

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

**To,
The Members of,
AWESOMEFAB SHOPPING PRIVATE LTD.**

Report on audit of the Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AWESOMEFAB SHOPPING PRIVATE LIMITED**, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its Profit/loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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.

Management Responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating

effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable to the Company. We give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

- a) 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.
- b) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- c) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principals laid down in the applicable Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net profit/loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information for the year ended 31st March 2023.
- d) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2023 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

- e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, as required under under Clause(i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act,2013, the same is reported in “Annexure – B “to the Independent Audit report.
- f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other source 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 matter whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Notes to the accounts, , no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities ,including foreign entities(“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether , Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any matter whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding parties (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - (c)Based on such audit procedure that the auditor has considered reasonable an appropriate in circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis--statement.
- v. The dividend is not declared or paid during the year by the company so compliance of section 123 of the companies Act,2013 is not applicable to the company.

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date to the financial statements of the company for the year ended March, 2023.

1. Fixed Assets

- (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) All fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular program of verification which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

2. Inventories

- (a) The Inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (b) On the basis of our examination of the records of inventory, we are of the opinion that the company is maintaining proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material. The company has changed to Weighted Average Cost method for valuation of Inventory during the year.

3. Loans Secured or Unsecured Granted

According to the information and explanations given to us, the company had received unsecured loans, from other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. However terms on which such loans are taken are not detrimental to the interest of the company.

- 4. In our opinion and According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186, wherever applicable, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities given by the Company.

5. Public Deposits

In our opinion and According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of Sec. 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the companies (Acceptance of deposits) accepted from the public are not applicable.

6. Cost Accounting Records

In our opinion and According to the information and explanations given to us, clause in relation to maintenance of cost records Under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant the rules made by the central government are not applicable to the Company.

7. Statutory Compliance

- (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, Income

Tax, Sales tax, Value added tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Service tax and other statutory dues Applicable to it.

- (b) No undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Sales tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty and Excise duty, were outstanding as at 31st March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date of become payable.
- (c) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues outstanding in respect of Sales tax, Excise duty, Customs duty, Income tax and Service tax on account of any disputes.

8. Loan from Banks/ Financial Institution

Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the financial institution, banks or government as at the balance sheet date. The Company has not issued any debentures.

9. Application of Money Received from Equity or Loan

The company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable to the company.

10. Fraud Reporting

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, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its Officers or Employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

11. Nidhi Company – Compliance with Deposits

The company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules 2014 are not applicable to it, the provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

12. Related party Transaction

The Company has entered into transaction with related parties in compliance with the provision of section 177 and 188 of the Act. The detail 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.

- 13.** According to the information and explanations given to us, Internal Audit requirements are not applicable to company.

14. Issue of Share Capital and use of Amount Raised

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the record of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement

of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

15.Transaction with Director

Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any Non- cash trasaction with directors or person connected with him. According to the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

16.Registration from RBI

In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

17. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the company, the company has made cash loss amounting to Rs. 38.80 lakh during the year.

18. (a) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, financial ratios along with detailed working as on the date of the date of balance sheet is provided on notes of the financial statement issued by the management of the company is found satisfactorily.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, ageing and expected dates of realization of trade receivables and financial assets found satisfactorily.

19. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, as per section 135 of the companies act, 2013 provisions of Corporate social responsibility is not applicable to the company.

20. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, there are no any adverse comment as per the companies (Auditor’s Report) Order,2020.

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause(i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act,2013 (“the Act”)

We have Audited the Internal Financial controls over financial reporting of **AWESOMEFAB SHOPPING PRIVATE LIMITED** as of **March 31,2023**

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statement of the company for the year ended.

Management’s Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

The company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in Guidance Notes on Audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets , the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the companies act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirement and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respect.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitation of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the company has, in all material respect, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance Note on the Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For, VANRAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 0115509W**

**CA. VANRAJ J CHAVDA
M.No. 049502
Place: AHMEDABAD
Date: 11th May 2023
UDIN: 23049502BGWMYB1187**

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
ASSETS				
I Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	50.57	119.70	108.57
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	13.35	-	-
(d) Non-current tax assets (Net)		74.77	26.46	
Total - Non-current assets		138.69	146.16	108.57
II Current assets				
(a) Inventories	5	1,017.51	564.63	-
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	6	-	0.26	-
(ii) Security deposits	7	0.30	0.60	-
(iii) Trade receivables	8	219.49	87.75	-
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	9	100.99	189.37	2.54
(c) Other current assets	10	287.58	41.08	-
Total - Current assets		1,625.87	883.69	2.54
TOTAL - ASSETS		1,764.56	1,029.85	111.11
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
I Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	11	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	12	365.19	420.79	(9.99)
Total - Equity		366.19	421.79	(8.99)
II Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	-	84.88	91.24
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	4	-	2.34	-
(c) Provisions	14	13.53	-	-
Total - Non-current liabilities		13.53	87.22	91.24
III Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	954.71	-	-
(ii) Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	158.20	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	175.96	325.48	28.86
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	29.21	12.20	-
(b) Provisions	18	2.39	-	-
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	181.81	-
(d) Other current liabilities	19	64.37	1.35	-
Total - Current liabilities		1,384.84	520.84	28.86
Total - Liabilities		1,398.37	608.06	120.10
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,764.56	1,029.85	111.11

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Vanraj & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0115509W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

CA Vanraj Chavda
Proprietor
Membership No.: 049502
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Piyush Ganatra
(Director)
DIN: 07037758
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Manish Singhai
(Director)
DIN: 09657669
Place: Bengaluru
Date : May 11, 2023

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
I Revenue from operations	20	3,841.57	2,806.24
II Other income	21	8.09	-
III Total income (I + II)		3,849.66	2,806.24
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	23a	1,395.81	131.25
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	23b	914.41	1,686.66
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	23c	(325.83)	(406.23)
(d) Employee benefits expense	23	304.60	183.88
(e) Finance costs	24	32.48	8.79
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	8.18	4.20
(g) Other expenses	26	1,579.78	582.76
Total expenses		3,909.43	2,191.31
V Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		(59.77)	614.93
VI Income tax expense			
(a) Current tax	28a	-	181.81
(b) Deferred tax	28b	(12.79)	2.34
		(12.79)	184.15
VII Loss for the year (V - VI)		(46.98)	430.78
VIII Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		(11.52)	-
Income tax effect on above		2.90	-
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		(8.62)	-
IX Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (VII + VIII)		(55.60)	430.78
X Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share ₹ 10]			
[March 31, 2022: ₹ 10]	28		
Basic (₹)		(469.77)	4,307.80
Diluted (₹)		(469.77)	4,307.80
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Vanraj & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0115509W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

CA Vanraj Chavda
Proprietor
Membership No.: 049502
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Piyush Ganatra
(Director)
DIN: 07037758
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Manish Singhai
(Director)
DIN: 09657669
Place: Bengaluru
Date : May 11, 2023

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued						
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Increased during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each subscribed and paid up						
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Increased during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

b. Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained earnings (Refer Note - 16)	Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2021	(9.99)	-	(9.99)
Profit for the year	430.78	-	430.78
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	420.79	-	420.79
As at April 01, 2022	420.79	-	420.79
Loss for the year	(46.98)	-	(46.98)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(8.62)	(8.62)
As at March 31, 2023	373.81	(8.62)	365.19

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

As per our report of even date

For Vanraj & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0115509W

CA Vanraj Chavda

Proprietor

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : May 11, 2023

Piyush Ganatra

(Director)

DIN: 07037758

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : May 11, 2023

Manish Singhai

(Director)

DIN: 09657669

Place: Bengaluru

Date : May 11, 2023

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		(55.60)	430.78
<u>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</u>			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	8.18	4.20
Finance costs	24	32.48	8.79
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	21	(3.81)	-
Provision for doubtful debts, deposits and advances	26	2.76	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		(15.99)	443.77
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables		(134.50)	(87.75)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(452.88)	(564.63)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets		(245.94)	(41.94)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables		8.68	296.62
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions		15.92	-
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities		65.11	13.55
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations		(759.60)	59.62
Direct taxes paid / refunds received		(228.67)	157.69
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		(988.27)	217.31
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(42.72)	(15.33)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		103.69	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities		60.97	(15.33)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(84.88)	(15.15)
Proceeds from current borrowings		954.71	-
Interest paid		(30.91)	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities		838.92	(15.15)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(88.38)	186.83
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		189.37	2.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		100.99	189.37
Components of Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks - on current account	9	100.36	181.22
Cash on hand		0.63	8.15
Total Cash and cash equivalents		100.99	189.37

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Vanraj & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0115509W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**

CA Vanraj Chavda
Proprietor
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Piyush Ganatra
(Director)
DIN: 07037758
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Manish Singhai
(Director)
DIN: 09657669
Place: Bengaluru
Date : May 11, 2023

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

Awesome Fab Shopping Pvt Ltd (“the Company”), a private limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on October 19, 2020 (‘date of incorporation’) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at 01-A, FIRST FLOOR, ANZ INFINITY, NR. CHURCH, RANIPUR, NAROL, AHMEDABAD Ahmedabad GJ 382405 IN

The Company is engaged in manufacturing of readymade garments and fabrics. The Company currently operates under the brands “Veirdo” and “Juneberry”.

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 11, 2023.

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 (as amended), 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);

As these are the Company’s first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance is provided in Note 35.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to two decimal places to the nearest Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 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 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

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

- 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(II) Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker ('CODM'). Segment assets and liabilities include all operating assets and liabilities. Segment results include all related income and expenditure. Corporate (unallocated) represents assets, liabilities, income and expenses which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated to the segments. 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

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments (other than equity investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures) and derivatives at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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 based on its nature, characteristics and risks:

- 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.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(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 contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers 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 and volume rebates, 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.

(VI) Taxes

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.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised 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.

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 tax and deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

(VII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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:

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023**

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

Assets	Useful life as prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Factory buildings	30 years
Office equipment	5 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 fittings (other than retail stores)	10 years	7 years
Plant and Machinery	15 years	10 years
Vehicles	8 years	5 years
Computers	3 years	4 years

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

During the current year, the Company revised its estimated useful life. The changes in estimated useful life has been highlighted as below:

Assets	2021-22	2022-23
Furniture	10 years	7 years
Computers	3 years	4 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years	10 years

(VIII) 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 measured 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 market place 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

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(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 and Loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

(ii) Financial assets 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).

Financial assets 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.

(iii) Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (refer above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, financial assets 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 financial assets 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

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

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 trade receivables. The Company has assessed the recoverability on an individual basis and has identified all trade receivables to be good and secured, except those for which loss allowance has been recorded.

(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) Financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading, if:

- It has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

- It is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may, be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contracts to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

However, financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the Statement of Profit and Loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in other comprehensive income under other equity and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. 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.

(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

Awomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

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.

(iii) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI financial assets are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in OCI.

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

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

(IX) Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares, and packing materials 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.

(X) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The amount recognised 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 recognised 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 and 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 recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably (Refer Note – XXX).

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

Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(XI) Employee benefits

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes defined contribution to the Government Employee Provident Fund and Superannuation 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.

(c) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The Company contributes to a gratuity fund maintained by an independent insurance company. The Company's liabilities under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the 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 and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Re-measurement gains or losses and return on plan assets (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. These are presented as re-measurement gains or losses on defined benefit plans under other comprehensive income in other equity. Remeasurements gains or losses are not reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) 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.

(XII) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. Earnings, considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share, is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for treasury shares and events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

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

(XIII) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet and for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash on hand and cash at bank including fixed deposits with original maturity period of three months and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3. Standards issues but not yet effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended the following accounting standards. These amendments are effective from April 01, 2022 and early adoption is permitted in some cases.

- a) Ind AS 16, Property Plant and equipment
- b) Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- c) Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

The above amendments are not likely to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company for the current or future reporting period.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 3**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Freehold buildings	Plant and equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total	
Cost								
As at April 1, 2022	108.57	6.71	4.12	2.96	1.54	-	123.90	
Additions	-	13.93	6.23	15.70	5.24	1.62	42.72	
Disposals	108.57	-	-	-	-	-	108.57	
As at March 31, 2023	-	20.64	10.35	18.66	6.78	1.62	58.05	
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2022	3.44	0.38	0.25	0.13	-	-	4.20	
Depreciation for the year (Refer Note - 25)	1.44	1.33	2.37	1.63	1.19	0.20	8.16	
Disposals	4.88	-	-	-	-	-	4.88	
As at March 31, 2023	-	1.71	2.62	1.76	1.19	0.20	7.48	
Net carrying value as at:								
March 31, 2023	-	18.93	7.73	16.90	5.59	1.42	50.57	
Net carrying value								
		As at March 31, 2023						
Property, plant and equipment		50.57						
Total		50.57						

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 3**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Freehold buildings	Plant and equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Cost						
As at April 1, 2021	108.57	-	-	-	-	108.57
Additions	-	6.71	4.12	2.96	1.54	15.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	108.57	6.71	4.12	2.96	1.54	123.90
Depreciation						
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year (Refer Note - 25)	3.44	0.38	0.25	0.13	-	4.20
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	3.44	0.38	0.25	0.13	-	4.20
Net carrying value as at:						
As at April 1, 2021	108.57	-	-	-	-	108.57
March 31, 2022	105.13	6.33	3.87	2.83	1.54	119.70
Net carrying value						
As at March 31, 2022						
Property, plant and equipment						119.70
Total						119.70

During the current year, the Company revised its estimated useful life. The changes in estimated useful life has been highlighted as below:

Asset category	2021-22	2022-23
Furniture	10	7
Computers	3	4
Plant & Machinery	15	10
Vehicles	NA	5

Pursuant to this change in estimated useful life, the Company has accounted for additional depreciation amounting to INR 23,537

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 4

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Reflected in the Standalone Balance Sheet as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets	14.70	-
Deferred tax liabilities	1.35	(2.34)
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net)	13.35	(2.34)

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2023	Statement of Profit and Loss Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening balance reversed during the current year		2.34
Difference between carrying amount of Property Plant and Equipment and their tax base	(1.35)	(1.35)
Provision for Sales return	0.96	0.96
Allowances for bad and doubtful debts	0.69	0.69
Provision for bonus	1.56	1.56
Directors variable pay	1.42	1.42
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.28	0.28
Provision for gratuity	0.83	0.83
Taxable Income/(Loss)	6.06	6.06
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	10.45	12.79
Other comprehensive income	2.90	
	13.35	12.79

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):

	Year ended March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability as at the beginning of the year	(2.34)
Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in profit and loss during the year (Refer Note -	12.79
Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in OCI during the year (Refer Note - 29)	2.90
Deferred tax asset as at the end of the year	13.35

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
 (All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 5
INVENTORIES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<i>At lower of cost and net realisable value</i>		
Finished goods	669.41	371.46
Raw Materials	285.45	158.40
Work-in-progress	62.65	34.77
Total	1,017.51	564.63

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has revised its valuation methodology from First in first out ('FIFO') to Weighted average. On account of this change in valuation methodology, this has resulted in increase in consumption amounting to INR 6.72 lakhs

NOTE - 6
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loans and advances to employees		
Unsecured, considered good	-	0.26
Total	-	0.26

NOTE - 7
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - SECURITY DEPOSITS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	0.30	0.60
Total	0.30	0.60

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 8

TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables from others	214.71	87.75
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	214.71	-
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note - 31)	7.54	-
	222.25	87.75
Less: Loss Allowances	(2.76)	-
Total	219.49	87.75

Break-up for security details:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	219.49	87.75
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2.76	-
	222.25	87.75
Less: Loss Allowances	(2.76)	-
	(2.76)	-
Total	219.49	87.75

Ageing of Trade Receivables:

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 (for following periods from due date of payment)						Total
	Not due	0 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	219.49	0.09	2.67	-	-	222.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Trade Receivables assessed for credit risk on individual basis:							
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Provision on Trade Receivables assessed on individual basis	-	-	(0.09)	(2.67)	-	-	(2.76)
(x) Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	219.49	-	-	-	-	219.49

No trade or other receivables is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

The Company has evaluated credit risk for e-commerce b2b, e-commerce b2c for receivables outstanding as at March 31, 2023. The Company follows the simplified approach method for computing the provisions on trade receivables on an individual basis. The Company does not have an historical credit loss experience to adjust forward looking estimates and macro-economic factors. The Company has assessed the credit risk on an individual basis and has identified some trade receivables to be doubtful for which provision has been created. Other than these doubtful receivables there are no expected credit loss adjustments expected for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 9**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2022
Balances with banks			
Current accounts	100.36	181.22	2.54
Cash on hand	0.63	8.15	-
Total	100.99	189.37	2.54

NOTE - 10**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepayments	1.42	0.30
Advance to suppliers	19.38	-
Right to return assets	5.27	-
Deposit Others - Unsecured	0.15	-
Balances with government authorities (other than	261.36	40.77
Total	287.58	41.08

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 11
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

Issued equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	-
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	-

Issued, Subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	-
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	-

(i) Shares held by Promoters :

Promoter name	Shares held by Promoters		% Change during the year	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022*		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares		No. of Shares	% of total shares			
Aditya Birla Digital Fashion Ventures Limited	5,500	55.00%	55%	-	-	-	-	
Piyush Ganatra	1,500	15.00%	-18%	3,300	33%	-	-	
Dhaval Ahir	1,500	15.00%	-18%	3,300	33%	-	-	
Amardeepsinh Jadeja	1,500	15.00%	-19%	3,400	34%	-	-	
Total	10,000	100.00%		10,000	100%			

*There is no change in shareholding pattern as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2022

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of an equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution to all preference shareholders. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of the equity shares held by the shareholders

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	% of paid-up share capital	No. of shares held	% of paid-up share capital
Aditya Birla Digital Fashion Ventures Limited	5,500	55%	-	-
Piyush Ganatra	1,500	15%	3,300	33%
Dhaval Ahir	1,500	15%	3,300	33%
Amardeepsinh Jadeja	1,500	15%	3,400	34%

During the year, the Company issued 5,500 shares to Aditya Birla Digital Fashion Ventures Limited, pursuant to Share purchase agreement dated August 24, 2022. Each of these have been valued at face of INR 10. The change in shareholding pattern has been captured in the tables above.

Reserves and surplus	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Retained earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	420.79	(9.99)
Loss/ (Gain) for the year	(46.98)	430.78
Less: Reserve adjustments made during the previous year	-	-
As at the end of the year	373.81	420.79
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		
As at the beginning of the year	-	-
Gains/ (losses) during the year	(8.62)	-
As at the end of the year	(8.62)	-
Total	365.19	420.79

NOTE - 12**OTHER EQUITY**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	373.81	420.79
Other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(8.62)	-
Total	365.19	420.79

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity is as follows:

1. Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's accumulated undistributed profits/ (losses) after taxes.

2. Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans

The cumulative balances of gains/ (losses) arising on remeasurements of defined benefit plan is accumulated and recognised within this component of other comprehensive income. Items included in remeasurement gains/ (losses) reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Awesomfab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 13
NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2022
Term loan from others			
Other borrowings (Unsecured)*	-	84.88	91.24
Total	-	84.88	91.24

*These loans have been repaid during the year and there is no borrowing outstanding as at March 31, 2023

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 14

NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefit obligation		
Provision for leave encashment	0.82	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note - 30)	12.71	-
Total	13.53	-

NOTE - 15

CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	Interest Rate	Terms of payment	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loans repayable on demand from banks	MCLR + Spread (Floating)	Upto a period of 1 year	954.71	-
Total current borrowings			954.71	-

Aggregate secured borrowings	954.71	-
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	-	-

This loan has been secured against all current assets and movable fixed assets of the Company

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 16
TRADE PAYABLES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer details below)	158.20	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	175.96	325.48	28.86
Total	334.16	325.48	28.86

*Includes payables to related parties, For terms and conditions with related parties Refer Note - 31.

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises	156.76	-
Interest due on the above	0.02	-
b. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
c. The 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	1.44	-
e. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above disclosures are provided by the Company based on the information available with the Company in respect of the registration status of its vendors

Ageing of Trade Payables:

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 (for following periods from due date of payment)					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	158.20	-	-	-	158.20
(ii) Others	57.21	118.75	-	-	-	175.96
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 17
CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1.57	-
Employee Payable	27.64	12.20
Total	29.21	12.20

NOTE - 18
CURRENT PROVISIONS

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefit obligation		
Provision for compensated absences	0.28	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note - 30)	2.11	-
Total	2.39	-

NOTE - 19
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues (other than income tax)	15.31	1.35
Deferred revenue	39.98	-
Refund liabilities	9.08	-
Total	64.37	1.35

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 17**CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1.57	-
Employee Payable	27.64	12.20
Total	29.21	12.20

NOTE - 18**CURRENT PROVISIONS**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefit obligation		
Provision for compensated absences	0.28	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note - 30)	2.11	-
Total	2.39	-

NOTE - 19**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues (other than income tax)	15.31	1.35
Deferred revenue	39.98	-
Refund liabilities	9.08	-
Total	64.37	1.35

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 20**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from sale of products		
Sale of products	3,829.04	2,792.09
Total revenue from sale of products	3,829.04	2,792.09
Other operating revenue	12.53	14.15
Total	3,841.57	2,806.24

(a) Contract balances:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contract assets		
Trade receivables	219.49	87.75

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	5,594.05	4,128.29
Less:		
Sales return	1,712.50	1,322.05
Deferred revenue	39.98	-
Revenue as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	3,841.57	2,806.24

Awesomfab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 21**OTHER INCOME**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.81	-
Miscellaneous income	4.28	-
Total	8.09	-

NOTE - 22**COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Cost of materials consumed		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	158.40	-
Add: Purchases	1,522.86	289.65
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	285.45	158.40
Total cost of material consumed	1,395.81	131.25
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Purchases	914.41	1,686.66
Total	914.41	1,686.66
(c) Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods		
Opening inventories		
Stock-in-trade	406.23	-
Less:	406.23	-
Closing inventories		
Stock-in-trade	732.06	406.23
	732.06	406.23
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(325.83)	(406.23)

Awomefab Shopping Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 23**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	284.86	177.69
Contribution to provident and other funds	12.08	1.64
Gratuity expense (Refer Note - 30)	3.30	-
Staff welfare expenses	4.36	4.55
Total	304.60	183.88

NOTE - 24**FINANCE COSTS**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense on borrowings	17.90	8.79
Interest on inter-corporate deposits*	14.58	-
Total	32.48	8.79

*Includes payables to related parties, For terms and conditions with related parties Refer Note - 31.

NOTE - 25**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note - 3)	8.18	4.20
Total	8.18	4.20

Awesomfab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 26

OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Power and fuel	1.34	0.82
Electricity charges	6.53	3.79
Rent	38.11	15.09
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and equipment	3.81	2.71
Others	3.17	1.29
Insurance	1.20	1.55
Rates and taxes	12.36	1.08
Commission to Selling Agents	523.08	234.67
Advertisement and sales promotion	315.33	67.96
Transportation and handling charges	568.96	178.90
Royalty expenses	22.00	2.00
Legal and professional expenses	48.89	23.72
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	2.76	-
Printing and stationery	1.58	4.79
Travelling and conveyance	5.27	1.86
Communication expenses	0.71	0.70
Bank and credit card charges	0.57	1.16
Payment to auditors (Refer details below)	0.85	0.50
Donation	6.00	-
Postage expenses	0.01	0.26
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.02	-
Information technology expenses	2.51	1.31
Outsourcing, housekeeping and security expenses	5.15	2.82
Miscellaneous expenses	9.58	35.78
Total	1,579.79	582.76

Payment to auditors:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
For audit fees (including Limited Review fees)	0.58	0.25
For tax audit fees	0.28	0.25
Total	0.86	0.50

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 27

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax (income)/ expense are:

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

Profit or loss section

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current income tax			
Current income tax charge		-	181.81
	(A)	-	181.81
Deferred tax			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		(12.79)	2.34
	(B)	(12.79)	2.34
Total	(A+B)	(12.79)	184.15

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net (gains)/ losses on re-measurement of defined benefit plans		(2.90)	-
Total		(2.90)	-

NOTE - 28

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 of the Company 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 profit/(loss) and equity share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit / (Loss) as per the Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ in Lakhs)		(46.98)	430.78
Profit / (Loss) for calculation of EPS (₹ in Lakhs)	(A)	(46.98)	430.78
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Basic EPS	(B)	10,000	10,000
Basic EPS (₹)	(A/B)	(469.82)	4,307.80
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding		10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of potential equity shares		-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Diluted EPS		10,000	10,000
Diluted EPS (₹)	(C)	(469.82)	4,307.80
Nominal value of shares (₹)		10.00	10.00

NOTE - 29

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, 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.

(a) 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, 2023, the Company has ₹ 24.08 lakhs of tax losses carried forward for the current year as per income tax records of the Company. These losses pertain to unabsorbed business loss as at March 31, 2023 which has an expiry of eight years. Further details on taxes are disclosed in Notes - 4.

(b) Employee benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other employment benefits plan are 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 discount 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 discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, 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 for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note - 31.

(c) Provision for discount and sales return

The Company provides for discount and sales return based on channel wise trend of previous years. The Company reviews the trend at regular intervals to ensure the applicability of the same in the changing scenario, and based on the management's assessment of market conditions.

(d) Going concern

The management has performed an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the assessment, the management believes that there is no material uncertainty with respect to any events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the entity to continue as a going concern, hence the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 30

GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein certain employees are entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service. The gratuity is unfunded and managed within the Company.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

Unfunded defined benefit plan

Net benefit expense recognised through the Statement of Profit and Loss

	₹ in Lakhs
	Year ended
	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	3.30
Net Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognized during the year	11.52
Total	14.82

Changes in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligations (DBO) are as follows:

	₹ in Lakhs
	As at
	March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	
Current service cost	3.30
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on account of:	-
Changes in financial assumptions	11.52
Experience adjustments	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	-
Benefits paid	-
Liabilities assumed/ (settled)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	14.82
Net liability is classified as follows:	
Current	2.11
Non-current	12.71
Net liability	14.82

Awesomfab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	₹ in Lakhs
	31-Mar-23
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	2.11
Between 2 and 5 years	7.92
Between 6 and 10 years	6.32
Beyond 10 years	11.09

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6 years.

The principal financial assumptions used in the valuation are shown in the table below:

Particulars	31-Mar-23
Discount rate (per annum)	7.45%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%

The principal demographic assumptions used in the valuation are shown in the table below:

Particulars	31-Mar-23
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14
Normal retirement age	58 Years
Up to 30 years	40.00%
31 - 40 years	15.00%
Above 40 years	10.00%

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 31
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Names of related parties and related party relationship with whom transactions have taken place:

Name of related parties

Ultimate Holding Company

Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited

Holding Company

Aditya Birla Digital Fashion Ventures Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries

Bewakoof Brands Private Limited

Entities in which KMP or relatives of KMP have significant influence

ADP Ventures Private Limited

Brill Brains Techno Labs

Veirdo Ventures

Awesomfab Shopping

Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Mr. Prashant Aluru - Director with effect from August 24, 2022

Mr. Manish Singhai - Director with effect from August 24, 2022

Mr. Piyush S Ganatra

Mr. Dhaval Bipinbhai Ahir

Mr. Amardeepsinh Jadeja

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023				
	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	KMP and Relative of KMP	Other related parties
Interest expense	(14.58)	-	-	(0.92)	(0.30)
Reimbursement of expenses Recovered from	-	-	-	-	41.09
Reimbursement of expenses paid to	-	-	-	-	(0.43)
Purchase of goods	-	21.81	0.17	-	(6.93)
Sale of goods	-	-	7.18	-	-
Rent expense	-	-	-	-	(15.27)
Consultancy services	-	-	-	-	(21.85)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	(32.62)
Intercompany deposits received	350.00	-	-	200.00	50.00
Repayment of Intercompany deposits	(350.00)	-	-	(200.00)	(50.00)
Remuneration paid to KMP	-	-	-	(81.37)	-

Balances outstanding

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	KMP and Relative of KMP	Other related parties
Amount payable to related parties	(1.30)	-	(0.20)	(3.28)	(0.30)
Amount receivable from related parties	-	-	7.54	-	-

No amounts in respect of the related parties have been written off/ back during the year.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Amount owed to and by related parties are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees received or provided for any related party receivables or payables. For the period ended March 31, 2023, 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.

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 32
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: FAIR VALUE, RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

As at March 31, 2023

	₹ in Lakhs						
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost*	Total carrying value	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Loans (Refer Notes - 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits (Refer Notes - 7)	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-
Trade receivables (Refer Note - 8)	-	-	219.49	219.49	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note - 9)	-	-	219.49	219.49	-	-	-
Total	-	-	439.29	439.29	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note - 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings (Refer Note - 15)	-	-	954.71	954.71	-	-	-
Trade payables (Refer Note - 16)	-	-	334.16	334.16	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (Refer Notes - 17)	-	-	29.21	29.21	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,318.08	1,318.08	-	-	-

* Carrying value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost equals to the fair value.

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

B. Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise of loans and borrowings, trade and other 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 equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Each of the risks are summarised below:

a) 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 comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023

i) 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 the market interest rates. The Company does have an exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates since debt obligations are at floating interest rates.

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Basis points (%) Increase/ (decrease) on loss before tax ₹ in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2023	
	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
	4.77	(4.77)

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates. There is no unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the Balance Sheet date

b) 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. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information. 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.

The Company only deals with parties which has good credit rating given by external rating agencies or based on the Company's internal assessment. 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).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, is the carrying amount as provided in Note - 8.

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to various sources of funding.

The below tables summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments.

As at March 31, 2023

	₹ in Lakhs			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (other than preference shares)	954.71	-	-	954.71
Other financial liabilities	29.21	-	-	29.21
Trade payables	334.16	-	-	334.16
Total	1,318.08	-	-	1,318.08

AwesomeFab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 33

First time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

As stated in Note 2(A), these financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2023, are the first financial statements that the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable) and the Accounting Standards ('AS') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India ('Indian GAAP' or 'previous GAAP').

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 including the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2022 and the opening Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2021.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as at 1 April 2021 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cashflows.

Optional exemptions availed and mandatory exceptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

A. Ind AS optional exemptions availed

1. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

- (i) measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date
- (ii) use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, provided the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:
 - fair value;
 - or cost or depreciated cost under Ind AS adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.
- (iii) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustments relating to decommissioning liabilities prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

As permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying values under previous GAAP for all the items of property, plant and equipment.

B. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1. Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

- Fair valuation of financial instruments carried at FVTPL/ FVOCI.
- Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortized cost.

2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortized cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortized cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

3 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

As per Ind AS 101, an entity should apply the derecognition requirement in Ind AS 109, Financial Instrument, prospectively for transition occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, an entity may apply the derecognition requirement retrospectively from a date chosen by it if the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions

Accordingly, the Company has opted to apply derecognition requirement prospectively for transaction occurring on or after the date of transition.

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 33

First time adoption of Ind AS (Continued)

(i) IGAAP to Ind AS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 1 April 2021		
	Amount as per previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Amount as per previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	119.70	-	119.70	108.57	-	108.57
Income tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	26.46	-	26.46	-	-	-
Total non-current assets	146.16	-	146.16	108.57	-	108.57
Current assets						
Inventories	564.63	-	564.63	-	-	526.89
Financial assets						
Loans	0.26	-	0.26	-	-	
Security deposits	0.60	-	0.60	-	-	
Trade receivables	87.75	-	87.75	-	-	131.63
Cash and cash equivalents	189.37	-	189.37	-	-	27.08
Other financial assets	-	-	-	2.54	-	2.00
Other current assets	41.08	-	41.08	-	-	1.10
Total current assets	883.69	-	883.69	2.54	-	688.70
Total assets	1,029.85	-	1,029.85	111.11	-	797.27
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity share capital	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
Other equity	420.79	-	420.79	(9.99)	-	(9.99)
	421.79	-	421.79	(8.99)	-	(8.99)
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	84.88	-	84.88	91.24	-	91.24
Deferred tax liabilities	2.34	-	2.34	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	87.22	-	87.22	91.24	-	91.24
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	325.48	-	325.48	28.86	-	28.86
iii. Other financial liabilities	12.20	-	12.20	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	1.35	-	1.35	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	181.81	-	181.81	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	520.84	-	520.84	28.86	-	28.86
Total liabilities	608.06	-	608.06	120.10	-	120.10
Total equity and liabilities	1,029.85	-	1,029.85	111.11	-	111.11

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(ii) Reconciliation of Equity:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021
Equity under previous GAAP	421.79	(8.99)
Equity as per Ind AS	421.79	(8.99)

(iii) Total comprehensive income reconciliation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net income under previous GAAP	430.78
Profit for the year under Ind AS	430.78
Other comprehensive income	
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-
Other comprehensive income for the year under Ind AS	-
Net income under Ind AS	430.78

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 34
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 :

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Short-term debts (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	954.71	-
Long-term debts	-	84.88
Total borrowings	954.71	84.88
Equity	366.19	421.79

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

During the year, the Company has not defaulted on any loans payable, and there have been no breach of any financial covenants attached to the borrowings.

NOTE - 35
RATIO DISCLOSURES

	Year ended		% Change	Reasons for variance more than 25%
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
Current ratio (times) ¹	1.17	1.70	-30.80%	Current borrowings, trade receivables and trade payables have significantly increased in the current year.
Debt equity ratio (times) ²	2.61	0.20	1195.56%	Current borrowings have significantly increased in the current year. Losses in the current year have also increased
Debt service coverage ratio (times) ³	(0.32)	6.84	-104.70%	Loss before interest and tax has changed significantly in the current year
Return On Equity (%) ⁴	(0.03)	0.52	-105.71%	Increase in Loss for the year
Inventory turnover (times) ⁵	1.21	2.49	-51.15%	Increase in Revenue from Operations and inventories for the year
Debtors turnover (times) ⁶	6.25	15.99	-60.90%	Increase in Revenue from Operations and trade receivables for the year
Trade Payables turnover (times) ⁷	1.85	2.79	-33.75%	Increase in purchases and increase in trade payables
Net capital turnover (times) ⁸	2.44	3.40	-28.29%	Increase in Revenue from Operations and decrease in net working capital
Net profit margin (%) ⁹	(0.01)	0.15	-107.97%	Increase in Revenue from Operations and increase in Loss for the year
Return On Average Capital Employed (%) ¹⁰	(0.02)	0.76	-102.29%	Increase in Losses before interest and tax compared to previous year profits
Return On Investment (%) ¹¹	(0.00)	0.27	-101.79%	Increase in Losses before interest and tax compared to previous year profits

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 Ind AS 116) - Cash and Bank Balance (includes fixed deposits) - Liquid Investments

Equity = Equity share capital + Other equity (excluding Ind AS 116)

3. Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings before interest* and tax / [Finance cost* + 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. Trade payables turnover = Total Purchases / Average of opening and closing Trade Payables

8. Net capital turnover = Revenue from Operations for the period / Average of opening and closing Working Capital

9. Net profit margin = Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations

10. Return on Average Capital Employed = Earnings before interest and tax / Average of opening and closing Capital Employed

11. Return on Investment = Earnings before interest and tax / Average of opening and closing Total Assets

* Finance cost/ interest comprises of Interest expense on borrowings

Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

NOTE - 36

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Based on the "management approach", as defined under Ind AS 108 - Operating segments, the operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Board of Directors have been identified as the CODM. The CODM has evaluated the performance of the Company based on single operative segment for the purpose of allocation resources and evaluating financial performance. The Company is domiciled in India and most of its revenue comes from India. There are no assets held by the Company outside India.

NOTE - 37

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III

(i) DETAILS OF BENAMI PROPERTY HELD

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) COMPLIANCE WITH NUMBER OF LAYERS OF COMPANIES

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017.

(iii) RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

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

(iv) BORROWINGS SECURED AGAINST CURRENT ASSETS

The Company has been no borrowings which are secured against current assets.

(v) WILFUL DEFAULTER

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

(vi) 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.

(vii) UTILISATION OF BORROWED FUNDS AND SHARE PREMIUM

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

- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(viii) 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.

(ix) DETAILS OF CRYPTO CURRENCY OR VIRTUAL CURRENCY

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

(x) VALUATION OF PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS) AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) and Intangible assets during the current or previous year. The Company did not have any Investment Property during the current or previous year.

(xi) REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

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

NOTE - 38

PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Balances of certain assets and liabilities as at the previous year ended March 31, 2022 have been regrouped or reclassified, where necessary, to comply with Division II of Schedule III. Such reclassifications did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Vanraj & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0115509W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Awesomefab Shopping Private Limited

Proprietor

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Piyush Ganatra
(Director)
DIN: 07037758
Place: Ahmedabad
Date : May 11, 2023

Manish Singhai
(Director)
DIN: 09657669
Place: Bengaluru
Date : May 11, 2023