

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Manyavar Creations Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory 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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report(s) thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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

Registered Office:

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Manyavar Creations Private Limited

Other Matter

- a. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on 9 May 2022.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. 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:
 - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report, other than as disclosed in the Note 48 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 48 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Manyavar Creations Private Limited

Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot

Partner

Membership No.: 060715

ICAI UDIN: 23060715 B6QAAA 8696

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28 April 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies/discrepancy were/was noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments in companies, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties.
- (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made, are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans.
- (c) The Company has not provided any loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products manufactured by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records 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, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.
- (b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have duly taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022



Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot

Partner

Membership No.: 060715

ICAI UDIN: 33060715BGQAAA8696

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28 April 2023

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Manyavar Creations Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Seema Mohnot
Seema Mohnot

Partner

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28 April 2023

Membership No.: 060715

ICAI UDIN: 23060715B60AAA8696

Manyavar Creations Private Limited
 Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
 (All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4.75	14.44
(b) Right of use assets	4	7.84	148.30
(c) Other intangible assets	5	17.57	32.41
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Others	6	7.40	26.80
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	7.42	13.06
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	5.11	2.85
Total non-current assets		50.09	237.86
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	7.53	24.24
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	144.76	86.42
(ii) Trade receivables	11	6.03	26.41
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	18.38	5.43
(iv) Others	13	0.60	6.71
(c) Other current assets	14	54.80	37.18
Total Current assets		232.10	186.39
Total Assets		282.19	424.25
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	40.10	40.10
(b) Other equity	16	211.68	152.96
Total Equity		251.78	193.06
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	17	-	106.07
(ii) Deposits	18	-	2.46
(b) Provisions	19	0.06	0.85
(c) Other non-current liabilities	20	-	0.31
Total Non-current Liabilities		0.06	109.69
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	21	8.30	52.26
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	-	0.01
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	13.81	53.30
(iii) Others	23	4.18	1.70
(b) Other current liabilities	24	4.06	14.18
(c) Provisions*	25	0.00	0.05
Total current liabilities		30.35	121.50
Total liabilities		30.41	231.19
Total equity and liabilities		282.19	424.25
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	3		

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
 In terms of our report attached of the even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot
 Partner
 Membership No. 060715



Place: Kolkata
 Date: April 28, 2025



Manyavar Creations Private Limited
 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi Modi

Ravi Modi
 Director
 DIN : 00361853

Shilpi Modi

Shilpi Modi
 Director
 DIN : 00361954

Navin Pareek

Navin Pareek
 Company Secretary
 ICSI Membership No. F10672

Manyavar Creations Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income:			
I Revenue from operations	26	446.99	513.10
II Other income	27	33.18	13.46
III Total income (I + II)		480.17	526.56
Expenses:			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	28	157.33	192.14
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	29	20.73	7.97
Employee benefits expense	30	14.50	14.00
Finance costs	31	11.13	13.55
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	63.28	63.24
Other expenses	33	129.81	148.90
Total expenses		396.78	439.80
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		83.39	86.76
Tax expense:			
-Current tax		19.10	23.04
-Deferred tax		5.62	2.54
Total Tax expense		24.72	25.58
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		58.67	61.18
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gains on defined benefit obligations*		0.07	0.00
(b) Income tax effect on above*		(0.02)	(0.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax*		0.05	0.00
IX Total comprehensive income for the year		58.72	61.18
X Earnings per equity share (EPS) (face value of share of INR 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in INR per share)	34	14.63	15.26
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	3		

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached of the even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715



Manyavar Creations Private Limited
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi Modi

Ravi Modi
Director
DIN : 00361853

Shilpi Modi

Shilpi Modi
Director
DIN : 00361954

Navin Pareek

Navin Pareek
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. F10672

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2023

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

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	83.39	86.76
Adjustments for :		
- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	63.28	63.24
- Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	(3.43)	(0.40)
- Interest income	(2.52)	(3.17)
- Profit on sale of investments (net)	(3.94)	(1.26)
- Profit on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL	(2.49)	(0.53)
- Impairment losses on financial assets	1.99	7.26
- Bad debts/advances written off	0.20	0.02
- Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	(5.91)	(0.74)
- Gain on termination of lease arrangements (Refer Note 27)	(14.14)	-
- Rent concession on lease arrangements (Refer Note 27)	-	(6.25)
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.83	12.82
- Interest expense on others	0.30	0.73
Operating profit before working capital changes	127.56	158.48
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease in other financial assets	24.10	15.54
(Increase)/decrease in non financial assets	(13.18)	1.09
Decrease in trade receivables	18.16	8.15
Decrease in inventories	16.71	6.39
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(0.76)	0.14
Decrease in trade payables	(33.62)	(57.16)
Decrease in other financial and non financial liabilities	(10.63)	(9.36)
Cash generated from operations	128.34	123.27
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(21.36)	(23.69)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	106.98	99.58
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipments & intangible assets	(2.02)	(2.52)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments & intangible assets	11.60	3.29
Interest received	1.92	0.11
Acquisition of investments	(284.36)	(321.13)
Proceeds from sale of investments	232.46	264.75
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(40.40)	(55.50)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(10.83)	(12.82)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(42.80)	(27.43)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(53.63)	(40.25)
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	12.95	3.83
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.43	1.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	18.38	5.43

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 12)		
Balance with Banks	18.07	5.35
Cash in hand	0.31	0.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	18.38	5.43

Non-Cash Financing and Investing activities		
Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Acquisition of Right of use assets(Refer Note 4)	-	124.88

The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7, "Statement of cash flows".
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached of the even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Seema Mohnot
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715



Place: Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2023

Manyavar Creations Private Limited
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi Modi *Shilpi Modi*

Ravi Modi Director DIN : 00361853
Shilpi Modi Director DIN : 00361954



Navin Pareek
Navin Pareek
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. F10672

Manyavar Creations Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,010,000	40.10	4,010,000	40.10
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,010,000	40.10	4,010,000	40.10

B Other equity

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Attributable to the equity shareholders		
	Reserve and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total other Equity
As at April 01, 2022	160.00	(7.04)	152.96
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023			
Profit for the year	-	58.67	58.67
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	0.05	0.05
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	58.72	58.72
As at March 31, 2023	160.00	51.68	211.68

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Attributable to the equity shareholders		
	Reserve and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total other Equity
As at April 01, 2021	160.00	(68.22)	91.78
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2022			
Profit for the year	-	61.18	61.18
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax*	-	0.00	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	61.18	61.18
As at March 31, 2022	160.00	(7.04)	152.96

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached of the even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Manyavar Creations Private Limited
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715



Ravi Modi

Ravi Modi
Director
DIN : 00361853

Shilpi Modi

Shilpi Modi
Director
DIN : 00361954

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2023

Navin Pareek

Navin Pareek
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. F10672

Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Manyavar Creations Private Limited (the Company) is domiciled in India and was incorporated on March 10, 2017 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India having CIN U17299WB2017PTC219874. The Company is primarily engaged in trading of readymade garments being men's ethnic wear like Sherwanis, Indo-Western, Kurtas, Suits etc. and women's ethnic wear like Lehenga, Saree, Suit, Kurti, etc. and related accessories. It is a subsidiary of Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Pvt. Ltd.). The Company mainly runs its business under the brand names Manyavar, Mohey, Mebaz and Twamev.

Registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, Unit No. 5, Part C, Block A, Srijan Industrial Logistics Park, NH6, Bombay Road, Howrah-711302.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the company, have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Indian Accounting Standard, as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act (as amended).

These Financial Statement are presented in Indian Rupees "INR" or "Rs." and all values are stated as INR millions, unless indicated otherwise.

These notes provide a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial Statement. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Director on 28 April 2023.

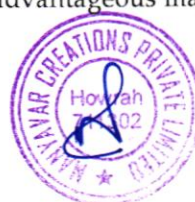
These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Indian Accounting Standards: -

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments)
- b) Defined employee benefit plans

b) Basis of fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

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 fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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 categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting year.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Critical estimates and judgements (note 49)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 42)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 41)



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

c) Functional and presentation currency

These Ind AS financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupee Million and has been rounded to the nearest Million with two decimals unless otherwise indicated.

d) Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard 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) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, which includes following amendments:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has applied following accounting policies to all reporting years presented in these Ind AS financial statements.

a) i) Revenue recognition from contract with customer

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations and that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled to in exchange of products. The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 49.

The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms where the Company acts as principal.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts, margin, rate change etc. offered by the Company as part of the contract.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Section (e) - Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

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

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Refund liabilities

The amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognized. The company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting year.

Corresponding Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory and a corresponding adjustment is made in cost of sales. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

ii) Export benefits

Export benefits are accounted on recognition of export sales where there is reasonable assurance that the benefits will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. It is recognized as other operating revenue.

iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis

iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if 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 initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, attributable borrowing cost and any other directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets. It also includes the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning and removing of an asset and restoring the site after its use, if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statements of profit and loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised if the recognition criteria are met.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/other expenses in statement of profit and loss.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognized.

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.

(ii) Capital work in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised when the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until the period of commissioning has been completed. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

(iii) Depreciation

Assets in the course of development or construction are not depreciated.

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on additions/(disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

Depreciation is provided on written down value method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and are in line with the requirements of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except certain items of furniture as detailed in next paragraph.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a written down value basis over its expected useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| • Computers | 3 years |
| • Computers - Servers | 6 years |
| • Plant and equipment | 15 years |
| • Furniture and fixtures | 10 years |
| • Office equipment | 5 years |

The Company, based on technical assessment and management estimate, depreciates certain items of furniture over 5 years. This estimated useful life is different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes in estimates, if any, are accounted for prospectively, if appropriate.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired on a standalone basis are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination is valued at fair value at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:-

- Computer Software 3 years
- Tenancy Right 5 years

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

(i). Recognition and initial measurement of financial assets

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.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and the contract transaction is executed.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient is initially measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115 - "Revenue from contracts with customers". Refer to the accounting policies in section 3(a)(i) Revenue recognition from contract with customer.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

At initial recognition, Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at

- amortised cost,
- fair value through profit or loss.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value including any interest or dividend income are recognised in the Statement of Profits and Losses.

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expires; or,
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
 - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
 - the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement and gains and losses on financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether financial assets, other than those at FVTPL are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit losses (ECL) model for the financial assets which are fair valued through profit or loss.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

There is no other hedge instrument in the Company.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

g) 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 or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

h) Inventories

- a. Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on an annual weighted average method.
- b. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- c. Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value.

i) Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for commercial spaces and leasehold buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the year of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and leases of low value assets based on the recognition exemption criteria. For these short term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated July 24, 2020, issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 - Leases, by inserting a practical expedient w.r.t. "Covid-19-Related Rent concessions" effective from the period beginning on or after April 01, 2020. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession that meets the conditions in paragraph 46B of Ind AS 116 is a lease modification. Pursuant to the notification, the Company has applied the practical expedient with effect from April 01, 2020 and hence rent concession received during the year has been recognised as other income.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

j) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

Current 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.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided 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 is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Temporary difference on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Temporary differences in relation to a right-of-use and a lease liability for a specific lease are regarded as a net package (the lease) for the purpose of recognizing deferred tax.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 relating to items recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Appendix did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

k) Employee benefit schemes

i) Short-term employees benefits

Short-term employees benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

ii) Post employment benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity.

The Company has defined contribution plans for post-employment benefits such as Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance and Employee's Pension Scheme, 1995. The Company contributes to a government administered Provident Fund, state plan namely Employee's Pension Scheme, 1995, Employee's State Insurance Scheme on behalf of its employees and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution. The Company's contributions to the above funds are recognised in the statement of profit and loss every year.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has defined benefit plan namely gratuity for all its employees. Liability for defined benefit plan is provided based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary. The actuarial valuation method used by the independent actuary for measuring the liability is the projected unit credit method. Actuarial losses and gains are recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in a subsequent year. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss as past service costs.

iii) Termination benefits are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

l) Foreign currency transactions

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all year presented is adjusted for events such as bonus shares, split if any other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

n) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

Based on such internal reporting, the Company is solely engaged in trading and sale of branded apparels for men, women and kids. Based on the nature of the business and internal reporting provided to the management for evaluation of the performance of the segment, the Company has a single reportable segment.

o) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are elaborated in Note 49.

p) Provisions for liabilities, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimates of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent asset is not recognised in 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 recognized.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

q) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior years. Also, tax charges related to exceptional items and certain one-time tax effects are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the financial year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS

r) Share capital

Equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 12.

s) 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent 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.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as 12 months. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.



4. Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of use assets

Particulars	Right of use assets ¹	Property, Plant and Equipment				
	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
Gross Block						
As at April 01, 2021	118.04	31.10	0.38	10.84	0.01	42.33
Additions	127.33	-	-	0.30	-	0.30
Disposals	-	(3.99)	(0.05)	(0.80)	(0.01)	(4.85)
As at March 31, 2022	245.37	27.11	0.33	10.34	-	37.78
Additions	-	1.99	-	0.03	-	2.02
Disposals	(196.98)	(19.65)	(0.19)	(6.50)	-	(26.34)
As at March 31, 2023	48.39	9.45	0.14	3.87	-	13.46
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2021*	54.66	12.33	0.28	6.64	0.00	19.25
Charge for the year	42.41	4.26	0.05	1.74	-	6.05
Disposals*	-	(1.52)	(0.03)	(0.41)	(0.00)	(1.96)
As at March 31, 2022	97.07	15.07	0.30	7.97	-	23.34
Charge for the year	44.90	2.64	0.01	0.89	-	3.54
Disposals	(101.42)	(12.39)	(0.18)	(5.60)	-	(18.17)
As at March 31, 2023	40.55	5.32	0.13	3.26	-	8.71
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2022	148.30	12.04	0.03	2.37	-	14.44
As at March 31, 2023	7.84	4.13	0.01	0.61	-	4.75

(1) The Company implemented Indian Accounting standard for leases ("Ind AS 116") with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. The right of use assets comprise of buildings taken on lease.

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

5. Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Tenancy Right ¹	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 01, 2021	1.43	71.99	73.42
Additions	-	2.22	2.22
As at March 31, 2022	1.43	74.21	75.64
Deductions	(0.90)	-	(0.90)
As at March 31, 2023	0.53	74.21	74.74
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 01, 2021	1.42	27.03	28.45
Charge for the year	0.01	14.77	14.78
As at March 31, 2022	1.43	41.80	43.23
Charge for the year*	0.00	14.84	14.84
On Disposals	(0.90)	-	(0.90)
As at March 31, 2023	0.53	56.64	57.17
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022*	0.00	32.41	32.41
As at March 31, 2023	-	17.57	17.57

(1) Represents usage rights acquired under license arrangement from Kolkata Municipal Corporation as recorded permit holder.

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



6 Financial assets - Non current- Others
(unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Security deposits	7.40	26.80
Total	7.40	26.80

7 Deferred tax assets -Non current (net)

Particulars	Opening as on April 01, 2022	Recognised in PL	Recognised in OCI	Closing as on March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for expected sales return (net)*	1.24	(1.24)	-	0.00
Provisions allowed on actual basis	2.50	(0.01)	(0.02)	2.47
Temporary differences in carrying value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets net of lease liabilities between books of accounts and for tax purposes	8.17	(2.67)	-	5.50
Others	1.15	(1.15)	-	-
	13.06	(5.07)	(0.02)	7.97
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Others	-	0.55	-	0.55
	-	0.55	-	0.55
Net Deferred Tax Assets	13.06	(5.62)	(0.02)	7.42

Particulars	Opening as on April 01, 2021	Recognised in PL	Recognised in OCI	Closing as on March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for expected sales return (net)	1.53	(0.29)	-	1.24
Provisions allowed on actual basis*	0.19	2.31	(0.00)	2.50
Temporary differences in carrying value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets net of lease liabilities between books of accounts and for tax purposes	6.45	1.72	-	8.17
Brought forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	5.84	(5.84)	-	-
Others	1.60	(0.44)	-	1.15
Net Deferred Tax Assets	15.61	(2.54)	(0.00)	13.06

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

8 Non-current - Tax assets (net)¹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	5.11	2.85
Total	5.11	2.85

(1) Non current tax asset is net of provision for taxation amounting to INR 42.22 Million as on March 31, 2023 (INR 23.04 Million as on March 31, 2022).

9 Inventories¹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Stock-in-trade (Refer Note 29)	7.53	24.24
Total	7.53	24.24

(1) Includes inventory lying with third party amounting to INR NIL as on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - INR. 3.49 Million).

10 Financial assets - Current : Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Unquoted		
At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
HDFC Liquid Fund- Direct Plan - Growth Option (32,726 units at par value of Rs. 1,000 each) (March 31, 2022 - 20,652 units at par value of Rs. 1,000 each)	144.76	86.42
Total	144.76	86.42



11 Financial Assets- Current : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Trade Receivables		
- Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	15.76	35.45
Less: Loss Allowance	(9.73)	(9.04)
Total trade receivables	6.03	26.41

11.1 Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2023						Total
	Not Due	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables	0.75	5.08	-	0.08	0.03	-	5.94
Disputed Trade Receivables	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.09
Total	0.75	5.08	-	0.17	0.03	-	6.03

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2022						Total
	Not Due	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables	14.41	7.62	4.29	-	-	-	26.32
Disputed Trade Receivables	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09
Total	14.41	7.71	4.29	-	-	-	26.41

1) As per the terms of payment under agreements with majority of customers, sales consideration are receivable by the Company with a maximum period of 180 days from date of delivery of goods. In others cases, sales consideration are receivable within a periods ranging from 7 days to 90 days.

2) Generally, customers remit small sales consideration without specifying particular invoices in respect of which such remittances are being made. Hence, such receipts from the customers are adjusted against their trade receivables on First in First Out (FIFO) basis. In few cases, where identification is possible, such receipts are adjusted against applicable invoice.

3) There are no unbilled trade receivables as on each reporting date.



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Notes to Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Financial assets - Current : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
- Balances with banks	18.07	5.35
- Cash on hand	0.31	0.08
Total	18.38	5.43

13 Financial assets - Current : Others

(unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Interest accrued on others	0.60	2.28
Receivable from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	4.43
Total	0.60	6.71

14 Other current assets

(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advances recoverable in cash or kind		
- Considered good	25.82	3.08
- Considered doubtful	-	0.13
	25.82	3.21
Less: Loss allowance	-	(0.13)
	25.82	3.08
Balances with statutory/government authorities		
- Considered good	28.92	29.58
Advance to employees*	0.00	0.04
Prepaid expenses	0.05	0.45
Right of return assets ¹	0.01	4.03
Total	54.80	37.18

(1) Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is recognised for the underlying goods expected to be returned for an amount equivalent to the cost which is lower than the net realisable value. The asset is measured at the carrying amount of the inventory and is updated for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products. A refund liability is recognized for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



15 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized				
50,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (March 31, 2022: 50,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each)	50,00,000	50.00	50,00,000	50.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares				
40,10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (March 31, 2022: 40,10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each)	40,10,000	40.10	40,10,000	40.10
Total	40,10,000	40.10	40,10,000	40.10

i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	40,10,000	40.10	40,10,000	40.10
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	40,10,000	40.10	40,10,000	40.10

ii) Details of shares held by shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Private Ltd)	40,09,999	100.00%	40,09,999	100.00%
Total	40,09,999	100.00%	40,09,999	100.00%

iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 each (March 31, 2022: INR 10 each). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The final dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the general meeting. The above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

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

iv) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% Change in holding pursuant to no. of shares as at March 31, 2023 (Refer Note 45.1)	% Change in holding pursuant to no. of shares at March 31, 2022 (Refer Note 45.1)
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding		
Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Pvt. Ltd)	40,09,999	100.00%	40,09,999	100.00%	40,09,999	100.00%	-	-
Ravi Modi	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Total	40,10,000	100%	40,10,000	100%	40,10,000	100%	-	-

16 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(7.04)	(68.22)
Profit for the year	58.67	61.18
Other comprehensive income for the year		
- Remeasurement gains on defined benefit obligations (net of tax)*	0.05	0.00
	51.68	(7.04)
Securities Premium		
Opening balance	160.00	160.00
	160.00	160.00
Total	211.68	152.96

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company and eligible for distribution to shareholders.

Securities Premium: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium as per the provisions of companies Act, 2013. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



17 Financial liabilities - Non current : Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Lease liabilities ¹	-	106.07
Total	-	106.07

(1) For change in liabilities arising from financing activities and maturity analysis, Refer Note 45.

18 Financial liabilities - Non current : Deposits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Security deposits	-	2.46
Total	-	2.46

19 Non-current - Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee Benefits - Gratuity (Refer Note 38)	0.06	0.85
Total	0.06	0.85

20 Non-current - Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Deferred income	-	0.31
Total	-	0.31

20.1 In accordance with Ind AS 109, deposits taken are remeasured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The difference between the transaction value of the deposit taken and amortised cost is regarded as deferred income and recognised as revenue on a straight line basis over the agreement period. Interest expense, measured by the effective interest rate method is accrued.

21 Financial liabilities - Current : Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Lease liabilities ¹	8.30	52.26
Total	8.30	52.26

(1) For change in liabilities arising from financing activities and maturity analysis, Refer Note 45.



22 Financial liabilities - Current : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 22.1)	-	0.01
	-	0.01
- Dues to related parties (Refer Note 40)	-	6.99
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.81	46.31
	13.81	53.30
Total	13.81	53.31

22.1 Information in terms of Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act, 2006(MSMED) are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	0.01
(ii) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year*	0.00	0.00
(v) 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 as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006*	0.00	0.00
Interest payable to Micro, small and medium enterprises* (Refer Note 23)	0.00	0.00

22.2 Trade Payables ageing schedule - Based on the requirements of Amended Schedule III¹

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed							
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.72	0.36	2.11	0.59	0.11	0.05	8.94
Disputed							
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	4.87	-	4.87
Total	5.72	0.36	2.11	0.59	4.98	0.05	13.81

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed							
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	28.36	19.74	0.25	0.00	0.08	-	48.43
Disputed							
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	4.87	-	-	4.87
Total	28.37	19.74	0.25	4.87	0.08	-	53.31

1) There are no disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises at the end of each year reported.

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



23 Financial liabilities - Current : Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Employees related liabilities	1.14	1.70
Interest payable on micro, small and medium enterprises (Refer Note 22.1)*	0.00	0.00
Security deposits	3.04	-
Total	4.18	1.70

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

24 Other liabilities : Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised Cost		
Advance from customers	3.47	2.03
Refund liabilities ¹	0.03	8.97
Statutory dues	0.56	2.89
Interest payable on income tax	-	0.08
Deferred income (Refer Note 20.1)	-	0.21
Total	4.06	14.18

(1) A refund liability in respect of products sold that are expected to be refunded and accepted by the Company is recognised based on management's best estimate. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

25 Provisions : Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer Note 38)*	0.00	0.05
Total	0.00	0.05

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



26 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sale of products	446.74	511.24
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap Sales	0.25	1.86
Total	446.99	513.10

26.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers based on geography:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	428.73	479.28
Outside India	18.01	31.96
Total revenue from contracts with customers	446.74	511.24

26.2 Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contract price	437.56	507.97
Add: Impact of deferred income on deposits taken from customers (Refer Note 20.1)	0.24	0.55
Add: Refund Liabilities	8.94	2.72
Total revenue from contracts with customers	446.74	511.24

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at the year ended	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables	6.03	26.41
Advance from customers*	3.47	2.03
Refund liabilities	0.03	8.97

* The amount of INR 2.03 million included in contract liabilities at March 31, 2022 has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Performance obligation from contracts with customers

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Company transfers the control of the goods to customer and the Company has present right to collect sale proceeds for those goods both of which coincides with delivery.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income under effective interest rate method on:		
Others ¹	2.52	3.17
Profit on sale of investments (net)	3.94	1.26
Gain on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL	2.49	0.53
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	3.43	0.40
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	0.67	0.77
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	5.91	0.74
Insurance claim received	0.06	0.07
Rent concession on lease arrangements (Refer Note 45.1)	-	6.25
Gain on termination of lease arrangements (Refer Note 45.1)	14.14	-
Other miscellaneous income	0.02	0.27
Total	33.18	13.46

1) It primary includes unwinding of interest on deposits given under lease arrangements.

28 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchases of stock-in-trade	157.33	192.14
Total	157.33	192.14

29 Changes in inventories of Stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventory at the end of the year (Refer Note 9)		
Stock-in-trade	7.53	24.24
	7.53	24.24
Inventory at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 9)		
Stock-in-trade	24.24	30.63
	24.24	30.63
	16.71	6.39
Decrease in right of return assets (Refer Note 14)	4.02	1.58
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	20.73	7.97



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

30 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	13.69	13.22
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.51	0.54
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 38)	0.25	0.21
Staff welfare expenses	0.05	0.03
Total	14.50	14.00

31 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest expense on borrowings*	-	0.00
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note 45)	10.83	12.82
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ¹	0.30	0.73
Total	11.13	13.55

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

(1) Primarily includes unwinding of interest on security deposits taken from customers.

32 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Property, Plant & Equipment (Refer Note 4)	3.54	6.05
Right of use assets (Refer Note 4)	44.90	42.41
Intangible assets (Refer Note 5)	14.84	14.78
Total	63.28	63.24



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Electricity charges	1.92	2.30
Lease Rent (Refer Note 45)	3.13	17.09
Rates and taxes	0.23	0.62
Insurance	0.37	0.31
Repairs and maintenance		
- Others	9.92	9.39
Manpower outsourcing charges	1.87	1.91
Legal & professional fees	3.68	2.36
Travelling and conveyance	0.03	0.04
Payment to auditors (Refer Note 35)	0.74	0.75
Shop running and maintenance expenses	1.07	1.18
Loss allowances on financial assets	1.99	7.26
Bad debts/advances written off	0.20	0.02
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer Note 36)	0.10	-
Selling and distribution expenses		
-Advertisement, publicity and sales promotion expenses	31.19	39.49
-Commission	51.56	42.38
-Freight and forwarding expenses	17.71	20.21
Miscellaneous expenses	4.10	3.59
Total	129.81	148.90

34 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net Profit after tax for the year	58.67	61.18
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (No. in Million)	4.01	4.01
Nominal value of ordinary share (INR per share) (Refer Note 15)	10.00	10.00
Basic & Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in INR per share)	14.63	15.26

35 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As statutory auditors :		
Audit fees	0.50	0.50
Tax audit fees	0.15	0.15
Limited review of quarterly results	0.05	0.05
In other Capacity :		
Reimbursement of expenses*	0.04	0.05
Total	0.74	0.75

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



36 Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Gross amount to be spent by the Company during the year	0.08	-
b) Amount spent during the year		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	0.10	-
c) Amount unspent during the year	Not Applicable	-
d) Nature of CSR activities	Education & Sustainable Livelihood	-

For movement in CSR, refer below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	-	-
Gross amount to be spent during the year	0.08	-
Actual spent	(0.10)	-
(Excess) /short spent	(0.02)	-

37 Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting Profit before tax	83.39	86.76
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	24.72	25.58
Net Profit	58.67	61.18
Effective tax rate	29.64%	29.48%
Non deductible expenses for tax purposes	3.73	3.74
Adjusted tax charge	20.99	21.84
Adjusted tax rate	25.17%	25.17%

37.1 Income tax expenses for the current year and previous year represents charge for respective year, Income tax for earlier year included in the charge amounts to INR Nil.



38 Employee benefits

(I) Defined contribution plan

In accordance with The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 employees are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rates per the provisions of applicable statute. Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and employees' state insurance (ESI) are defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss of the period when the employee renders the service. There are no obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

(II) Defined benefit plan - Unfunded

The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company in accordance with Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

A Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at and for the Year ended are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.20%	7.10%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	7.00%	7.00%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	10 Years	10 Years
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006 -08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006 -08) Ultimate
Withdrawal Rate		
- Upto 30 years	15.00%	15.00%
- 31 to 40 years	8.00%	8.00%
- 41 years and above	3.00%	3.00%

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

B Details of actuarial valuation carried out on Balance Sheet date are as under:

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligations	0.06	0.90
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligations	0.06	0.90

Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss in respect of gratuity scheme are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	0.20	0.16
Interest cost	0.05	0.05
Total charge to statement of profit or loss	0.25	0.21

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation:-

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-measurement gains arising from experience adjustments	(0.07)	(0.00)
Re measurement of the net defined benefit liability	(0.07)	(0.00)

The movement during the year of the present value of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	0.90	0.75
Current service cost	0.20	0.16
Interest cost of scheme liabilities	0.05	0.05
Benefits (paid)	(0.50)	(0.06)
Acquisition Adjustment	(0.52)	-
Re-measurement losses / (gains) arising from experience adjustments*	(0.07)	(0.00)
Closing Balance	0.06	0.90
Recognised under:		
Current provision*	0.00	0.05
Non current provision	0.06	0.85

The gratuity scheme of the Company is unfunded hence there was no plan asset as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



C Sensitivity analysis

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.

Increase/(Decrease) impact on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.50%*	0.00	(0.04)
Decrease by 0.50%*	0.00	0.05
Expected rate of change in compensation level of covered employees		
Increase by 0.50%*	0.00	0.05
Decrease by 0.50%*	0.00	(0.04)
Mortality Rate		
Increase by 10%*	0.00	0.00
Decrease by 10%*	0.00	0.00
Attrition Rate		
Increased by 0.50%*	0.00	0.00
Decreased by 0.50%*	0.00	0.00

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

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

D Risk analysis

Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

(1) Salary growth risks

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. Salary increase considered at the rate of 7%. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(2) Life expectancy / Longevity risks

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimates of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. Mortality tables as per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult. is used for during the employment and post retirement respectively. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(3) Interest rate risks

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan's liability.

(4) Inflation risks

A decrease in the inflation rate will increase the plan's liability.

E 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.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited**Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023***(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)***39 Contingencies and Commitments**

(to the extent not provided for)

(i) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account

As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
-	-

(ii) Contingencies

There is no contingent liability as on balance sheet date.

40 Related party disclosures**(A) Name of Related Parties** - Name of the party with whom transactions have taken place during the year.**Holding Company**

Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Private. Ltd.)

(B) Details of transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Transactions with Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Private. Ltd.) (including Taxes, if applicable)		
Purchase of traded goods	172.93	212.25
Rent expense	0.07	0.07
Reimbursement of expenses	0.68	0.92
Recovery of expenses	18.88	13.58
Short term loan taken	-	4.00
Refund of loan taken	-	4.00
Interest on short term loan*	-	0.00
Sale of property, plant & equipment	3.83	-
Transfer of Deposit	12.87	-
Gratuity liabilities transferred	0.94	-

The receivables from and payables to related parties are set out below:

Particulars	As at	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable to: Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Private. Ltd.)		
Trade payables	-	6.99
Other Assets to: Vedant Fashions Limited (formerly known as Vedant Fashions Private. Ltd.)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	25.66	-
Total	25.66	6.99

* Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



41 Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 3.

Financial assets and liabilities as at

Particulars	March 31, 2023		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets			
Investments	144.76	-	144.76
Trade receivables*	-	6.03	6.03
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	18.38	18.38
Other financial assets*	-	8.00	8.00
Total	144.76	32.41	177.17
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	-	8.30	8.30
Trade payables*	-	13.81	13.81
Other financial liabilities*	-	4.18	4.18
Total	-	26.29	26.29

Particulars	March 31, 2022		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets			
Investments	86.42	-	86.42
Trade receivables*	-	26.41	26.41
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	5.43	5.43
Other financial assets*	-	33.51	33.51
Total	86.42	65.35	151.77
Financial Liabilities			
Non-current security deposits*	-	2.46	2.46
Lease liabilities	-	158.33	158.33
Trade payables*	-	53.31	53.31
Other financial liabilities*	-	1.70	1.70
Total	-	215.80	215.80

* The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence the Company has not disclosed the fair values.

42 Fair Value Hierarchy

The table shown below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined below:

Level 1: Unquoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Particulars	Fair Value measuring at the end of the reporting year using			As at
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	March 31 2023
	Total			
Financial assets				
Investments in mutual funds	144.76	-	-	144.76
Total	144.76	-	-	144.76

Particulars	Fair Value measuring at the end of the reporting year using			As at
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	March 31, 2022
	Total			
Financial Assets				
Investments in mutual funds	86.42	-	-	86.42
Total	86.42	-	-	86.42

a) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value are reported at amounts that would be received from sale of an asset and amount of resource to be utilised for settlement of a liability respectively in an orderly transaction between market participants.

b) Other non-current financial assets and liabilities: Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered approximate to the fair value.

c) Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, non current deposits, trade payables, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities: Approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Fair value of investments in mutual funds are on the basis of net asset value as declared by mutual fund house as on the Balance Sheet date.

d) There has been no transfer between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the above period.



43 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is commodity price risk.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the company income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

b) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is affected by price volatility of goods purchased from its holding Company. Its operating activities require a continuous supply of traded goods. To mitigate the risk, the Company is having a fixed margin contract with holding Company.

c) Price Risk

The Company's businesses are subject to certain risks and uncertainties including financial risks. Company has invested in mutual funds. To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio. The investments are susceptible to market price risk, mainly arising from changes in the interest rates or market yields which may impact the return and value of such investments. Also during the previous year, the Company had taken loan from its holding Company which had been repaid during the previous year.

d) Interest rate Risk

The Company is debt-free and the exposure to interest rate risk from the perspective of Financial Liabilities is negligible. Further, treasury activities, focused on managing investments in debt instruments, are centralised and administered under a set of approved policies and procedures guided by the tenets of safety, liquidity and returns. This ensures that investments are only made within acceptable risk parameters after due evaluation.

e) Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations as well as investment in mutual funds. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities.

Particulars	Contractual Cash Flows		Carrying Amount	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Less than 1 year				
Trade payables	13.81	53.31	13.81	53.31
Lease liabilities	8.65	63.13	8.30	52.26
Other financial liabilities	4.18	1.70	4.18	1.70
	<u>26.64</u>	<u>118.14</u>	<u>26.29</u>	<u>107.27</u>
Between 2 to 3 year				
Lease liabilities	-	97.73	-	86.84
	-	<u>97.73</u>	-	<u>86.84</u>
More than 3 year				
Lease liabilities	-	20.28	-	19.23
Other financial liabilities	-	3.04	-	2.46
	-	<u>23.32</u>	-	<u>21.69</u>
Total	<u>26.64</u>	<u>239.19</u>	<u>26.29</u>	<u>215.80</u>

The Company is affected by price volatility of its traded goods. Its operating activities require a continuous supply of traded goods.

f) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to INR. 6.03 Million and INR. 26.41 Million as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022 respectively. Trade receivable (unsecured receivables) are derived from revenue earned from domestic and overseas customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis based on historical data of credit losses.

44 Capital Management

The Company's capital management is driven by its policy to maintain a sound capital base to support the continued development of its business. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a prudent balance between different components of the Company's capital. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is defined as current and non-current borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and current investments. Excess cash and bank balance has been invested by the Company in mutual funds.

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2023	2022
Share capital	40.10	40.10
Other equity	211.68	152.96
Equity (A)	<u>251.78</u>	<u>193.06</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	18.38	5.43
Current investments	144.76	86.42
Total fund (B)	<u>163.14</u>	<u>91.85</u>
Lease Liabilities (F)	8.30	158.33
Total debt (C)	<u>8.30</u>	<u>158.33</u>
Net debt (D)=(C-B)	<u>(154.84)</u>	<u>66.48</u>
Total capital (equity + net debt)	96.94	259.54
Net debt to equity ratio (E=D/A)	*	0.34
Net debt (excluding lease liabilities) [G=(D-F)]	(163.14)	(91.85)
Net debt to equity ratio (excluding lease liabilities)	*	*

* Net Debt is negative and hence not applicable.



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

45 Leases

(a) The right of use assets comprise of buildings taken on lease. The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.50% as on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - 9.50%).

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(b) Carrying value of right of use assets at the end of the reporting period (Refer Note 4)	7.84	148.30

(c) Analysis of Lease liabilities:

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Lease Liabilities	158.33	67.13
Addition during the period	-	124.88
Accretion of interest during the period	10.83	12.82
Cash outflow towards payment of lease liabilities	(53.63)	(40.25)
Rent concession on lease arrangements (Refer Note 27 and Note 45.1)	-	(6.25)
Deletion during the year on account of termination of lease agreements	(107.23)	-
Closing lease liabilities	8.30	158.33

45.1 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated July 24, 2020, issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 - Leases, by inserting a practical expedient w.r.t. "Covid-19-Related Rent concessions" effective from the period beginning on or after April 01, 2020 as amended till June 30, 2022. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession that meets the conditions in paragraph 46B of Ind AS 116 is a lease modification. Pursuant to the notification, the Company has applied the practical expedient in financial year ended March 31, 2022 and hence rent concession received during the financial year 2021-22 aggregating INR 6.25 Million respectively has been accounted for as reversal of liability and disclosed in Other Income.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Less than 1 year	8.65	63.13
Between 2 to 3 year	-	97.73
More than 3 year	-	20.28
Lease liabilities included in the Balance sheet		
Current	8.30	52.26
Non-Current	-	106.07
Total	8.30	158.33

(d) Impact on statement of Profit and loss

Particulars

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	10.83	12.82
Depreciation on right of use assets	44.90	42.41
Rent concession on lease arrangements	-	(6.25)
Gain on termination of lease arrangements	(14.14)	-

(e) The Company applies short term lease recognition exemption for the following leases:

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Lease rent as per Statement of profit and loss	3.13	17.09



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

46 Segment Reporting :

Based on the Company operating structure and information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for his review of performance and allocation of resources, the Company has only one reporting segment i.e. Branded Fashion apparel and accessories.

(i) The geographical information considered for disclosure are - India and Overseas

Particulars	Revenue from Operations	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
India	428.98	481.14
Overseas	18.01	31.96
Total	446.99	513.10

The following table shows the carrying amount of segment assets by geographical area to which these areas are attributable :

Particulars	Carrying amount of assets*	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
India	35.27	198.00
Total	35.27	198.00

* Carrying amount of non current assets is excluding financial assets and deferred tax assets.

(ii) Disaggregated revenue information

For disaggregation of revenue, refer note 26.1.

(iii) The Company is not reliant on revenue from transaction with any single customer and does not receive 10% or more of its revenue from transaction with any single customer.



47 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2022
Current ratio	7.65	1.53	398.48%
Debt- Equity Ratio	0.03	0.82	(95.98%)
Debt Service Coverage ratio	2.08	3.43	(39.14%)
Return on Equity ratio	26.38%	37.66%	(29.95%)
Inventory Turnover ratio	28.13	18.70	50.40%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	27.56	15.03	83.35%
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	8.56	4.15	106.38%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	2.22	7.91	(71.98%)
Net Profit ratio	13.13%	11.92%	10.08%
Return on Capital Employed	40.28%	58.77%	(31.47%)
Return on Investment	4.44%	2.07%	114.25%

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	232.10	30.35	186.39	121.50
Debt- Equity Ratio	Debt (Borrowing + Lease liabilities)	Total Equity	8.30	251.78	158.33	193.06
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for Debt Service (Profit for the year + Finance cost + Depreciation - Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment - Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back - Rent concession on lease arrangements - Gain on termination of lease arrangements + Loss allowances on financial assets + Bad debts/advances written off)	Debt Service (Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Re-payments)	111.80	53.63	137.87	40.25
Return on Equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity	58.67	222.42	61.18	162.47
Inventory Turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	446.99	15.89	513.10	27.44
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivable	446.99	16.22	513.10	34.13
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases of stock-in-trade + Other Expenses	Average Trade Payable	287.14	33.56	341.04	82.27
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital #	446.99	201.75	513.10	64.89
Net Profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	58.67	446.99	61.18	513.10
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost)	Capital Employed [(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt (Borrowing + Lease liabilities)) *	94.52	234.68	100.31	170.67
Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments + Gain on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL	Current investments	6.43	144.76	1.79	86.42

Working capital has been calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.

* Deferred tax asset has not been considered for computation.

47.1 Ratios without considering lease liabilities as debt

Ratio

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2022
Debt- Equity Ratio	-	-	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage ratio	-	-	Not Applicable
Return on Capital Employed	37%	708%	(94.78%)

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Debt- Equity Ratio	Debt (Borrowing)	Total Equity	-	251.78	-	193.06
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for Debt Service (Profit for the year + Finance cost - Interest on lease liabilities + Depreciation - Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment - Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back - Rent concession on lease arrangements - Gain on termination of lease arrangements + Loss allowances on financial assets + Bad debts/advances written off)	Debt Service (Interest paid other than interest on lease liabilities + Repayment of short term borrowings)	100.96	-	125.05	-
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (Profit Before Tax + Finance cost - Interest on lease liabilities)	Capital Employed [(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt (Borrowing)) *	83.69	226.37	87.49	12.35

* Deferred tax asset has not been considered for computation.

Reasons for variance of more than 25% in above ratios

Increase in return on investments is on account of increase in investment income.

Variance of more than 25% in ratios other than return on investment is on account of decrease in operation.

48 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



49 Critical estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

i) Revenue Recognition

Management applies following criteria to determine the point of revenue recognition:

- (a) The Company has a present right to payment for the product if a Customer/ Franchisee is presently obliged to pay for a product in accordance with the terms of the agreement.
- (b) The Customer/ Franchisee has legal title to the product
- (c) The Company has transferred physical possession of the product
- (d) The Customer/ Franchisee has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product
- (e) The Customer/ Franchisee has accepted the product

ii) Property, plant and equipment and useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is arrived at by depreciating the assets over the useful life of assets. The estimate of useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year and changes are accounted prospectively.

iii) Estimation of Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

iv) Defined benefit plan

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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 operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. (Refer Note 38)

v) Leases

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

50 Subsequent event

There are no material non-adjusting events after the reporting period till the date of issue of these financial statements (i.e. April 28, 2023) which require disclosure in financial statement.

In terms of our report attached of the even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Seema Mohnot

Seema Mohnot

Partner

Membership No. 060715



Place: Kolkata

Date: April 28, 2023



Manyavar Creations Private Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi Modi

Ravi Modi

Director

DIN : 00361853

Shilpi Modi

Shilpi Modi

Director

DIN : 00361954

Navin Pareek

Navin Pareek

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. F10672