



ALSTONE TEXTILES (INDIA) LIMITED

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Date: 13.11.2024

To,

**The Manager
Department of Corporate Service
BSE Limited
P.J. Towers Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001**

SCRIP CODE: 539277 (ALSTONE TEXTILES (INDIA) LTD) EQ - ISIN - INE184S01024.

Subject: Submission of Extract of Newspaper Publication of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter & half year ended on September 30, 2024.

Dear Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above captioned subject, please find herewith enclosed copies of Newspaper Publication of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter & half year ended on September 30, 2024. Pursuant to Regulation 47 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Financial Results was published in one English Newspaper “**English Daily Open Search**” and in one Hindi Newspaper “**Hindi Daily Open Search**” in the language of the region where the registered office situated. The web link for the direct access to the abovementioned newspaper advertisement is <https://www.opensearch.co.in/32563/> and <https://www.opensearch.co.in/32559/>. You are requested to take the above on your records and acknowledge the same.

You are requested to take the above on your records and acknowledge the same.

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
ALSTONE TEXTILES (INDIA) LIMITED**

**Deepak Kumar Bhojak
(Managing Director)
DIN: 06933359
Address: 132, Near Mohata Bhawan,
Ward no.5, Sri Dungargarh,
Bikaner, Rajasthan-331803**

**Place: New Delhi
Encl: As above**

Judge set to rule on whether to scrap Trump's conviction in hush money case

NEW YORK (AGENCY)

A judge is due to decide Tuesday whether to undo President-elect Donald Trump's conviction in his hush money case because of a US Supreme Court ruling on presidential immunity. New York Judge Juan M Merchan, who presided over Trump's historic trial, is now tasked with deciding whether to toss out the jury verdict and order a new trial — or even dismiss the charges altogether. The judge's ruling also could speak to whether the former and now future commander-in-chief will be sentenced as scheduled November 26. The Republican won back the White House a week ago but the legal question concerns his status as a past president, not an impending one. A jury convicted Trump in May of falsifying business records related to a USD 1,30,000 payment to porn actor Stormy Daniels in 2016. The payout was to buy her silence about claims that she had sex with Trump. He says they didn't



denies any wrongdoing and maintains the prosecution was a political tactic meant to harm his latest campaign. Just over a month after the verdict, the Supreme Court ruled that ex-presidents can't be prosecuted for actions they took in the course of running the country, and prosecutors can't cite those actions even to bolster a case centred on purely personal conduct.

Trump's lawyers cited the ruling to argue that the hush money jury got some evidence it shouldn't have,

such as Trump's presidential financial disclosure form and testimony from some White House aides. Prosecutors disagreed and said the evidence in question was only "a sliver" of their case. Trump's criminal conviction was a first for any ex-president. It left the 78-year-old facing the possibility of punishment ranging from a fine or probation to up to four years in prison.

The case centred on how Trump accounted for reimbursing his personal attorney for the Daniels

payment. The lawyer, Michael Cohen, fronted the money. He later recouped it through a series of payments that Trump's company logged as legal expenses. Trump, by then in the White House, signed most of the checks himself.

Prosecutors said the designation was meant to cloak the true purpose of the payments and help cover up a broader effort to keep voters from hearing unflattering claims about the Republican during his first campaign. Trump said

that Cohen was legitimately paid for legal services, and that Daniels' story was suppressed to avoid embarrassing Trump's family, not to influence the electorate.

Trump was a private citizen — campaigning for president, but neither elected nor sworn in — when Cohen paid Daniels in October 2016. He was president when Cohen was reimbursed, and Cohen testified that they discussed the repayment arrangement in the Oval Office. Trump has been fighting for months to overturn the verdict and could now seek to leverage his status as president-elect. Although he was tried as a private citizen, his forthcoming return to the White House could propel a court to step in and avoid the unprecedented spectacle of sentencing a former and future president. While urging Merchan to nix the conviction, Trump also has been trying to move the case to federal court. Before the election, a federal judge repeatedly said no to the move, but Trump has appealed.

COP29 adopts establishment of global carbon market under Paris Agreement's Article 6

BAKU (AGENCY)



In a landmark decision at the first day of the global climate talks here, COP29 have officially adopted the new operational standards for a mechanism of the Paris Agreement under Article 6, setting the stage for a global carbon market. This adoption of article 6.4, achieved during the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), sets the stage for operationalising Article 6, which has faced years of deadlock. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement facilitates international collaboration to lower carbon emissions. It offers two pathways for countries and companies to trade carbon offsets, supporting the achievement of emission reduction targets set in their climate action plans, or nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The first option, known as Article 6.2, allows two countries to establish a bilateral carbon trading agreement under their own terms. The second, Article 6.4, seeks to develop a centralised, UN-

managed system to enable both countries and companies to offset and trade carbon emissions. The Article 6.4 Supervisory Body, tasked with creating a United Nations-governed carbon market, finalised essential standards covering carbon removal projects and methodology guidance. These include guidelines on the development and assessment of methodologies and requirements for carbon removal activities. While previously delayed by conflicting views over transparency and quality, the early adoption of these standards is intended to streamline carbon market operations. Despite the historic agreement, concerns arose over the process.

Some delegates questioned whether the Presidency's swift push to adopt these standards at the start of COP29 undermined traditional governance procedures. Negotiations had previously faltered due to divergent views on how permanent and reliable carbon credits should be. At COP28, disputes over forest credits and deforestation risks hindered progress, leading some stakeholders to worry that the expedited adoption at COP29 could set a precedent for sidestepping scrutiny. Environmental organisations expressed cautious optimism. John Verdieck, Global Climate Policy Lead at The Nature Conservancy, noted, "The Art 6.4 decision .

For nearly decade, climate talks have been hashing out so-called Article 6. But what is it?

BAKU (AGENCY)

After nearly a decade of negotiations, leaders during the United Nations climate conference's first day decided on some of the finer points of much-debated sticking point aimed at cutting planet-warming emissions from coal, oil and gas. Known as Article 6, it was set up as part of the 2015 Paris Agreement to help nations work together to reduce climate-causing pollution. Part of that was a system of carbon credits, allowing nations to put planet-warming gasses in the air if they offset emissions elsewhere. But the gaveling through of Article 6 late Monday was criticised by climate justice groups, who said carbon markets allow major polluters to keep emitting at the expense of people and the environment. COP29, as this year's summit is known, has brought together world leaders to discuss ways to limit and adapt to the climate crisis. Scientists agree that the warming of the atmosphere caused primarily by human-burned fossil fuels is fueling deadlier and increasingly catastrophic droughts, flooding, hurricanes and heat.

Article 6 first made an appearance at the Paris climate talks in 2015, where world leaders agreed to try to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to the pre-industrial levels. Its aim is to outline how countries and companies can trade emissions reductions to remove

and stop more carbon pollution reaching the atmosphere. The idea is to set up carbon trading markets, allowing higher polluters to offset some of the pollution they produce by buying car-



bon credits from less polluting countries. Article 6 offers two ways for countries to do this. The first is for two nations to set their own rules and standards for carbon credit trades. Some countries are already signing deals to do this, including Singapore with the Philippines, Costa Rica and Sri Lanka, Switzerland with Ghana, Peru and Ukraine, among others.

The second option creates an international, UN-governed market that anyone can purchase credits through. Isa Mulder, an expert on global carbon markets with the research group Carbon Market Watch, said the idea behind Article 6 is for countries to find the cheapest way to cut emissions. By trading carbon credits, it makes cutting global pollution cheaper and more efficient. But Article 6 is contentious, lead-

ing to years of delays. At COP28, negotiations crumbled after disagreements on transparency, rules on credits that could be traded, and what makes a good carbon removal credit. "There are

Private-sector players or other high carbon polluter countries could then buy the credits, which would allow them to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas. Heavy-polluting companies would be important customers. Each credit would equal a ton of CO2 or the equivalent of other greenhouse gases that can be reduced in the air, sequestered, or avoided by using green energies instead. Money from the credits generated would go to local projects. The per-ton price of carbon would fluctuate in the market, meaning that the higher it rises, the more green projects could fetch through new credits generated. Under carbon markets, countries that lower their emissions can sell carbon credits. Countries that sell credits can use them for clean energy projects, such as installing solar panels or electrifying public transportation systems.

But critics question whether it will be effective and worry it could lead to similar problems seen with the Kyoto Protocol, a 1997 pact for developed nations to reduce their heat-trapping gas emissions to 1990 levels and below. The deal was dealt a hammer blow when the then US administration withdrew from it. "There's a lot of concerns about whether that credit actually represents what it stands for," said Mulder from Carbon Market Watch.

other problems like when local communities don't have a say in the project and are forced to resettle," said Mulder, referring to how some tree-planting carbon credit schemes can happen on inhabited Indigenous lands. "So there's a lot of human rights concerns." United Nations secretary-general Antonio Guterres urged negotiators to "agree to rules for fair, effective carbon markets" and "leave no space for greenwashing or land-grabbing." The hope of Article 6 is that it incentivises countries to collaborate to reach their climate goals. Countries could generate carbon credits based on projects aimed to meet their own climate goals, such as protecting existing forests from development or shutting coal-fired plants.

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Joe Biden funded new factories and infrastructure projects, but Donald Trump might get to cut ribbons

WASHINGTON (AGENCY)

All that's left is for President-elect Donald Trump to put his name on it if he wants. Trump won the White House in large part because of voters' frustration with high prices and a sense that the United States needs major changes. But when he enters office in January, Trump will inherit an economy primed for growth. The unemployment rate is low, inflation is easing and President Joe Biden's administration has teed-up a ready-made list of infrastructure projects that could go from theoretical to reality over the next several years. There's the TSMC computer chip plant in Arizona, the new Hyundai electric vehicle factory in Georgia and a modernized I-375 in Michigan, among thousands of projects under way that will take years to complete.

All of that means it could be Trump, rather than Biden, who gets to tell Americans that he built the country back better. If he decides to let the projects proceed that is. Biden, himself, acknowledged last week that the positive economic impacts from his

policies would occur after his term ends in January.

"Much of the work we've done is already being felt by the American people, but the vast majority will not be felt, will be felt over the next 10 years," he said in remarks in the Rose Garden. "It's going to take time, but it's there. The road ahead is clear."

Trump wants to reverse Biden's policies, but construction is already ongoing. While Trump on the campaign trail railed against



Biden's record, he has offered few details on what initiatives he might scrap. Trump said in September that he would "rescind all unspent funds under the Inflation Reduction Act" and said on Joe Rogan's podcast that tariffs would do more for manufacturing than the funding provided by the CHIPS and Science Act. But Biden aides privately told The Associated Press that they expect Trump.

Briefs News

Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba survives House vote after lawmakers support

TOKYO (AGENCY) Japanese lawmakers voted on Monday for Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba to stay on as leader, after his scandal-tarnished coalition lost its parliamentary majority in a lower house election last month. Ishiba, who called the snap poll after taking office on October 1, must now run a fragile minority government as protectionist Donald Trump returns to office in main ally the US, tension rises with rivals China and North Korea, and domestic pressure mounts to rein in the cost of living. His Liberal Democratic Party and coalition partner Komeito won the biggest bloc of seats in the election but lost the majority held since 2012, leaving him beholden to small Opposition parties to pass his policy agenda. Underlining that fragility, Monday's vote in parliament, broadcast on television, went to a runoff for the first time in 30 years, with no candidate able to muster majority support in the first round.

Russian frigate with hypersonic missiles conducts drills in English Channel, enters Atlantic

RUSSIA (AGENCY) A Russian Navy frigate equipped with new generation hypersonic cruise missiles has conducted drills in the English Channel and is carrying out tasks in the Atlantic Ocean, Russian news agencies reported on Tuesday. The crew of the frigate, equipped with Zircon (Tsirkon) hypersonic anti-ship missiles, conducted counter-terrorism drills, repelling air and sea drone attacks of a mock enemy, Russian state agencies reported. "The Northern Fleet frigate Admiral Golovko has completed its passage through the English Channel and is currently continuing to carry out missions in the designated areas of the Atlantic Ocean," RIA state news agency cited a statement from the Northern Fleet's press service.

Russia's Dmitry Medvedev says Europe is trying to escalate Ukraine conflict after Donald Trump win

MOSCOW (AGENCY)

Former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev accused European leaders on Tuesday of seeking to dangerously escalate the Ukraine conflict following the re-election of former



U.S. President Donald Trump. Medvedev, a senior security official, wrote on Telegram that European politicians were aiming to "push the conflict with Russia into an irreversible phase" while they could and warned against allowing Kyiv to use Western long-range missiles to fire at targets inside Russia. Medvedev dismissed what

he called "ultimatums" issued by German opposition leader and possible next chancellor Friedrich Merz about Ukraine's use of such weapons as "electioneering in nature". "It is clear that these missiles are not capable of changing anything significantly in the course of military operations", he said. French President Emmanuel Macron and British Prime Minister Keir Starmer reaffirmed their support for Kyiv during talks in Paris on Monday, while France's foreign minister urged Ukraine's allies not to prejudge how Trump will handle the conflict. "Generally speaking, it is surprising to what extent the current generation of European politicians wants to drag the war into their territory", Medvedev said. Medvedev previously said that Trump's win would likely be bad news for Ukraine.

CAPITAL FINVEST LIMITED

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STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	QUARTER ENDED			For the Current year Quarter ended 01.07.2024 to 30.09.2024	For the Half year ended 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024	For the Same Previous year Quarter ended 01.07.2023 to 30.09.2023	For the Previous Half year ended 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024	For the Previous year ended 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
		₹ in Lakh)							
		30.09.2024	30.06.2024	30.09.2023					
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	
1	Total Income from Operations	26.66	7.56	51.23	14.501	293.251	150.000	635.104	
2	Net Profit / (Loss) before tax (before Exceptional/ Extraordinary items)	11.80	(8.22)	40.16	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax after Exceptional/ Extraordinary items	11.80	(8.22)	40.16	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional/Extraordinary items)	11.80	(8.22)	40.16	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising profit/Loss for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax))	-	-	-	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	
6	Equity Share Capital	200	200	200	12,748.000	12,748.000	12,748.000	12,748.000	
7	Reserve (Excluding Revaluation Reserves) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Earning Per Share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)	0.59	-0.41	2.01	0.000	0.020	0.012	0.017	
	a Basic	0.59	-0.41	2.01					
	b Diluted	0.59	-0.41	2.01					

NOTE: The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly / Annual financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarterly financial results are available on the website of the Stock Exchange at www.mseil.in and on Company's website www.capfin.in

For Capital Finvest Limited
Sd/-
Rattan Singhania
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00147685
Place: New Delhi
Date: 12.11.2024

ALSTONE TEXTILES (INDIA) LIMITED

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Unaudited Financial Result for the Quarter and Half year Ended on 30.09.2024

S.N	Particulars	₹ IN LACS				
		For the Current year Quarter ended 01.07.2024 to 30.09.2024	For the Half year ended 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024	For the Same Previous year Quarter ended 01.07.2023 to 30.09.2023	For the Previous Half year ended 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024	For the Previous year ended 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from operations	14.501	293.251	150.000	635.104	848.906
2	Net Profit / Loss for the period before tax and exceptional items	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	416.321
3	Net Profit/ Loss for the period before tax (after exceptional items)	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	416.321
4	Net Profit/ Loss for the period after tax (after exceptional items)	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	416.313
5	Total Comprehensive income/ loss for the period (comprising profit/ loss for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income/ loss (after tax))	3.103	258.347	147.248	217.629	416.811
6	Paid up equity share capital	12,748.000	12,748.000	12,748.000	12,748.000	12,748.000
7	Reserve (excluding revaluation reserve) as shown in the balance sheet for previous year	-	-	-	-	-
8	Earning per share (of Rs. 1/- each) Basic & Diluted	0.000	0.020	0.012	0.017	0.033

Note
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly and year end financial results filed with the stock exchange under regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) Regulations 2015. The full format of the quarterly and year end financial results is available on the company's website and also available on the website www.alstonetextiles.in of BSE Limited i.e. www.bseindia.com
2. The above unaudited standalone financial results for the quarter and half year ended on september 30, 2024 were reviewed by the Audit Committee at the meeting and approved by the Board of Directors and taken on record at the meeting held on 12.11.2024

For and on behalf of board of directors of
ALSTONE TEXTILES (INDIA) LIMITED

DEEPAK KUMAR BHOJAK
(Managing Director)
DIN: 06933359

Date : 12.11.2024
Place : New Delhi

