Next Tree Products Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	0.27	0.46	0.59
Intangible assets	5	1.74	13.95	24.28
Deferred Tax Asset	6	-	49.13	18.11
Financial assets				
i. Other financial assets	7	1.00	1.00	1.00
Non current tax asset	8	22.36	0.01	0.17
		25.37	**64.56**	**44.16**
Current assets				
Inventories	10	235.32	459.69	542.70
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	11	36.28	2.15	0.38
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12	37.23	17.40	20.13
iii. Other financial assets	7	0.79	-	-
Other current assets	9	49.66	13.73	15.08
		359.28	**492.96**	**578.29**
Total assets		**384.65**	**557.52**	**622.45**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other equity	14	(339.96)	(199.64)	(52.25)
Total equity		**(338.96)**	**(198.64)**	**(51.25)**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Trade payables	15			
(a) Total outstanding due to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		715.07	754.92	672.86
ii. Borrowings	16	0.40	0.40	0.40
iii. Other financial liabilities	17	0.10	0.04	0.10
Other current liabilities	18	8.04	0.79	0.33
		723.61	**756.15**	**673.70**
Total liabilities		**723.61**	**756.15**	**673.70**
Total equity and liabilities		**384.65**	**557.52**	**622.45**

Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1&2)

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

As per our report of even date

For VISHAL B SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130036W

Vishal B Srivastava
Proprietor
Membership no.: 128405

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ M. No. 128405

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Tree Products Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC292162

Prabhkirandeep Singh
Director
(DIN : 03579034)

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

Manish Singhai
Director
(DIN : 09657669)

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

Next Tree Products Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	1,252.71	200.76
Total income (I)		**1,252.71**	**200.76**
Expenses			
Purchases of traded goods	20	190.51	214.83
Increase in inventories of traded goods	21	224.36	83.01
Employee benefits expense	22	5.32	21.68
Depreciation and amortization expenses	23	12.41	10.47
Other expenses	24	911.30	49.19
Total expenses (II)		**1,343.91**	**379.17**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (III = I-II)		**(91.20)**	**(178.41)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge		49.13	(31.02)
Total tax expenses (IV)		**49.13**	**(31.02)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year (V = III-IV)		**(140.33)**	**(147.39)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VI)		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax attributable to equity holders (VII = V+VI)		**(140.33)**	**(147.39)**
Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of Rs 10 each)	25		
Basic (Rs.)		(1,403.26)	(1,473.91)
Diluted (Rs.)		(1,403.26)	(1,473.91)

Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1&2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For VISHAL B SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130036W

Vishal B Srivastava

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ M. No. 128405

Vishal B Srivastava
Proprietor
Membership no.: 128405

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Tree Products Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC292162

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

Prabhkirandeep Singh
Director
(DIN : 03579034)

Manish Singhai
Director
(DIN : 09657669)

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

Next Tree Products Private Limited
Standalone Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(91.20)**	**(178.41)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		0.20	0.13
Amortisation of intangible assets		12.21	10.33
Depreciation of right-of-use assets			-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**(78.79)**	**(167.94)**
Movement in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		(34.13)	(1.77)
Increase in other financial assets		(0.79)	-
Decrease in trade payables		(39.85)	82.06
Decrease in inventories		224.36	83.01
Increase in other liabilities		7.25	0.46
Increase in other financial liabilities		0.06	(0.06)
Increase in other assets		(58.28)	1.51
		19.84	**(2.74)**
Income tax paid		0.00	0.00
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**19.84**	**(2.74)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including payable for capital goods		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets, including payable for capital goods		-	-
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)		**-**	**-**
Financing activities			
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)		**-**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**19.84**	**(2.74)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		17.40	20.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**37.23**	**17.40**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks			
- on current accounts		36.95	17.03
- cash on hand		0.28	0.36
Total cash and cash equivalents		**37.23**	**17.40**

Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1&2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For VISHAL B SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130036W

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M. No. 128405

Vishal B Srivastava
Proprietor
Membership no.: 128405

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Tree Products Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC292162

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD

Prabhkirandeep Singh
Director
(DIN : 03579034)

Manish Singhai
Director
(DIN : 09657669)

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

Next Tree Products Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

a) Equity share capital

	Amount
(i) Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
As at April 01, 2021	1.00
Issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1.00**
Issued during the period	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1.00**

c) Other equity Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Reserves and Surplus
	Retained earnings
As at April 01, 2021	**(52.25)**
Loss for the year	(147.39)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**(147.39)**
As at March 31, 2022	**(199.64)**
Loss for the year	(140.33)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**(140.33)**
As at March 31, 2023	**(339.96)**

Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1&2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For VISHAL B SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130036W

Vishal B Srivastava
Proprietor
Membership no.: 128405

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Tree Products Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC292162

Prabhkirandeep Singh Director (DIN : 03579034)
Manish Singhai Director (DIN : 09657669)

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

Next Tree Products Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

M/s Next Tree Products Private Limited('the Company') is a private limited company and a subsidary of M/s Bewakoof Brands Private Limited. The Company incorporated and domiciled in India on 08th March, 2017 and deals in Apparel and related accessories.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone 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);
•Defined employee benefit plans; and
•Share-based payment.

The financial statements of the Company for all the periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022, were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read together with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP) (as amended). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, are the first financial statement prepared and presented by the Company in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 33 for information on first time adoption of Ind AS.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and the amendments are applicable for financial periods commencing from April 1, 2021. The Company has evaluated the effect of the amendments on its financial statements and complied with the same.

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company is a going concern and will continue its operations for the foreseeable future. The assessment of meeting the obligations in foreseeable future is based on its business plans.

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 Lakh, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(I) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Standalone 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
•There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

(II) 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.

Income from services

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

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Commission income

In case of sales of goods, where the Company is an agent in the transaction, the difference between the revenue and the cost of the goods sold is disclosed as commission income in revenue from operations.

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Interest income

Interest income on all debt instruments is measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument. Interest income is included in other income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(III) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(IV) 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.

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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss are recognised outside the Standalone 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.

(V) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria is met.

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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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, determined as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. 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.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/ losses.

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

(VI) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite life are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and changes if any, made on prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

Amortisation methods and periods

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

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

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M. No.
128405

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

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M. No. 128405

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD

(VII) 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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss are recognised immediately in the Standalone 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

(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.

(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.

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

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies simplified approach of expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix, which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

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M. No. 128405
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(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.

(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

•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 wit Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Standalone 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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as the transaction cost of the loan to the extent it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fees are deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity and amortised over the period of facility to which it relates.

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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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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

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

(VII) Inventories

Traded goods, stores and spares and consumables are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. 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.

(VIII) 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 Standalone 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.

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.

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.

(IX) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

(X) 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 were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity shares during the reported period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a right issue to the existing shareholder.

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.

3 Standards issues but not yet effective:

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Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

a) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
b) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
d) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

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.

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

4. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

	Office equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Gross Block			
Deemed Cost			
As at April 01, 2021	**0.23**	**0.37**	**0.59**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.23**	**0.37**	**0.59**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.23**	**0.37**	**0.59**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.03	0.10	0.13
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.03**	**0.10**	**0.13**
Charge for the year	0.08	0.11	0.20
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.11**	**0.21**	**0.33**
Net book value			
As at April 01, 2021	**0.23**	**0.37**	**0.59**
As at March 31, 2022	**0.20**	**0.27**	**0.46**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.12**	**0.15**	**0.27**

Note:

a) For property, plant and equipment existing as on the date of transition to Ind-AS, i.e., April 01, 2021, the Company has used previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost. Information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation has been disclosed by the Company separately as follows:

	Office equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Gross block	0.28	0.54	0.81
Accumulated depreciation	0.05	0.17	0.22
Net book value as per previous GAAP/Deemed cost	**0.23**	**0.37**	**0.59**

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

5. Intangible assets

Software	**Software**
Deemed Cost	
As at April 01, 2021	**24.28**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2022	**24.28**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2023	**24.28**
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2021	-
Amortisation	10.33
Disposals	
As at March 31, 2022	**10.33**
Amortisation	12.21
Disposals	
As at March 31, 2023	**22.54**
Net book value	
As at April 01, 2021	**24.28**
As at March 31, 2022	**13.95**
As at March 31, 2023	**1.74**

Note:

a) For intangible assets existing as on the date of transition to Ind-AS, i.e., April 01, 2021, the Company has used previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost. Information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated amortisation has been disclosed by the Company separately as follows:

	Software
Gross block	43.51
Accumulated amortisation	19.22
Net book value as per previous GAAP/Deemed cost	**24.28**

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

6 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Deferred tax assets	-	49.13	18.11
	-	49.13	**18.11**

Amount on which Deferred tax asset/(liability) recorded as on year end:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Deferred tax asset on account of:			
Unabsorbed business losses	-	46.39	17.93
Impact of difference between book value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	2.74	0.18
	-	**49.13**	**18.11**

7 Other financial assets

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Carried at amortised cost			
Non-Current			
Deposits	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
Current			
Advance to employees	0.79	-	-
	0.79	**-**	**-**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
8 Non Current tax assets (net)			
Income tax receivable	22.36	0.01	0.17
	22.36	**0.01**	**0.17**
9 Other assets			
Current			
Balances with statutory authorities	36.24	13.58	14.94
Advance to suppliers	13.43	0.15	0.15
	49.66	**13.73**	**15.08**
10 Inventories			
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)			
Finished Goods	233.16	457 52	540.49
Stores And Spares	0.07	0.07	0.12
Consumables	2.10	2.10	2.08
	235.32	**459.69**	**542.70**
11 Trade receivables			
Carried at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	36.28	2.15	0.38
	36.28	**2.15**	**0.38**
Break-up for security details			
Trade receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	36.28	2.15	0.38
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
	36.28	**2.15**	**0.38**
Provision for bad and doubtful debts			
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
		-	-
Total Trade receivables	**36.28**	**2.15**	**0.38**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		0-6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	35.47	0.81	-	-	36.28
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**35.47**	**0.81**	**-**	**-**	**36.28**
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	-	**35.47**	**0.81**	**-**	**-**	**36.28**

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		0-6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	2.15	-	-	-	2.15
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**2.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.15**
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	-	**2.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.15**

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Trade receivables (Continued)

As at April 01, 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		0-6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**0.38**	-	-	-	**0.38**
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	-	**0.38**	-	-	-	**0.38**

- There are no non-current trade receivables as on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 : Nil, April 01, 2021: Nil).
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-60 days.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	0.28	0.36	1.81
Balance with banks			
- on current accounts	36.95	17.03	18.32
	37.23	**17.40**	**20.13**

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VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

13 Share Capital

Equity share capital

a) Authorised share capital

	Equity Shares	
	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of Rs 10 each		
As at April 01, 2021	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	50,000	5.00

b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity share capital

	Equity Shares	
	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of Rs 10 each, fully paid up		
As at April 01, 2021	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	10,000	1.00

c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all the preferential amount, in the proportion of the number of equity shares held by each share holders.

d) Details of shareholding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		April 01, 2021	
	Nos.	Holding %	Nos.	Holding %	Nos.	Holding %
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid						
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	10,000		**10,000**		**10,000**	

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NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

Next Tree Products Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

e) Details of shares held by promoters:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid
As at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100%	0%

As at March 31, 2022

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100%	0%

As at April 01, 2021

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100%	0%

f) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company in aggregate:
(i) Equity share capital of Rs 10 each

Particulars	Relation with the company	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	Holding Company	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
		10,000	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

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NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD ★

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

14 Other equity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Retained earnings			
Opening Balance	(199.64)	(52.25)	(13.00)
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	(140.33)	(147.39)	(39.25)
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Closing balance	(339.96)	(199.64)	(52.25)

Retained earnings :

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

15 Trade payables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	715.07	754.92	672.86
	715.07	**754.92**	**672.86**

There are no non-current trade payables as on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil, April 01, 2021: Nil).

The amount due to Micro, small and medium enterprise as per the "Micro, small and medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (M SMED) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. The disclosure relating to micro, small and medium enterprises ('MSME') are not given as there is no amount due to such parties on the reporting dates.

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/ suppliers.

(a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled up to 60 days
(b) For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 31.
(c) Trade payables (outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction) ageing schedule:

	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	219.07	496.00				715.07
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**219.07**	**496.00**	-	-	-	**715.07**
As at March 31, 2022						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	178.31	73.59	502.21	0.82	754.92
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**178.31**	**73.59**	**502.21**	**0.82**	**754.92**
As at April 01, 2021						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	96.26	73.59	502.21	0.82	672.86
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**96.26**	**73.59**	**502.21**	**0.82**	**672.86**

16 Borrowings

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Current			
Unsecured			
From Director	0.40	0.40	0.40
	0.40	**0.40**	**0.40**

17 Other financial liabilities

Current			
Carried at amortised cost			
Employee Benefits Payable	0.10	0.04	0.10
	0.10	**0.04**	**0.10**

18 Other Current liabilities

Statutory dues payable	8.04	0.79	0.33
	8.04	**0.79**	**0.33**

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Disaggregation of revenue		
Sale of products	287.89	200.75
Sale of Services		
- Commission and service income	964.82	-
	1,252.71	**200.75**
Other operating revenues		
Process waste sale	-	0.01
Revenue from contract with customers	**1,252.71**	**200.76**

19.1 Contract balances

a) Contract Assets	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	36.28	2.15

19.2 Timing of revenue recognition

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Goods transferred at a point in time	287.89	200.76
Services transferred over the period of time	964.82	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**1,252.71**	**200.76**

19.3 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	1,252.71	200.76
Revenue from contract with customers	**1,252.71**	**200.76**

19.4 Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations:

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or lesser.

20 Purchases of traded goods

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchases (traded goods)	190.51	214.83
	190.51	**214.83**

21 Increase in inventories of traded goods

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year	459.69	542.70
	459.69	542.70
Inventories at the end of the year	235.32	459.69
	235.32	459.69
(Increase) in inventories of traded goods	**224.36**	**83.01**

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VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★
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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

22 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	4.94	21.65
Staff welfare expenses	0.38	0.03
	5.32	**21.68**

23 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.20	0.13
Amortisation of intangible assets	12.21	10.33
	12.41	**10.47**

24 Other expenses

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent	38.41	30.42
Royalty	221.07	-
Transportation charges	398.70	-
Commission and brokerage	222.88	-
Legal and professional charges*	18.96	4.76
Bank charges	1.33	1.60
Rates and taxes	2.04	4.44
Security Charges	4.36	4.67
Repairs and maintenance	1.71	1.93
Contract Labour charges	0.85	0.80
Insurance	0.43	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.56	0.57
	911.30	**49.19**

*** Payment to auditor (included under legal and professional charges)**

Statutory audit fee (excluding goods and services tax)	0.50	0.50
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	0.50	**0.50**

25 Earnings per share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit 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 income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit/(loss) after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company (a)	(140.33)	(147.39)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b)		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (c)		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (in Rs) (a/b)	**(1,403.26)**	**(1,473.91)**
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in Rs) (a/c)	**(1,403.26)**	**(1,473.91)**

NEXT TREE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD

VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
M. No. 128405
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

26 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

There are no significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements.

27 Related party disclosures

a) Names of related parties and description of relationships:

Name of Related party where control exists:	**Nature of relationship**
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	Holding Company
Aditya Birla Digital Fashion Ventures	Ultimate Holding Company

Key management personnel (KMP)

Directors	
Prabhkirandeep Singh	Director
Aditi Pai (upto 15th February 2023)	Director
Prashanth Aluru (wef 15th February 2023)	Director
Manish Singhai (wef 15th February 2023)	Director

b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2022 : Nil; April 01, 2021: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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

Nature of transactions	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sale of products		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	-	-
	-	**-**
Purchase of products		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	188.65	214.38
	188.65	**214.38**
Utilization of services		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	840.74	-
	840.74	**-**
Reimbursement of expenses		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	4.94	21.65
	4.94	**21.65**

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade Payables		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	495.75	644.22
	495.75	**644.22**
Other financial liabilities		
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	-	109.17
	-	**109.17**
Payable to KMP		
Prabhkirandeep Singh	0.40	0.40
	0.40	**0.40**

28 Segment information

The Company operates in a single business segment ie apparels and Lifestyle accessories and signle geographic location having activities with in India, hence disclosure of segment information as per Ind AS 108 - operating segments is not applicable

29 Commitments

The Company has no commitments as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil; April 01, 2021: Nil)

30 Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil; April 01, 2021: Nil)

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VISHAL B. SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★
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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

31 Financial instruments- accounting classification and fair value measurement

i) The carrying value of financial assets by categories is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Measured at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	36.28	2.15	0.38
Cash and cash equivalents	37.23	17.40	20.13
Other financial assets	1.79	1.00	1.00
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**75.30**	**20.54**	**21.51**
Total financial assets	**75.30**	**20.54**	**21.51**

ii) The carrying value of financial liabilities by categories is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Measured at amortised cost			
Trade payables	715.07	754.92	672.86
Borrowings	0.40	0.40	0.40
Other financial liabilities	0.10	0.04	0.10
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**715.57**	**755.36**	**673.36**
Total financial liabilities	**715.57**	**755.36**	**673.36**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets-others (current), and other financial liability (current) approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.
The fair value of remaining financial instruments are determined on transaction date based on discounted cash flows calculated using lending/ borrowing rate. Subsequently, these are carried at amortized cost. There is no significant change in fair value of such liabilities and assets.

32 Financial risk management

Objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of 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 security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financials risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks which 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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, debt instrument, trade receivables, and trade payables.

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 market interest rates. As the company does not have any floating interest rate borrowings or deposits, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

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 exchange risk arises from its foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates arises on account of purchases from foreign countries and export sales. The Company has not taken any derivative instrument during the year and there is no derivative instrument outstanding as at the year end.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities (primarily deposits with banks).
The Company monitors the exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis through ageing analysis and historical collection experience. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the senior management.
Accordingly the Company considers the credit risk low.
The maximum credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Trade receivables	36.28	2.15	0.38
Security deposits	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other financial assets	0.79	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	37.23	17.40	20.13

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. To manage this, the company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of trade receivable. The Company creates allowance for all trade receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss model (ECL). The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The following table summarises the change in the loss allowance measured using ECL.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	-	-
Allowance made during the year (net)	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

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ii) Other financial assets

Other financial assets includes security deposits and deposits with banks. Cash and cash equivalents and interest receivable are placed with a reputable financial institution with high credit ratings and no history of default.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's financing activities are managed centrally by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected short term operational expenses. The Company manages its surplus funds centrally by placing them with reputable financial institution with high credit rating and no history of default.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	0.40	-	-	0.40
Trade payables	715.07	-	-	715.07
Other financial liabilities	0.10	-	-	0.10
	715.57	**-**	**-**	**715.57**
As at March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	0.40	-	-	0.40
Trade payables	754.92	-	-	754.92
Other financial liabilities	0.04	-	-	0.04
	755.36	**-**	**-**	**755.36**
As at April 01, 2021				
Borrowings	0.40	-	-	0.40
Trade payables	672.86	-	-	672.86
Other financial liabilities	0.10	-	-	0.10
	673.36	**-**	**-**	**673.36**

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33 First time adoption of Ind AS ('FTA')

A. First time adoption

These standalone financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2023, are the first standalone financial statements, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company prepared its standalone financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP").

Accordingly, the Company has prepared standalone financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ended on March 31, 2023, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these standalone financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2021, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP standalone financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2021 and the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022.

B. Exemptions applied

Ind AS - 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions and certain optional exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions and optional exemptions :

Deemed cost for Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS - 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements as at the date of the transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS - 38 'Intangible assets'.

The Company has made a transition to Ind AS 116 as per the transitional provisions of the AS. The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach wherein the PV of lease liability as on the date of transition is recognised as the lease liability. The Company adopted the 2nd model prescribed by Ind AS 116 wherein the value of Right to use assets are recognised equal to the value of discounted lease liabilities as on the date of transaction.

C. Mandatory Exceptions

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS - 101 requires a Company to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised 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 the facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

Estimates

The Company estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is an objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 01, 2021, are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transitions as these were not required under previous GAAP :

• Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss method (Simplified approach).

D. Reconciliation of total equity between previous GAAP and Ind AS

1. Equity reconciliation

	Notes	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Equity as reported under previous GAAP		(198.64)	(51.25)
Ind AS adjustments			
Fair value adjustments:			
Leases	a	-	-
Deferred tax impact on the aforesaid adjustments	b	-	-
Equity as per Ind AS		**(198.64)**	**(51.25)**

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2. Total comprehensive income reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	March 31, 2022
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		(14,694.06)
Ind AS adjustments		
Fair value adjustments:		
Leases	a	-
Deferred tax impact on the aforesaid adjustments	b	-
Net Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**(14,694.06)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**(14,694.06)**

3. Cash flow reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2022

	As per previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	As per Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	(2.74)	-	(2.74)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20.13	-	20.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17.40**	-	**17.40**

E Notes to reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

a) Lease

Under previous GAAP, lessee classified a lease as an operating or a finance lease based on whether or not the lease transferred substantially all risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset. Operating lease were expensed in the statement of profit and loss. Pursuant to application of Ind AS - 116, for operating leases other than those for which the Company has opted for short-term or low value exemption, the Company has recorded a right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Right-of-use asset is amortised over the lease term or useful life of the leased assets whichever is lower and lease liabilities is subsequently measured at amortised cost and interest expense is recognised. As the Company has opted the modified retrospective approach (i.e., lease liabilities = ROU) and the lease liability is measured at present value of the remaining lease payments as at the date of transition .Accordingly on adoption of Ind AS - 116, on transition date there is no impact against retained earning

b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind-AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. In addition, the various transitional

F) Material regrouping

Appropriate adjustments have been made in these standalone financial statements, wherever required, by reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, in order to bring them in line with the requirements of the Ind AS.

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34 Tax expense (net)

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are:

a) Standalone statement of profit and loss

Profit or loss section

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	49.13	(31.02)
Total tax expense	**49.13**	**(31.02)**

b) Other comprehensive income/(loss)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net loss/ (gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax (income) / expense charged to OCI	-	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting profit/ (loss) before income tax	(91.20)	(178.41)
Applicable India's statutory income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed tax charge/(credit)	(23.71)	(46.39)
Deferred tax asset recognised in previous years	49.13	18.11
Others	-	(2.74)
Impact of deferred tax not created on temporary differences	23.71	-
Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss	**49.13**	**(31.02)**

d) Deferred tax relates to the following:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Deferred tax liability			
	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset			
Provision for Business losses	36.48	46.39	17.93
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation allowed under the Income Tax Act and depreciation/amortisation charged for financial reporting	3.17	2.74	0.18
	39.65	**49.13**	**18.11**
	39.65	**49.13**	**18.11**
Less: Deferred tax not recognised (Refer note (i) below)	(39.65)		
Net deferred tax Asset	-	**49.13**	**18.11**

(i) No deferred tax asset has been recognised for period ending March 31, 2023 in the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available in the foreseeable future against which such deferred tax can be utilized.

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Next Tree Products Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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34 Tax expense (net) (continued)

e) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance as of April 01	**49.13**	**18.11**
Tax income/(expense) during the period		
- recognised in statement of profit and loss	(49.13)	31.02
- recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31		**49.13**

f) Movement for the period ended March 31, 2023

	March 31, 2022	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability				
	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset				
Provision for Business losses	46.39	(46.39)	-	-
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation allowed under the Income Tax Act and depreciation/amortisation charged for financial reporting	2.74	(2.74)	-	-
Total	**49.13**	**(49.13)**	-	-
Net Deferred tax Asset	**49.13 -**	**49.13**	-	-

g) Movement for the year ended March 31, 2022

	April 01, 2021	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability				
	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset				
Provision for Business losses	17.93	28.45	-	46.39
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation allowed under the Income Tax Act and depreciation/amortisation charged for financial reporting	0.18	2.56	-	2.74
Total	**18.11**	**31.02**	-	**49.13**
Net Deferred tax Asset	**18.11**	**31.02**	-	**49.13**

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(All amounts in Rs lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

35 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
The capital structure is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors, and is monitored by various metrics. Funding requirements are reviewed periodically with any debt issuances.
The following table summarises the capital of the Company (debts excludes lease liabilities):

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short-term debts (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	0.40	0.40
Long-term debts	-	-
Total borrowings	0.40	0.40
Equity	(338.96)	(198.64)

36 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change	Reason for variance exceeding 25% as compared to the preceding period
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.50	0.65	-24%	
Debt- Equity Ratio*	Net debt = Total borrowings- Cash & Cash equivalents- Bank balances other than Cash & Cash equivalents- short term investments	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio^	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Depreciation+Interest	Debt service = Interest & Principal Repayments (excluding lease liabilities)	-	-	-	
Return on Equity Ratio*	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	52%	118%	-56%	The net profits for both the years have been same however the difference is on account of the average shareholders equity . Financial year 2022 was the first year in which company incurred significant losses and hence the average shareholders equity for the last year was skewed.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	65.20	158.88	-59%	The company has become a seller on the Bewakoof.com marketplace for multiple brands where the margins are collected upfront . Hence the trade receivable in comparison to the revenue is in a favourable trend.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.26	0.30	-14%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	(3.44)	(0.76)	351%	During the current year ~80% of the revenue is earned services and is additional revenue stream of the company during the current year. The company has become a seller on the Bewakoof.com marketplace for multiple brands where the margins are collected upfront and then the net proceeds are paid to the brands. This has helped in the working capital management of the company leading to a better net capital turnover ratio.
Net Profit Ratio*	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-11%	-73%	-85%	During the current year ~80% of the revenue is earned services and is additional revenue stream of the company during the current year. This has majorly caused the net profit ratio to be lesser than the last year.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	0.83	0.40	107%	Company has made a conscious attempt to sell stocks to free working capital and allow free flow of cash during the year.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	41%	74%	-44%	Due to the losses in the current year the tangible networth has gone down during the year leading to a adverse return on capital employed ratio.

* Excludes change in fair valuation of preference shares and long term borrowings, as applicable

37. Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company has transactions with the below company which is struck off.

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transaction with struck off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31st March, 2023	Balance outstanding as at 31st March, 2022	Balance outstanding as at 01 April, 2021	Relationship with the struck off Company, if
Gee Impex	Purchase of stock	NIL	NIL	NIL	Unrelated

(iii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(iv) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
(v) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
(vi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies ("ROC") beyond the statutory period.
(vii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(viii) 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)
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
(ix) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company
(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,
(x) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the
(xi) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
(xii) Title deeds of all immovable properities are held in the name of the Company.
(xiii) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

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38. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

39. The comparatives given in the standalone financial statements have been compiled after making necessary Ind AS adjustments to the respective audited standalone financial statements under Previous GAAP to give a true and fair view in accordance with Ind AS.

40. **Events after the reporting period**
The company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued and determined that there are no other material items / events other then those disclosed above.

As per our report of even date

For VISHAL B SRIVASTAVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130036W

Vishal B Srivastava
Proprietor
Membership no.: 128405

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Tree Products Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC292162

Prabhkirandeep Singh
Director
(DIN : 03579034)

Manish Singhai
Director
(DIN : 09657669)

Place: Bangalore
Date: 11th May 2023