

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Finesse International Design Private Limited Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Finesse International Design Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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.
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, 2022, and total loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss), 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.

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



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Price Waterhouse & Co. (a Partnership Firm) converted into Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP identity no: LLPIN AAC-4362) with effect from July 7, 2014. Post its conversion to Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, its ICAI registration number is 304026E/E300009 (ICAI registration number before conversion was 304026E).

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To the Members of Finesse International Design Private Limited
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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 judgment 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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
 - 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.

Other Matter

10. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021, were audited by another firm of chartered accountants under the Companies Act, 1956/2013 the Act who, vide their report dated May 24, 2021, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

11. 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.
12. 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, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) Clause (i) of Section 143(3) on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is not applicable pursuant to notification G.S.R 583(E) dated 13 June 2017.
 - (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:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 37(b) 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 during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries [Refer Note 52 (A) to the financial statements];
 - (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the



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To the Members of Finesse International Design Private Limited

Report on audit of the Financial Statements

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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 52 (B) 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.

13. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/ E-300009



Abdul Majeed Shaikh

Partner

Membership Number: 203637

UDIN: 22203637AIULBI3325

Bengaluru

May 11, 2022

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members Finesse International Design Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022
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- 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 3 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not own any immovable properties Refer Note 3.1 to the financial statements. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (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 Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of 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 excluding stocks with third parties 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. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. 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 and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account.
- (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. Refer Note 46 to the financial statements.
- 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.



Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of members Finesse International Design Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022
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- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public 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 employees' state insurance though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including income tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, professional tax, 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, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2022 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	101.58	AY 2017-18 to AY 2018-19	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	28.56	AY 2018-19 to 2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there is no income 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.
- 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 as at the balance sheet date.
- (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) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. Also refer Note 17 to the financial statements.
- (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, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (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.



Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of members Finesse International Design Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022
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- (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. 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.
- 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, was not required to be filed. 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.
- 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 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.



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Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of members Finesse International Design Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022
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- (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 has 8 CICs (registered and unregistered) as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and had incurred cash losses of Rs. 502.58 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, and there are no issues, objections raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios Also refer Note 47 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 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 in respect of audit of Financial Statements.
- 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

Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership Number: 203637
UDIN: 22203637AIULBI3325

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022

Finesse International Design Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	1,108.69	1,120.36
Intangible assets	3.2	107.28	84.73
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Intangible assets under development		-	-
Right-of-use assets	4.1	3,765.59	2,233.74
Financial assets			
Security deposits	5	317.86	197.41
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	1,027.74	703.78
Other non-current assets	7	23.52	13.01
Total non-current assets		6,350.68	4,353.03
Current assets			
Inventories	8	972.38	846.07
Financial assets			
Investments	9	1,301.63	75.00
Trade receivables	10	35.25	18.54
Cash and cash equivalents	11	120.14	111.62
Security deposits	12	38.23	45.98
Other financial assets	13	-	0.41
Other current assets	14	108.97	140.84
Total current assets		2,576.60	1,238.46
Total Assets		8,927.28	5,591.49
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	146.90	123.86
Other equity	16	1,662.55	459.90
Total Equity		1,809.45	583.76
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	635.09	970.36
Lease liabilities	4.2	3,555.11	1,947.56
Provisions	18	245.64	192.55
Total non-current liabilities		4,435.84	3,110.47
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	344.11	227.59
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4.2	558.73	421.56
Trade payables	20		
Total outstanding dues of :			
- micro enterprises and small enterprises		81.10	28.56
- other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		925.66	576.52
Other financial liabilities	21	296.83	232.21
Other current liabilities	22	431.66	380.12
Provisions	23	43.90	30.70
Total current liabilities		2,681.99	1,897.26
Total Equity and liabilities		8,927.28	5,591.49

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet date referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E300069

Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership No.: 203637

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Finesse International Design Private Limited

Ashish Dikshit
Director
DIN: 01842066

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Shantanu Mehra
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022

Kulbir Mehra
Director
DIN: 01369292

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022

Mohana Sundaram G
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022

Yoshita Vora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30525

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Finesse International Design Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	4,622.37	1,898.03
Other income	25	51.24	151.32
Total income		4,673.61	2,049.35
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	363.08	144.36
Purchase of stock-in-trade	26	278.86	95.46
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	27	(27.94)	187.52
Employee benefits expense	28	1,976.78	1,323.64
Finance costs	29	402.01	270.71
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	993.27	690.81
Other expenses	31	1,760.85	723.16
Total expenses		5,746.91	3,435.66
Loss before tax		(1,073.30)	(1,386.31)
Income tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	32	(319.38)	(357.29)
Total tax credit		(319.38)	(357.29)
Loss for the year		(753.92)	(1,029.02)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	36	(18.20)	33.45
Income tax effect on above		4.58	(8.42)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(13.62)	25.03
Total comprehensive income for the year		(767.54)	(1,003.99)
Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10)] (In Rs.)	33		
(1) Basic		(52.89)	(83.08)
(2) Diluted		(52.89)	(83.08)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes 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/E300009


Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership No.: 203637

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022



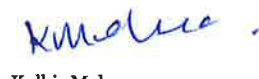
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Finesse International Design Private Limited


Ashish Dikshit
Director
DIN: 01842066

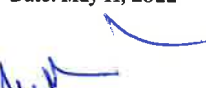
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022


Shahtanu Mehra
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022


Kulbir Mehra
Director
DIN: 01369292

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022


Mohana Sundaram G
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022


Yoshita Vora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30525

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Finesse International Design Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, except share data

A Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

As at April 01, 2020

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2021

Shares issued during the year [refer note 15 (f)]

As at March 31, 2022

	No. of shares	Rs. (In Lakhs)
As at April 01, 2020	1,238,570	123.86
As at March 31, 2021	1,238,570	123.86
As at March 31, 2022	230,432	23.04
	1,469,002	146.90

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
	Retained earnings (refer note 16)	Securities premium (refer note 16)	
As at April 01, 2020	(697.08)	2,160.97	1,463.89
Loss for the year	(1,029.02)	-	(1,029.02)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	25.03	-	25.03
As at March 31, 2021	(1,701.07)	2,160.97	459.90
Loss for the year	(753.92)	-	(753.92)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(13.62)	-	(13.62)
Premium on issue of equity shares	-	1,970.19	1,970.19
As at March 31, 2022	(2,468.61)	4,131.16	1,662.55

The accompanying notes 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/E300009

Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership No.:203637

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Finesse International Design Private Limited

Ashish Dikshit
Director
DIN: 01842066

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Kulbir Mehra
Director
DIN: 01369292

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022

Shantanu Mehra
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022

Mohana Sundaram G
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022

Yoshita Vora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30525

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(1,073.30)	(1,386.31)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	993.27	690.81
(Profit)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	31	-	5.25
Finance costs	29	402.01	267.41
Interest income	25	(0.37)	(0.06)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	25	(25.34)	(17.13)
Net gain on sale of current investments	25	(10.20)	(9.07)
Fair valuation of mutual funds at FVTPL	25	(9.48)	-
Rent concession on lease rentals	4.2	(88.44)	(225.11)
Bad debts written off	31	0.25	-
Allowance on doubtful receivables and deposits	31	-	5.54
Operating loss before working capital changes		188.40	(668.67)
Change in working capital			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(16.71)	34.57
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(126.31)	175.74
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets		(68.56)	(118.31)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables		401.68	132.33
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions		66.29	36.15
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities		125.02	(12.58)
Cash used in operations		569.81	(420.77)
Income tax paid (net of refund)		(10.14)	(2.83)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(A)	559.67	(423.60)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(297.12)	(762.07)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	2.35
Purchase of current investments		(2,772.00)	(770.00)
Proceeds from sale/ maturity of current investments		1,575.25	1,408.51
Interest received		0.78	0.06
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(B)	(1,493.09)	(121.15)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		1,993.23	-
Proceeds/ (repayments) of long term borrowings (net of charges)		(335.27)	836.41
Proceeds/ (repayments) of short term borrowings (net of charges)		116.52	100.00
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(425.90)	(167.04)
Interest on lease liabilities		(314.83)	(204.51)
Interest on borrowings		(91.82)	(55.84)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(C)	941.93	509.02
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	8.52	(35.73)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		111.62	147.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	120.14	111.62
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks - on current accounts		91.92	100.96
Cash on hand		28.22	10.66
Total cash and cash equivalents		120.14	111.62

Note: The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E300009

Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership No.: 203637

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Finesse International Design Private Limited

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Director
DIN: 01842066

Place: Mumbai
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Chief Financial Officer

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Yoshita Vora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30525

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

1. Corporate information

Finesse International Design Private Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and retailing of high-end fashion clothing. On July 26, 2019, the existing shareholders of the Company transferred certain equity shares to Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited ("ABFRL or the Holding Company"). The Company also allotted 2,38,570 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 905.80 per share. Consequently, the Company became subsidiary of ABFRL, with effect from July 26, 2019.

Consequent to above, the Company is a deemed public limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and has its registered office at D-58, Ground Floor, Defence Colony, New Delhi – 110 024.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined employee benefit plans;

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise stated.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind AS 116

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. 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.

Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on 24 March 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from 1 April 2021.



Consequent to above, the Company has changed the classification/presentation of current maturities of long-term borrowings.

The current maturities of long-term borrowings has now been included in the "Current borrowings" line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings were included in 'other financial liabilities' line item.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(I) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in a normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(II) Segment reporting

Identification of segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's operating businesses is organized and managed according to the nature of products and services provided representing a strategic business that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

(III) Fair value measurements and hierarchy

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



- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(IV) Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, remaining unsettled at the end of the year, are translated at the closing exchange rates prevailing on the Balance Sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or the Statement of Profit and Loss are also reclassified in OCI or the Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

(V) Revenue from contract with customers

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and retailing high end fashion clothing. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods/ services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ services.



To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five-step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from sale of products

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Income from services

Income from services is recognised as they are rendered based on agreements/ arrangements with the concerned parties, and recognised net of goods and services tax/ applicable taxes.

Interest Income

Interest income on all debt instruments is measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example: prepayment, extension, call and similar options), but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contract asset

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is referred as unbilled revenue).

Contract liability

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

Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which is referred as deferred revenue).

(VI) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs.

(VII) Income Tax

Current tax

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 adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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

The management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as a part of business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information is received or circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition, if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss are recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.



(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss if any. Historical cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset estimated by the management. Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition. Depreciation on deletions/ disposals is provided on a pro rata basis upto the month preceding the month of deletions/ disposals. The management believes that these estimated useful lives reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its tangible fixed assets:

(a) Assets where useful life is same as Schedule II

Assets	Useful life as prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and Machinery	15 years



(b) Assets where useful life differ from Schedule II

Assets	Useful life as prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013	Estimated useful life
Furniture and fixtures (retail stores)	10 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures (other than retail stores)	10 years	7 years
Motor Vehicles	10 years	5 years
Computer Equipment	3 years for end user devices and 6 years for servers	4 years

Useful life of assets different from that prescribed in Schedule II has been estimated by the management.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or management's assessment of useful lives of assets, whichever is shorter.

(IX) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

Amortisation methods and periods

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Intangible assets	Useful life	Amortisation method used
Computer software	3 years	Amortised on straight-line basis

(X) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An impairment loss, if any, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An asset's recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGUs) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rates, that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

amount. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in the prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the assets no longer exist or have decreased.

(XI) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, a lease, that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assess whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset either the Company has the right to operate the asset; or the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.



(i) Right-of-use-assets

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for short-term leases which are less than 12 months and leases of low value assets. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability recognized, plus any initial direct costs incurred, plus lease payments made at or before the commencement date and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

(ii) Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments. The lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification arising due to change in the lease term, change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets are recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property, and lease liabilities, separately in the Balance Sheet.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



(XII) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial asset is measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR), if both the conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method:

The EIR method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

(ii) Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

An instrument shall be measured at FVTOCI, if both of the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note below.

Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction cost. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain/ (loss) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned is recognised under the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) model.

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.



Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies simplified approach of expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(b) Non derivative financial liabilities

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.



(1) Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(2) Compound financial instruments:

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

(3) Financial Liability

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings net of directly attributable cost.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.



(ii) Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as the transaction cost of the loan to the extent it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fees are deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity and amortised over the period of facility to which it relates.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (for example: when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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.



(XIII) Inventories

Raw materials, and accessories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis.

Traded goods, work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Work-in-progress and finished goods include costs of direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing cost. Traded goods cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Proceeds in respect of sale of raw materials/ stores are credited to the respective heads. Obsolete and defective inventory are duly provided for, basis the management estimates.

(XIV) Provisions and contingent liability

Provision

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss, net of any reimbursements.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability

Contingent liability exists when there is 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 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 or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying the economic benefits is remote.

(XV) Retirement and other employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes defined contribution to the Government Employee Provident Fund, which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, on accrual basis. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan. The Company's gratuity plan is unfunded in nature. The Company's liabilities under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method. Obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using a discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the Balance Sheet date on Government bonds, where the terms of the Government bonds are consistent with the estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Re-measurement gains or losses (excluding amounts included in net Interest on the net defined benefit liability) arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in OCI. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.



(c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, since it does not have any unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(XVI) 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.

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.

(XVII) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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Finesse International Design Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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3.2 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Cost		
As at April 01, 2020	4.16	4.16
Additions	115.71	115.71
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	119.87	119.87
Additions	69.23	69.23
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	189.10	189.10
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2020	3.20	3.20
Amortisation for the year (refer note 30)	31.94	31.94
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	35.14	35.14
Amortisation for the year (refer note 30)	46.68	46.68
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	81.82	81.82
Net carrying value as at:		
As at March 31, 2021	84.73	84.73
As at March 31, 2022	107.28	107.28

Note: 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.



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4.1 Right-of-use assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Building	3,765.59	2,233.74
	3,765.59	2,233.74

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and movements during the year.

	Building
Cost	
As at April 01, 2020	2,841.49
Additions	457.14
As at March 31, 2021	3,298.63
Additions	2,254.58
As at March 31, 2022	5,553.21
Depreciation	
As at April 01, 2020	557.76
Depreciation for the year (refer note 30)	507.13
As at March 31, 2021	1,064.89
Depreciation for the year (refer note 30)	722.73
As at March 31, 2022	1,787.62
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	2,233.74
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	3,765.59

4.2 Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of the year	2,369.12	2,337.28
Additions	2,259.05	423.99
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 29)	314.83	204.51
Rent Concession	(88.44)	(225.11)
Payments	(740.73)	(371.55)
Balance at end of the year	4,113.84	2,369.12
Current	558.73	421.56
Non-current	3,555.11	1,947.56

5 Security deposits

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
At amortised cost		
Non-current		
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	317.86	197.41
Total	317.86	197.41

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Balance Comprises temporary difference attributable to:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Depreciation and amortisation expense	73.99	57.86
Impact of difference due to adjustments made in accordance with Ind AS 116	130.94	62.61
Disallowance under Section 43B and 40(a)(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	91.04	70.35
Loss as per income tax computations available for offsetting against future taxable income	724.17	502.91
Fair valuation gain on mutual funds at FVTPL	(2.37)	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	1.79	6.45
Total Deferred tax assets	1,019.56	700.18
Set-off deferred tax Liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	(8.18)	(3.60)
Net deferred tax assets	1,027.74	703.78



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	Depreciation and amortisation	Impact of Ind AS 116	Disallowance under Section 43B and 40(a)(ia)	Tax Losses	Fair valuation gain on mutual funds at FVTPL	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	Other comprehensive income	Total
As at April 01, 2020	62.77	37.98	63.10	173.98	-	5.06	-	342.89
(Charged)/credited:								
to profit or loss	(4.91)	24.63	7.25	328.93	-	1.39	-	357.29
to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	3.60
As at March 31, 2021	57.86	62.61	70.35	502.91	-	6.45	3.60	703.78
(Charged)/credited:								
to profit or loss	16.13	68.33	20.69	221.26	(2.37)	(4.66)	-	319.38
to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.58	4.58
As at March 31, 2022	73.99	130.94	91.04	724.17	(2.37)	1.79	8.18	1,027.74

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
7 Other non-current assets		
Income tax receivable	23.52	13.01
	23.52	13.01

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
8 Inventories		
<i>At lower of cost and net realisable value</i>		
Raw materials	219.39	121.02
Work-in-progress	38.13	42.71
Finished goods*	561.96	567.07
Stock-in-trade [includes goods-in-transit Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.68 Lakhs)]	152.90	115.27
Total	972.38	846.07

* During the year ended March 31, 2022 provision for dormancy charged to Statement of Profit and Loss amounted to Rs. 16.52 Lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 87.43 Lakhs).

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
9 Investments - current		
Investments fair valued through Profit and Loss (Quoted):		
379,345,349 units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - fair valued at Rs. 343.12/- each unit (March 31, 2021: 22,623.47 units fair valued at Rs. 331.53/- each unit)	1,301.63	75.00
	1,301.63	75.00

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
10 Trade receivables		
At amortised cost		
Trade receivables from others	13.43	8.69
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 39)	21.82	9.85
Total	35.25	18.54

Break up for security details:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables		
Considered good - Unsecured	35.25	18.54
Credit impaired	-	18.53
Total	35.25	37.07

Impairment allowance		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	(18.53)
	-	(18.53)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total	35.25	18.54

Note:- No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.



Aging of Trade receivables

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade receivables:								
Considered good	-	-	4.71	18.13	12.41	-	-	35.25
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables:								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4.71	18.13	12.41	-	-	35.25

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding as on March 31, 2021 for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade receivables:								-
Considered good	-	-	18.14	0.40	-	-	-	18.54
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	18.53	-	-	18.53
Disputed Trade receivables:								-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	18.14	0.40	18.53	-	-	37.07

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with bank:
Current accounts
Cash on hand
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
91.92	100.96
28.22	10.66
120.14	111.62

12 Security deposits

At amortised cost
Current (unsecured, considered good)

Current (unsecured, considered doubtful)
Allowance for doubtful advances

Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
38.23	45.98
38.23	45.98
7.14	7.14
(7.14)	(7.14)
-	-
38.23	45.98

13 Other financial assets

At amortised cost
Accrued interest receivable
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
-	0.41
-	0.41

14 Other current assets

Prepayments
Balance with government authorities (other than income tax)
Advance to suppliers
Advance to employees
Capital Advance
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
34.12	41.06
4.30	81.38
53.93	13.69
4.35	4.71
12.27	-
108.97	140.84



15 Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each

As at April 01, 2020

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2021

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2022

No. of Shares	Rs. (In Lakhs)
15,00,000	150.00
-	-
15,00,000	150.00
-	-
15,00,000	150.00

Subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed & fully paid up share capital

As at April 01, 2020

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2021

Issued during the year (230,432 equity shares of Rs.10/- each)

As at March 31, 2022

No. of Shares	Rs. (In Lakhs)
12,38,570	123.86
-	-
12,38,570	123.86
2,30,432	23.04
14,69,002	146.90

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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) Shares held by Holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of the shares issued, the shares held by the holding company are as below

Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited, the holding company
862,102 (March 31, 2021: 631,670) equity shares of Rs 10/- each

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
86.21	63.17
86.21	63.17

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited
Mr. Shantanu Mehra
Mr. Nikhil Mehra

As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
No. of shares held	% of paid up share capital	No. of shares held	% of paid up share capital
8,62,102	58.68%	6,31,670	51.00%
3,03,450	20.66%	3,03,450	24.50%
3,03,450	20.66%	3,03,450	24.50%
14,69,002	100.00%	12,38,570	100.00%

d) Details of Shareholding of Promoters:

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022

Name of the Promoter	No. of Shares	% of total numbers of shares	% Change during the year
Mr. Shantanu Mehra	3,03,450	20.66%	-3.84%
Mr. Nikhil Mehra	3,03,450	20.66%	-3.84%
Total	6,06,900	41.32%	-

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2021

Name of the Promoter	No. of Shares	% of total numbers of shares	% Change during the year
Mr. Shantanu Mehra	3,03,450	24.50%	-
Mr. Nikhil Mehra	3,03,450	24.50%	-
Total	6,06,900	49.00%	-

e) There are no shares allotted for consideration other than cash during the period of five years.

f) On June 08, 2021, the Company invited its shareholder to subscribe to a right issue of 230,432 equity shares at an issue price of Rs. 865 per share. The issue was fully subscribed.



16 Other equity

Reserves and surplus

Retained earnings

As at April 01, 2020

Loss for the year

As at March 31, 2021

Loss for the year

As at March 31, 2022

Securities premium

As at April 01, 2020

Additions made during the year

As at March 31, 2021

Additions made during the year

As at March 31, 2022

Total

As at March 31, 2021

As at March 31, 2022

Amount

(697.08)

(1,003.99)

(1,701.07)

(767.54)

(2,468.61)

2,160.97

-

2,160.97

1,970.19

4,131.16

459.90

1,662.55

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's current year and prior year(s) undistributed profit/(losses) after taxes.

Securities premium

Securities premium account has been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.



Finesse International Design Private Limited
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17 Borrowings

	Effective interest rate (% p.a)	Maturity	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Term loan from Bank (secured)				
Axis Bank - (Note B)	1 Year MCLR + 1.25%	September, 2024	556.57	835.24
Standard Chartered Bank (Note C)	Repo rate + 4.00%	March, 2034	78.52	135.12
			635.09	970.36
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 19)				
Vehicle loan (secured)				
HDFC Bank - (Note A)	10.25%	November, 2021	-	3.48
Term loan from Bank (secured)				
Axis Bank - (Note B)	1 Year MCLR + 1.25%	September, 2024	280.00	60.00
Standard Chartered Bank (Note C)	Repo rate + 4.00%	March, 2034	64.11	64.11
			344.11	127.59
Aggregate secured borrowings			979.20	1,097.95
Aggregate unsecured borrowings			-	-

The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable, and there has been no breach of any loan covenants.
The Borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purpose for which such loans were taken.

Details of security and terms of repayment

Note A

The loan was secured by way of first charge created by hypothecation of vehicles of the Company. The loan has been repaid in 84 monthly instalments of Rs. 0.45 Lakhs each commencing from December 2014.

Note B

The loan is secured by way of first charge created by hypothecation of movable property, plant and equipment (excluding vehicles) and current assets of the Company both present and future. The loan is repayable in 12 structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2021, i.e., after the moratorium period of 12 months. During the previous year ended March 31, 2022 the Company has repaid Rs. 60 Lakhs.

Note C

The loan is secured by the bank against the residential property of Mr. Rishi Mehra (relative of Director). The loan is repayable in 180 monthly instalment of Rs. 5.34 Lakhs each. During the previous year ended March 31, 2022 the Company has repaid Rs. 56.60 Lakhs against this loan.

18 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	245.64	192.55
Total	245.64	192.55

19 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current - Secured		
Working capital demand loan*	-	100.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 17)*	344.11	127.59
Total	344.11	227.59

* Secured by way of first charge created by hypothecation of movable property, plant and equipment (excluding vehicles) and second charge on current assets of the Company.

20 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	81.10	28.56
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *	925.66	576.52
Total	1,006.76	605.08

* Includes payable to related parties, for terms and conditions with related parties (refer note 39).



Trade Payables

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade payables:								
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	71.70	9.32	-	-	-	0.08	81.10
Others	175.87	339.81	357.52	2.27	12.04	21.86	16.29	925.66
Disputed Trade payables:								
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	175.87	411.51	366.84	2.27	12.04	21.86	16.37	1,006.76

Trade Payables

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding as on March 31, 2021 for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade payables:								
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	20.67	7.81	-	-	-	0.08	28.56
Others	63.06	152.61	259.76	2.77	80.23	0.98	17.11	576.52
Disputed Trade payables:								
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	63.06	173.28	267.57	2.77	80.23	0.98	17.19	605.08

21 Other financial liabilities

Current

Interest accrued but not due
Employee benefits payable
Capital creditors
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.13	6.50
230.23	156.81
65.47	68.90
296.83	232.21

22 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers
Statutory liabilities *
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
358.62	346.71
73.04	33.41
431.66	380.12

* Includes dues towards provident fund, withholding taxes, goods and services tax, professional tax and employees state insurance corporation.

23 Provisions

Current

Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)
Provision for compensated absences
Total

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
9.68	12.14
34.22	18.56
43.90	30.70

The amount of the provision of Rs. 34.22 Lakhs (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 18.56 Lakhs) is presented as current since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.



24 Revenue from operations

Revenue from contract with customers

Sale of products

Revenue from rendering of services

Designing and alteration services

Total

Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
4,506.87	1,850.30
115.50	47.73
4,622.37	1,898.03

(a) Contract balances

Contract liabilities

Advances received from customers

Contract assets

Trade receivables

Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
358.62	346.71
35.25	18.54

(b) Reconciliation of revenue as recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

Revenue as per contracted price

Less: discount

Revenue as per the Statement of Profit and Loss

Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
5,597.60	2,616.25
(975.23)	(718.22)
4,622.37	1,898.03

(c) Disclosure of disaggregated revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Revenue from retail operations

Revenue from non-retail operations

Total

Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
4,051.60	1,723.37
570.77	174.66
4,622.37	1,898.03

25 Other income

Interest income

Net gain on sale of current investments

Fair valuation gain on mutual funds at FVTPL

Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL

Rent concession (refer note 38)

Miscellaneous Income

Total

Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
0.37	0.06
10.20	9.07
9.48	-
25.34	17.13
-	124.49
5.85	0.57
51.24	151.32



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
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26 Cost of material consumed	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Raw material consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	121.02	109.24
Add: Purchases	461.45	156.14
	582.47	265.38
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(219.39)	(121.02)
Total	363.08	144.36
b) Purchase of stock in trade		
Purchase of stock in trade	278.86	95.46
Total	278.86	95.46
27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening inventories		
Finished goods	567.07	820.86
Work-in-progress	42.71	20.00
Stock-in-trade	115.27	71.71
	725.05	912.57
Less:		
Closing inventories		
Finished goods	561.96	567.07
Work-in-progress	38.13	42.71
Stock-in-trade	152.90	115.27
	752.99	725.05
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(27.94)	187.52
28 Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,845.93	1,217.54
Contribution to provident and other funds (net) [refer note 36]	57.33	41.66
Gratuity expenses (refer note 36)	53.86	54.10
Staff welfare expense	19.66	10.34
Total	1,976.78	1,323.64
29 Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense on borrowings	86.45	62.90
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 4.2)	314.83	204.51
Interest on MSME	0.58	-
Interest expense on others	0.15	3.30
Total	402.01	270.71
30 Depreciation and amortization expense	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	223.86	151.74
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3.2)	46.68	31.94
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 4.1)	722.73	507.13
Total	993.27	690.81



Finesse International Design Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts are in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

31 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rent	63.22	-
Dyeing, embroidery, designing and processing charges	338.72	77.93
Commission to selling agents	67.24	21.33
Advertisement and sales promotion	332.44	96.21
Legal and professional expenses	405.91	241.66
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	6.75	6.75
Power, fuel and water charges	71.23	46.59
Travelling and conveyance	70.58	13.85
Repair and maintenance		
- Building	22.36	7.09
- Plant and machinery	2.53	2.97
- Others	74.48	45.72
Bank and credit card charges	28.43	14.20
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.33	-
Security and housekeeping expenses	34.82	32.98
Rates and taxes	13.08	10.38
Insurance	23.65	15.09
Information technology expenses	93.98	33.18
Bad debts written off	0.25	-
Allowance on doubtful receivables and deposits	-	5.54
Communication expenses	60.61	26.89
Printing and stationary	9.25	3.43
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	5.25
Miscellaneous expenses	40.99	16.12
Total	1,760.85	723.16

Payment to auditors:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
For audit fees	6.00	6.00
Re-imbursement of expenses	0.75	0.75
Total	6.75	6.75



32 Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

Statement of Profit and Loss:

Profit or loss section

Current income tax:

Current income tax charge

Taxes pertaining to prior periods

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	-	-
(A)	-	-

Deferred tax:

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

(B)	(319.38)	(357.29)
-----	----------	----------

Total

(A+B)	(319.38)	(357.29)
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Reconciliation of tax (income)/ expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Accounting loss before income tax

Tax credit at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17%

Computed tax credit

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	(1,073.30)	(1,386.31)
	25.17%	25.17%
	(270.15)	(348.93)

Disallowance under Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Disallowance under Section 40a(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Fair valuation gain on mutual funds at FVTPL

Depreciation (net of books and tax)

Provision for gratuity

Ind AS 116 related adjustments (net)

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

Non-deductible items under income tax act:

(Gain)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment

Other non-deductible expenses

Tax loss for the year to the extent available for future utilization

	7.27	(1.30)
	5.26	-
	(2.37)	-
	16.13	(6.05)
	12.74	0.13
	68.33	24.63
	(4.66)	1.39
	-	1.14
	-	0.06
	221.26	328.93
	53.81	-

Current income tax charge

Taxes pertaining to prior periods

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Total

	(319.38)	(357.29)
	(319.38)	(357.29)



33 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the loss and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computation:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Loss attributable to equity holders for basic earnings per share	(753.92)	(1,029.02)
Net loss for calculation of basic EPS	(753.92)	(1,029.02)
Weighted average number of equity shares *	14,25,441	12,38,570
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	(52.89)	(83.08)
Net loss for calculation of diluted EPS	(753.92)	(1,029.02)
Weighted average number of equity shares *	14,25,441	12,38,570
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	(52.89)	(83.08)

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

34 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from October 02, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006.

The following disclosures are required under Section 22 of MSMED Act, 2006 under the chapter of delayed payment to micro and small enterprises:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	110.55	35.89
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	0.58	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	48.16	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	0.58	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	0.58	-
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 MSMED Act.	-	-

* Includes dues towards capital creditors amounting to Rs. 29.45 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 7.34 Lakhs).



35 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, within the next financial year, are described below. The Company's assumptions and estimates are based on parameters available at the time of preparation of financial statements. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Employee benefit plans

The present value of the gratuity is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discounting rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discounting rate. In determining the appropriate discounting rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Based on periodic review of the demographic assumptions, attrition rate assumption used for actuarial valuation of liability related to gratuity & compensated absences has been re-assessed during the year ended March 31, 2022. For the purpose of assessing the attrition rate, the Company considered the historical attrition trend and expected rate based on such trend/ experience.

(ii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company has accumulated tax losses of Rs. 2211.88 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1998.11 Lakhs) carried forward as per income tax records of the Company.

(iii) Provision on inventories

The Company provides for inventories based on policy, past experience, current trend and future expectations of these materials depending on the category of goods.

(iv) Leases

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

(v) Assessment of COVID-19 impact on operations

The Company has considered the impact of COVID-19 as evident so far in the financial statements. With a large section of the population being vaccinated and evolving impact of the pandemic, management has determined that COVID-19 is unlikely to have a material impact on the future operations of the Company. Management will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions which necessitate any further modifications.

(vi) Going concern

The Company's net current assets as on March 31, 2022 exceed its current liabilities by Rs. 453.34 Lakhs excluding current lease liability of Rs. 558.73 Lakhs, the Company has access to approved unutilised/ undrawn working capital loan facility of Rs. 500 Lakhs to meet its future working capital requirements and the Company is net debt positive by Rs. 442.57 Lakhs as on March 31, 2022 (Borrowings Rs. 979.20 Lakhs, less Investment Rs. 1301.63 Lakhs, less Cash and cash equivalent Rs 120.14 Lakhs). The Company has also undertaken various business initiatives including cost reduction/optimisation strategies to strengthen its financial position. Accordingly, the management is confident that the Company would continue to generate cash flows from its operations. Hence, these financial statements have been prepared by the management assuming going concern which contemplates realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.



36 Employee benefits expenses

A. Defined contribution plans

(i) Employers' contribution to Provident Fund

The Company has defined contribution plan in form of Provident Fund for qualifying employees. Contributions are made to provident fund for employees at the rate of 12% of salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) registered provident fund administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is Rs. 43.30 Lakhs after obtaining benefit of Rs. 0.59 Lakhs under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) (March 31, 2021: Rs. 31.21 Lakhs after obtaining the PMRPY Benefit of Rs. 2.5 Lakhs).

(ii) Employers' contribution to Employee's state insurance scheme is Rs. 14.03 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10.45 Lakhs).

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan as per The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense that has been recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amount recognized in the balance sheet:

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

Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022:

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation		204.69	204.18
Current service cost		40.97	40.23
Interest cost		12.89	13.87
Total	(A)	258.55	258.28
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on account of			
Changes in demographic assumptions		8.50	(17.77)
Changes in financial assumptions		(0.32)	4.96
Experience adjustments		10.02	(20.64)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	(B)	18.20	(33.45)
Benefits paid	(C)	(21.43)	(20.14)
Closing defined benefit obligation	(A+B+C)	255.32	204.69

Bifurcation between current and non current liability

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current liability	9.68	12.14
Non-current liability	245.64	192.55
Net Liability	255.32	204.69

(ii) The amounts recognized through Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Gratuity cost charged to Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current service cost	40.97	40.23
Interest expense	12.89	13.87
Total	53.86	54.10
Gratuity cost charged to other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	18.20	(33.45)
Total	18.20	(33.45)



(iii) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.20%	6.30%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	2% for the first year and 8% thereafter
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Attrition rate		
Up to 3 Years	6%	11%
31-45 Years	7%	9%
Above 45 Years	1%	3%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

(iv) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Impact of defined benefit obligation - increase/ (decrease)

Sensitivity level	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<i>Discount Rate</i>		
1% increase	(29.75)	(20.80)
1% decrease	35.72	24.62
<i>Salary escalation rate</i>		
1% increase	29.49	23.33
1% decrease	(26.77)	(20.45)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(v) The following represents expected cash flow profile for the defined benefit plan in future years :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	9.68	12.14
Between 2 and 5 years	45.28	50.45
Between 6 and 10 years	105.17	75.34
Beyond 10 years	628.02	337.13
Total expected cash flow profile (payments)	788.15	475.06

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 13 years (March 31, 2021: 11 years). Expected contributions to defined benefits plan for the year ending March 31, 2022 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil).

37 Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

The Company has Capital commitments as on the Balance Sheet date of Rs. 1.42 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Nil).

b) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

- The Company had received assessment orders under Section 153A of the IT Act (block assessment for the assessment years 2013-14 to 2018-19 and tax demand made was Rs. 215.64 Lakhs. During the year the Company has received a favourable order for the assessment years 2013-14 to 2016-17 and the Company has filed further appeal for the assessment years 2017-18 to 2018-19 against the tax demand of Rs.101.58 Lakhs and is confident that the outcome is unlikely to result in a claim against the Company. Further, the Company has recourse to indemnification provided by the promoters of the Company vide the Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement executed with the Company.
- The Company has received penalty orders under Section 271DA of the IT Act for the assessment years 2018-19 to 2019-20 and tax penalty made was Rs. 28.56 Lakhs and the Company is confident that the outcome is unlikely to result in a claim against the Company. Further, the Company has recourse to indemnification provided by the promoters of the Company vide the Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement executed with the Company.



38 Leases

Lease commitments as lessee

The Company has entered into agreements for taking on lease certain office/ store premises, warehouses, on lease basis. The lease term is for a period ranging from 3 to 9 years, with escalation clauses in the lease agreements. Consistent with industry practice, the Company has contracts which have fixed rentals or variable rentals based on a percentage of sales at stores.

Expenses/ (income) recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rent		
Expense relating to short term leases	-	35.13
Variable rent *	151.66	65.49
Rent concession adjusted against rent expense #	(88.44)	(100.62)
Total rent expense	63.22	-
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	314.83	204.51
Depreciation expense		
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	722.73	507.13
Total	1,100.78	711.64

Future Cash Outflows to which the Company is potentially exposed and not reflected in measurement of lease liabilities:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on rent due to change in sales		
Increase in sales by 5%	7.58	3.27
Decrease in sales by 5%	(7.58)	(3.27)

* The variable rent varies basis percentage of Net Sales Value (NSV) at the lease premises.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated July 24, 2020, issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 - Leases, by inserting a practical expedient w.r.t. "Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions" effective from the period beginning on or after April 01, 2020. Pursuant to the above amendment, the Company has applied the practical expedient with effect from April 01, 2020. The Company has accounted the unconditional rent concessions of Rs. 88.44 Lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2022 and the same has been accounted as a reduction of rent expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 4.2 and 31). During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company received rent concession of Rs. 225.11 Lakhs (Refer note 4.2) and the same has been adjusted with rent expense to the extent of Rs.100.62 (Refer note 31) and remaining Rs. 124.49 Lakhs has been accounted for as Other Income in the Financial Statements (Refer note 25).

- The Company does not have any leases of low value assets and income from subleasing
- Extension and termination option are included in major leases contracts of the Company . These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercised by the Company and lessor
- Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2022 is Rs. 740.73 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 371.55 Lakhs).



39 Related party disclosures

a. Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Names of related parties	Description of relationship
Related Party who exercise control Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited	Holding Company
Key management personnel Rishi Kishan Mehra Shantanu Mehra Kulbir Mehra Ashish Dikshit Sushil Agarwal Mohana Sundaram G Anu Nair Yoshita Vora	Director (upto July 13, 2019) Chief Executive Officer Director Director Director Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary (upto Sep 14, 2021) Company Secretary (w.e.f. Jan 28, 2022)
Relatives of Director Rishi Kishan Mehra Shantanu Mehra Nikhil Mehra Rima Shakhder Mehra Vidushi Mehra	Spouse of Kulbir Mehra Son of Kulbir Mehra and Rishi Kishan Mehra Son of Kulbir Mehra and Rishi Kishan Mehra Spouse of Shantanu Mehra Spouse of Nikhil Mehra

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The relative of director have provided their personal guarantee for the borrowing made by the Company (refer Note 17). For the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Nature of Transaction	Relation	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Sales of goods	Holding company	49.80	17.44
Purchase of raw material and stock in trade	Holding company	239.61	110.43
Legal and professional fees	Holding company	128.12	96.30
Brokerage & commission	Holding company	41.14	8.82
Reimbursement of expenses(Corporate overhead allocation)	Holding company	102.50	-
Consultancy services	Key management personnel	57.00	57.00

c. Outstanding balances

The following table provides the closing balances of related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Payables		
Holding Company	247.92	156.22
Key management personnel	8.16	9.79
Relatives of director	10.89	15.77
Receivables		
Holding Company	21.82	9.85



d. Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	224.35	129.42
Post employment benefits *	-	-
Total	224.35	129.42

e. Transaction with the relatives of Directors

Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Consultancy charges	57.00	57.00
Salaries, wages and bonus	224.35	129.42
Total	281.35	186.42

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

*Does not include gratuity, leave encashment and share based payment expense, as it is not ascertainable at individual employee level.

40 Segment information

Business segment

The Company is engaged in manufacturing and retailing of high-end fashion clothing which is governed by similar risks and returns and is considered as a single segment. The Board of Directors reviews the Company level data and accordingly no additional disclosures are required as per Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments.

Geographical segment

The "Geographical Segment", comprises domestic segment which includes sales to customer located in India and the overseas segment includes sales to customers located outside India.

Significant clients

The Company does not have any customer individually to account for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Particulars	March, 31 2022			March, 31 2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Segment Revenue by location of customers	4,607.39	14.98	4,622.37	1,898.03	-	1,898.03
Carrying Amount of Segment Assets (a)	35.25	-	35.25	18.54	-	18.54
Unallocated Assets (b)	-	-	8,892.03	-	-	5,572.95
Addition to tangible and intangible assets	281.42	-	281.42	1,196.53	-	1,196.53

Notes:-

- a) Carrying Amount of Segment Assets includes Trade receivables
b) Unallocated Assets include all assets except Trade receivables



41 Financial instruments - Fair value

Accounting classification and fair values

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value		
					Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2022							
Financial assets							
Investments	1,301.63	-	-	1,301.63	1,301.63	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	356.09	356.09	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	35.25	35.25	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	120.14	120.14	-	-	-
Total	1,301.63	-	511.48	1,813.11	1,301.63	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	979.20	979.20	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	4,113.84	4,113.84	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,006.76	1,006.76	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	296.83	296.83	-	-	-
Total	-	-	6,396.63	6,396.63	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021							
Financial assets							
Investments	75.00	-	-	75.00	75.00	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	243.39	243.39	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	18.54	18.54	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	111.62	111.62	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	0.41	0.41	-	-	-
Total	75.00	-	373.96	448.96	75.00	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	1,197.95	1,197.95	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,369.12	2,369.12	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	605.08	605.08	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	232.21	232.21	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4,404.36	4,404.36	-	-	-



42 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payables and employee related payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalent that derive directly from its operations. The Company does not enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is responsible to ensure that Company's financial risk activities which are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has significant debt obligations with floating interest rates, hence, is exposed to interest rate risk.

(b) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on losses before tax increase/ (decrease)
March 31, 2022		
Rs.	+50	4.90
Rs.	-50	(4.90)
March 31, 2021		
Rs.	+50	5.47
Rs.	-50	(5.47)

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counterparties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable dues where recoveries are made, these are recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and security deposits).

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The majority of the sales of the Company happens without credit. The Company does not have significant trade receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low on the basis of past default rates of its customers.

Based on the historical data, loss on collection of trade receivables is not material.

Reconciliation of Impairment allowance on trade receivables :

	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	-
Addition/(Deletion) during the year	18.53
As at March 31, 2021	18.53
Addition/(Deletion) during the year	(18.53)
As at March 31, 2022	-

Cash and Cash equivalents and Bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits accounts in different banks across the country.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are measured at amortised cost includes security deposits, and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously.



(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's financing activities are managed centrally by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations. The Company uses bank loans as a mode of funding. The Company manages its surplus funds centrally by placing them with reputable financial institution with high credit rating and no history of default.

The below tables summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments (undiscounted basis):

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Trade payables	956.49	50.27	-	1,006.76
Borrowings	344.11	635.09	-	979.20
Lease liabilities	991.72	3,864.39	331.29	5,187.40
Other financial liabilities	296.83	-	-	296.83
	2,589.15	4,549.75	331.29	7,470.19
As at March 31, 2021				
Trade payables	506.67	98.41	-	605.08
Borrowings	227.59	970.36	-	1,197.95
Lease liabilities	614.14	1,938.43	500.91	3,053.48
Other financial liabilities	232.21	-	-	232.21
	1,580.61	3,007.20	500.91	5,088.72

43 Capital management

The Company's objective, when managing capital is to ensure the going concern operation and to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support the corporate strategy and meet shareholder's expectations. The policy of the Company is to borrow funds through banks/ financial institutions supported by committed borrowing facilities to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and the requirement of financial markets.

The capital structure is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors, and is monitored by various metrics. Funding requirements are reviewed periodically with any debt issuances.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company (debts excludes lease liabilities):

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings	635.09	970.36
Current maturities of long term borrowings	344.11	227.59
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(120.14)	(111.62)
Net debt	859.06	1,086.33
Total equity	1,809.45	583.76
Total capital	2,668.51	1,670.09
Gearing ratio	32.19%	65.05%



44 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current			
Floating charge			
Inventories	8	972.38	846.07
Trade receivables	10	35.25	18.54
Total current assets pledged as security		1,007.63	864.61
Non-Current			
First Charge			
Property, Plant and equipment (exc. Vehicles)	3.1	1,108.69	1,120.15
Total non-currents assets pledged as security		1,108.69	1,120.15
Total assets pledged as security		2,116.32	1,984.76

There are no charge or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

45 Relationship with struck off companies

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



46 Borrowings Secured Against Current assets

Quarter (FY22)	Name of the bank	Working Capital Limit Sanctioned (in Lakhs)	Particular of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
Q1	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	764.43	763.21	1.22	Immaterial difference
			Trade Receivable	34.47	30.85	3.62	Immaterial difference
			Trade Payable	(148.89)	(164.43)	15.54	Difference is due to adjustment with advance to suppliers.
Q2	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	824.19	824.19	-	No differences
			Trade Receivable	30.66	58.25	(27.59)	Difference is due to adjustment with advances from customers.
			Trade Payable	(224.33)	(224.33)	-	No differences
Q3	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	942.84	924.84	18.00	Immaterial difference
			Trade Receivable	67.70	76.67	(8.97)	Difference is due to adjustment with advances from customers
			Trade Payable	(296.68)	(296.68)	-	No differences
Q4	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	972.38	972.38	-	No differences
			Trade Receivable	35.25	37.31	(2.06)	Immaterial difference
			Trade Payable	(326.36)	(326.36)	-	No differences

Quarter (FY21)	Name of the bank	Working Capital Limit Sanctioned (in Lakhs)	Particular of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
Q1	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	983.23	983.23	-	No differences
			Trade Receivable	7.00	7.00	-	No differences
			Trade Payable	(205.22)	(204.84)	(0.38)	Immaterial difference
Q2	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	944.23	944.23	-	No differences
			Trade Receivable	7.99	8.57	(0.58)	Immaterial difference
			Trade Payable	(173.79)	(173.15)	(0.64)	Immaterial difference
Q3	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	925.81	922.36	3.45	Immaterial difference
			Trade Receivable	43.80	48.50	(4.70)	Difference is due to adjustment with advances from customers.
			Trade Payable	(231.66)	(237.86)	6.20	Immaterial difference
Q4	Axis Bank	500	Inventories	846.07	837.13	8.94	Immaterial difference
			Trade Receivable	8.68	61.29	(52.61)	Difference is due to adjustment with advances from customers.
			Trade Payable	(251.15)	(262.31)	11.16	Immaterial difference

* Discrepancy below 10% considered immaterial, hence not explained



47 Analytical Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
Current ratio	1.21	0.84	45%	Change is due to increase in current investments due to funds received from right issues of shares during the year and increase in trade payables due to resulting of increase in operations due to opening of 2 new stores during the year and increase in cost of goods sold to cater the increase in turnover.
Debt-equity ratio	(0.21)	1.41	-115%	Change is due to decrease in net debt balance which is due to increase in investments due to funds received from right issue of shares during the year and increase in equity due to share premium received on rights issue of shares and loss during the year.
Debt service coverage ratio	(4.84)	(11.12)	-56%	Change is due to increase in Earning before interest and tax which is due to better margins as excessive discounts were given in previous year to curb the impact of COVID-19.
Return On Equity	(0.63)	(0.47)	33%	Change is due to decrease in loss after tax, which is due to better margins as excessive discounts were given in previous year to curb the impact of COVID-19 and increase in net worth due to right issues of shares during the year.
Inventory turnover	4.96	1.98	150%	Change is due to increase in turnover which is due to the opening of 2 new stores and better performance during the year, as in previous year Company's performance is heavily impacted by COVID-19.
Debtors turnover	167.57	51.65	224%	Change is due to increase in turnover which is due to the opening of 2 new stores during the year and better performance during the year due as in previous year Company's performance is heavily impacted by COVID-19.
Net profit ratio	(0.17)	(0.56)	-70%	Change is due to decrease in loss after tax which is due to the better margins as excessive discounts were given in previous year to curb the impact of COVID-19.
Return on Capital Employed	(0.12)	(0.27)	-55%	Change is due to increase in Earning before interest and tax which is due to better margins as excessive discounts were given in previous year to curb the impact of COVID-19 and also due to increase in net worth due to rights issue of shares during the year along with increase in lease liability due to renewal of leases and new leases entered which increased capital employed during the year.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	0.76	0.61	24%	Change is due to increase in Cost of goods sold and trade payable balance due to increase in operations during the year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	41.71	6.42	549%	Change is due to increase in turnover which is due to the opening of 2 new stores and better performance during the year due as in previous year Company's performance is heavily impacted by COVID-19.
Return on Investment	(0.14)	(0.24)	-43%	Change is due to increase in earning before interest and tax which is due to better margins as excessive discounts were given in previous year to curb the impact of COVID-19 and increase in total assets balance due to increase in investments and right of use assets due to renewal of leases and additional leases entered during the year

Ratios have been computed as follows:

1. Current ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities (excluding Lease Liabilities accounted as per Ind AS 116)

2. Debt equity ratio = Debt / Equity

Debt = Borrowings (excluding Lease Liabilities accounted as per Indian Accounting Standard 116) - Cash and Bank Balance (includes fixed deposits) - Liquid Investments

Equity = Equity share capital + Other equity (excluding Indian Accounting Standard 116)

3. Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings before interest (excluding impact of interest on lease liability as per IND AS 116) and tax / [Finance cost (excluding impact of interest on lease liability as per IND AS 116) + Principal repayment of non-current borrowings (netted off to the extent of non-current borrowings availed during the same period for the repayments)]

4. Return on equity ratio = Profit after Tax / Average of opening and closing Net Worth

5. Inventory turnover = Revenue from Operations for the period / Average of opening and closing Inventories

6. Debtors turnover = Revenue from Operations for the period / Average of opening and closing Trade Receivables.

7. Net profit ratio = Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations

8. Return on Average Capital Employed = Earnings Before Interest and Tax / Average Capital Employed

9. Trade Payables Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Average Trade Payables

10. Net Capital Turnover ratio = Revenue / Average Working Capital

11. Return on Investments = Earnings Before Interest and Tax / Average Total Assets

12. Revenue includes Sales of products only



48 Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder

49 Wilful defaulter

Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

50 Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

51 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

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

52 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(A) 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:

- 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(B) 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:

- 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

53 Undisclosed income

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.

54 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency


The group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

55 Previous year figures

Previous years' figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification(s).

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. 304026E/E300009


Abdul Majeed Shaikh
Partner
Membership No.: 203637

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Finesse International Design Private Limited


Ashish Dikshit
Director
DIN: 01842066


Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022


Shantanu Mehra
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022


Kulbir Mehra
Director
DIN: 01369292

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2022


Mohana Sundaram G
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 11, 2022


Yoshita Vora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30525

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022