i.e. on 30th September, 2021)
- 4 The Management identifies "Cotton" as the only business Segment.
- 5 The Company has migrated from SME platform (EMERGE) of NSE to Main Board of NSE w.e.f 12th November, 2021

In terms of our report of even date

For Singh Mundada & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 122059W

CA Balaji P. Singh

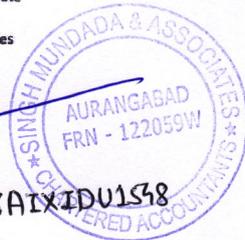
(Partner)

M. No. 104836

UDIN: 22104836AIXIDU1538

Date : 13th May, 2022

Place : Aurangabad



For and on behalf of the
Board of Directors

Sanjay Rathil
(Managing Director)
DIN 00182739

Rajesh Bansal
(Director)
DIN 00272612

Laxmi Cotspin Limited
Cash Flow Statement
For the period ended 31st December, 2021

Particulars	As At 31st March, 2022 Rs.	As At 31st March, 2021 Rs.
A. Cash Inflow/ (Outflow) from Operating Activities		
Net Profit After Tax	5,44,90,948	1,08,60,311
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	3,23,27,631	3,14,79,636
Interest Paid (Net)	2,57,44,560	3,01,17,973
Provision for Income Tax	2,30,00,000	17,51,000
Deferred Tax	16,35,340	(3,71,947)
Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment	13,05,988	7,32,965
Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Asset	30,05,208	(42,46,313)
Duty Drawback, Interest and Subsidy Received	(1,35,77,642)	(56,32,638)
Earlier Provision Written Back	17,51,000	74,14,521
	<u>7,51,92,085</u>	<u>6,12,45,197</u>
Operating Profit before working capital changes	12,96,83,033	7,21,05,508
Adjustment for		
Inventories	(17,01,29,256)	(1,77,73,855)
Trade Receivables	11,01,25,229	13,60,02,442
Other Current Assets	(88,75,191)	70,03,506
Short-term loans and advances	(9,32,17,460)	(6,02,39,210)
Trade Payables	1,16,70,410	(53,32,447)
Other Current Liabilities	(1,39,73,907)	4,34,59,216
Long term provisions	6,07,791	(15,91,011)
Income Tax Paid	(2,30,00,000)	(52,37,353)
	<u>(18,67,92,384)</u>	<u>9,62,91,287</u>
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	(5,71,09,351)	16,83,96,796
B. Cash Inflow/(Outflow) From Investment Activities		
Capital Expenditure (Purchase/ Capitalization)	(3,20,53,518)	(26,52,448)
Sale Proceeds of Fixed Assets	15,40,783	1,70,38,000
(Increase) / Decrease due to Investment	(55,69,000)	(1,80,000)
(Increase) / Decrease due to revaluation	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	(3,60,81,734)	1,42,05,552
C. Cash Inflow/(Outflow) From Financing Activities		
Increase/ Decrease in Long Term Borrowings	(3,26,79,518)	5,67,83,616
(Repayment)/Receipt to Short Term pledge and Cash Credit borrowings	13,73,92,213	(21,57,19,549)
Interest Paid	(2,57,44,560)	(3,01,17,973)
Duty Drawback, Interest and Subsidy Received	1,35,77,642	56,32,638
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	9,25,45,777	(18,34,21,269)
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(6,45,309)	(8,18,921)
Cash & Cash equivalents (Opening Balance)	10,14,145	18,33,066
Cash & Cash equivalents (Closing Balance)	<u>3,68,836</u>	<u>10,14,145</u>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For Singh Mundada & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 122059W

CA Balaji P. Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 104836

UDIN NO: 22104836AIXIDU1548
Place: Aurangabad
Date: 13th May, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Rathi
(Managing Director)
DIN 00182739

Rajesh Bansal
(Director)
DIN 00272612

Laxmi Cotspin Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended as on 31st March, 2022

Particular	Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
I. Revenue From Operations	18	2,15,94,31,498	1,16,13,63,156
II. Other Income	19	1,35,77,642	56,32,638
Total Income (I+II) (III)		2,17,30,09,139	1,16,69,95,794
IV. Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	20	1,77,24,46,420	86,51,08,873
Changes in Inventories of Work-In-Progress and Finished Goods	21	(75,83,797)	1,77,55,373
Employee Benefit Expense	22	8,27,50,155	6,54,35,972
Finance Costs	23	2,57,44,560	3,01,17,973
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	24	3,23,27,631	3,14,79,636
Other Expenses	25	18,94,52,091	14,23,63,289
Total Expenses		2,09,51,37,060	1,15,22,61,116
V. Profit Before Extra-Ordinary Item (III - IV)		7,78,72,080	1,47,34,677
Extra-Ordinary Item		30,05,208	(42,46,313)
V. Profit Before Tax (III - IV)		8,08,77,288	1,04,88,364
VI. Income tax expense			
Current Tax		2,30,00,000	17,51,000
Deferred Tax		16,35,340	(3,71,947)
MAT Credit Entitlement		17,51,000	(17,51,000)
Total Tax Expense		2,63,86,340	(3,71,947)
VII. Profit for the Year (V - VI)		5,44,90,948	1,08,60,311
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(1,56,647)	-
Others (Specify)		-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax		(1,56,647)	-
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (VII + VIII)		5,43,34,301	1,08,60,311
X. Earnings Per Equity Share for Profit Attributable to Owners			
Basic		3.17	0.63
Diluted		3.17	0.63

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

Singh Mundada & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 122059W

CA Balaji P. Singh
(Partner)

M. No. 104836

UDIN: 22104836AIXIDU1548

Place: Aurangabad

Date: 13th May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Laxmi Cotspin Limited

Sanjay Rathi
(Managing Director)
DIN 00182739

Rajesh Bansal
(Director)
DIN 00272612



Laxmi Cotspin Limited

Notes to the financial statement as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2022

1) Overview:

- i) Laxmi Cotspin Limited (hereinafter referred as an "LCL") was originally incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, as private limited company. In the year 2010, the management decided to go for expansion and the company was converted into a public limited company and consequently the name of the company was changed to Laxmi Cotspin Limited pursuant to fresh certificate of incorporation issued by Registrar of Companies Mumbai, Maharashtra. LCL has spinning unit of 16,800 spindles and 48 DR Ginning & Pressing unit at Samangaon, Dist. Jalna (Maharashtra).

2) Basis for Preparation:

a) Statement of Compliance:

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the other relevant provisions of the Act. The date of transition to IND AS is April 1, 2021.

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented. These Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 are the first financial statements which the Company has prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2021, the Company had prepared its Standalone financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP), which have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS. There are no such major adjustments in carrying values on account of adoption Indian Accounting Standards and necessary disclosures provided wherever necessary.

b) Functional and presentation currency:

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

c) Current and Non-Current Classification:

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act. Based on the nature of its activities and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

d) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities and commitments at the end of the reporting period and results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Difference between the actual result and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized.

e) Useful lives of Property , Plant and Equipment:

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the standalone financial statements. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements

Note 2.1 Significant Accounting Policies:

i) Valuation of Inventories:

- a) Raw materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost, computed on net realizable value. Cost includes the purchase price as well as incidental expenses. Cotton Waste is valued at estimated realizable value. However, in case of raw materials, stores and spares held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below cost if the finished products are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- b) Work-in-process is valued at lower of estimated cost or net realizable value and finished goods are valued at lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. Cost for this purpose includes direct cost and appropriate administrative and other overheads.
- c) Finished goods are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost included cost of materials, conversion cost and related overheads paid or payable on such goods.
- d) The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions based on security of current assets. During the year company have submitted quarterly statement with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts subject to non-materialized discrepancies.

ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents (For purpose of Cash Flow Statement):

- a) Cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 on Cash Flow Statement.
- b) The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

iii) Revenue Recognition:

- a) Sales are exclusive of indirect taxes and net off trade discount, returns and rate difference. Other income is accounted on accrual basis whereas dividend is accounted as and when right to receive arises.
- b) Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis.
- c) Commodities hedging and F/O transaction gain or loss are recorded on the date of their settlement in respect of the settled contracts and the gain or loss determined on day to day basis.
- d) Duty drawback income against export sale is recorded on receipt basis
- e) Other income is accounted on accrual basis

iv) Property, Plant & Equipment and Depreciation:

- a) Fixed assets have stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation/amortization. Cost represents all cost relating to the acquisition and installation, net-off tax, which is refundable or set-off, allowed. Cost also includes finance cost. Other expenses incurred in connection to the commencement of commercial production have treated as part of the assets and capitalized.
- b) Depreciation on fixed assets is provided under straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the Assets specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and depreciation on the assets acquired during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from/to the month of addition/deduction.

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life*
Factory Building	30 Years
Building (Other than factory Building) Other than RCC frame structure	30 Years
Plant and Machinery (Continuous process plant for which no special rate has been prescribed)	8 Years
Computer and Data Processing Units	3 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Vehicles - Motor buses, Motor lorries, Motor cars and Motor taxies other than those used in a business of running on them hire	8 Years
Furniture and fittings	10 Years
Office equipment's and Misc. Fixed Assets	5 Years

* Note: The above useful life is as per management estimate.

- c) Capital work in progress: It is stated at cost incurred for acquisition and construction of Plant & Machineries, Electrical Installation, misc. Assets and Factory building. Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use are disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.
- d) Pre-operative Expenses: It is stated at cost incurred for acquisition of fixed assets including borrowing Cost and administrative expenses.
- e) Leasehold land is accounted at cost including incidental expenses.
- f) Land: IND AS 101 allows entity to elect to measure Property, Plant and Equipment on the transition date at its fair value or previous GAAP carrying value (book value) as

deemed cost. The company has elected to measure land at previous GAAP carrying value (book value) and will apply fair value prospectively after the date of transition of IND AS.

v) Foreign Currency Transactions:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end exchange rates and resultant gains / losses are recognized in the statement of profit & loss for the year, except to the extent that they relate to new projects till the date of capitalization which are carried to capital work-in progress and those relating to fixed assets which are adjusted to the carrying cost of the respective assets.

vi) Derivative Instrument and Hedge Accounting:

The company uses Commodity Forward Contract with Commodity Exchanges to hedge its risks on account of price fluctuation in commodity dealt. The company designates these Hedging Instruments as "Instruments Available for Sale" applying the recognition and measurement principles set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 109 "Financials Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

The use of hedging instrument is governed by the principals set by Companies Board of Directors, and such principals are consistent with the Company's Risk management strategy. Hedging instruments are initially measured at fair value and are premeasured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of "Instruments Available for Sale" and are recognized.

vii) Government Grants, Subsidy and Incentives:

- a) Interest subsidy received or receivable on Term Loan taken under Technology up Gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) Subsidy are reduced from the term loan interest being a revenue nature. TUFS subsidy on Interest pertaining to pre-operative period is attributable to the cost of acquisition/installation of fixed assets till the commencement of commercial production is capitalized.
- b) Export duty drawback is accounted on the accrual basis.

viii) Employee Benefits:

Expenses & liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)-19 - 'Employee Benefits'.

a) Short term employees' benefits:

Company has recognized all such benefits like salary, wages on accrual basis i.e. in the period in which the employees renders related services and at actual cost i.e. undiscounted basis.

b) Post-employment benefits: Defined Contribution Plan:

State governed provident fund, insurance and labour welfare schemes are defined contribution plan of company. The company recognizes all such benefits on accrual basis i.e. charge to revenue in the period in which the employee's renders related services and at amount of actual fixed contribution.

c) Retirement Benefits:

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund which are defined contribution plans are charged to the Profit & Loss Account of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

d) Gratuity:

Gratuity liabilities is defined benefit obligations and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to profit and loss account and are not deferred.

e) Leave Encashment:

It is provided as and when due. During the year, the company has made the appropriate provision has required by the statute.

ix) Borrowing Cost:

In Accordance with IND AS 23 'Borrowing Cost', borrowing costs net of Technology up Gradation Finance Scheme (TUFS) related to a qualifying asset is worked out on the basis of actual utilization of funds out of project specific loans and/or other borrowings to the extent identifiable with the qualifying asset and is capitalized with the cost of qualifying asset. Other borrowing costs net of TUFS incurred during the period are charged to statement of profit and loss.

x) Segment Accounting:

The company is engaged mainly in Cotton products consisting of various types of cotton yarn, Cotton bales, and Cotton seeds, cotton oil and oil cakes. The company operates in one geographical segment viz. India, therefore no geographical segments is reported in accordance with IND AS 108 - 'Segment Reporting'.

xi) Taxes on Income:

- a) Taxes on income are accounted for in accordance within Indian Accounting Standard 12 on "Income Taxes". Tax Expenses comprise of Current Tax and Deferred Tax.
- b) Current Tax expense comprises taxes on income from operations in India. The Income Tax is determined at amount expected to pay for recoverable from the authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- c) Deferred Tax Expense and Benefit is recognized on timing difference being the difference between taxable incomes and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are measured using the tax rates and the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.
- d) The company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right and these relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

xii) Earnings Per Share:

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the Profit/ (Loss) after tax (Including the post tax effect of extra ordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Basic and Diluted EPS are same because the company has not issued any of the shares having a dilutive effect on the original shareholders. Refer Notes on accounts 2.2 (VI) to the financial statements.

Note 2.2 Notes on Accounts

i) Contingent Assets:

a) Claims Receivable by company not acknowledged as income:

- The HDFC Bank had levied penal charges over the period for non-execution of 1st PP charge on land at Gut No 394 with SVC Bank and building thereon was mortgaged with HDFC Bank. Now the mortgaged agreement is registered, thus, HDFC Bank has agreed to reverse the penal interest of Rs. 41.18 Lakhs (Aug 2019 to March 2021). The said income will be accounted for on receipt basis.

ii) Contingent Liability:

a) Guarantees by banks on behalf of the company:

- The company has given Bank Guarantee in favor of MSEB against the electricity consumption is RS. 91.87 Lakhs.
- The company has given Bank Guarantee in favor of Director of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee State Pune RS. 3 Lakhs.
- The company has given Bank Guarantee in favour of Dy. Commissioner of Customs against Imported Spare Clearance of RS. 5.04 Lacs.
- The company has given Bank guarantee in favour of DGFT for export obligation is Rs. 9.66 Lacs.

b) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:

- In respect of civil suits against the company:

- On account of cancellation of forward contract for Supply of cotton bales, the Cotton Association of India (CAI) has given decision against Company and directed to pay compensation of RS. 34,27,251/- to the aggrieved party. Against the said order, the company has filed appeal with civil court.

- In respect of Income Tax appeals filed :

- The Income Tax Department had made an addition of Rs. 1,46,740/- on account of Duty drawback against which company has filed an appeal before Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals, Aurangabad and decision is awaited.

iii) Sundry creditors, Sundry debtors and advance are subject to confirmation. Further in the opinion of the management the current assets, loans and advances have the value for realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which it's stated in the accounts.

iv) The company is in the process of compiling the information about the status of their suppliers or creditors those falls under small-scale industrial undertaking as defined The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Developments Act 2006 (MSMED Act).

v) Payments to auditors:

	31 st March, 2022	31 st March, 2021
Statutory Audit Fees	1,20,000	1,20,000
Tax Audit	75,000	75,500
Total	1,95,000	1,95,500

vi) The Deferred tax liability comprises of following:

Particulars	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Deferred Tax Liability		
On account of Timing Difference (Depreciation)	56,23,574	78,47,336
Total (a)	56,23,574	78,47,336
Deferred Tax Assets		
On Account of Disallowances	(15,65,840)	(54,24,942)
Total (b)	(15,65,840)	(54,24,942)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	40,57,734	24,22,394
Less: - Provision up to previous year	24,22,394	27,94,341
Deferred Tax (Liability) /Assets (Net) for the year	16,35,340	(3,71,947)

vii) Earnings per share is worked out as under:

Earnings per Share	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Profit After Tax (Balance available for Equity Shareholders)	5,43,34,301	1,08,60,311
No. of shares outstanding	1,71,47,670	1,71,47,670
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating of EPS (No)	1,71,47,670	1,71,47,670
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of face value of Rs 10 each (₹)	3.17	0.63

viii) As per accounting standard 18, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the disclosure of transactions with related parties as defined in the accounting standard are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the related Party	Relation/Key Personnel
1	Mr. Sanjay Rathi	Key Managerial Person (Director of Laxmi Cotspin)
2	Vitthal Polypack Private Limited	One of the Director's Company
3	Rtcamp Solutions Private Limited	
4	Icon Five Hundred Ispat Private Limited	

a) Disclosure in respect of material transactions with related parties during the year:

Nature of Transaction	Sanjay Rathi	Vitthal Polypack Pvt Ltd
Services Received	35,46,780	-
Material Purchases	-	26,95,735
Material Sales	-	-

ix) Previous Year Figures regrouped/rearranged/reclassified where ever necessary to confirm to current year grouping & classifications.

In terms of our report of even date

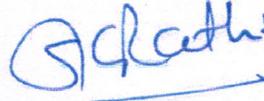
For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

For M/s. Singh Mundada & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 122059-W

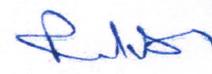


CA Balaji P. Singh
(Partner)
M.No. 104836

UDIN: 22104836AIXIDU1538
Dated: 13th May, 2022
Place: Aurangabad.



Sanjay Rathi
(Managing Director)
DIN 00182739



Rajesh Bhansal
(Director)
DIN 00272612

