



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024 and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its loss, total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

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 Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Other Matter

The comparative figures for the corresponding previous period as required under Indian Accounting Standard 1 "Presentation of Financial Statement" (Ind AS 1"), have not been compiled by the Company in the accompanying Ind-AS financial statements, since this is the first reporting period of the company as company was incorporated on 13th May 2023.



We draw attention to note 32 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements; The Company has incurred loss of Rs. 4.44 lakhs during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024, it has negative operating cash flow of Rs. 13.82 lakhs and it's net worth is fully eroded and has a negative net worth of Rs 3.44 lakhs. However, despite these conditions, the Ind AS financial statement is prepared on a going concern basis in view of the financial support from its parent Company, the company has sufficient current assets as at balance sheet date to meet its current liabilities and the management's plan to generate cash flows through operations which would enable the Company to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements is included in Annexure A. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flows Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 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 Control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

iv. (a) The Management has represented to us and as disclosed in Note No. 30(v) to the Ind AS Financial Statements that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented to us and as disclosed in Note No. 30(vi) to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software to maintain its books of accounts from 01.09.2023 and the facility of audit trail (edit log) facility of the accounting software was also enabled from that date. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024..

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure C" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For, **G. K. Kanodia & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia

ICAI Membership No. 307280

UDIN: 24307280BKKEEQW9614

Place: Kolkata

Date: 19/06/2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities for Audit of Ind AS Financial Statement

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 Ind AS 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)(j) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

For, **G. K. Kanodia & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia

ICAI Membership No. 307280

UDIN: 24307280BKEEQW9614

Place: Kolkata

Date: 19/06/2024

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 ('ICAI'). 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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.

For, **G. K. Kanodia & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia

ICAI Membership No. 307280

UDIN: 24307280BKEEQW9614

Place: Kolkata

Date: 19/06/2024

Annexure - C to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company')

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

- (i) In respect of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets :
 - a. (A) The Company has maintained proper record showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant & Equipment;

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets; Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
 - b. Such Property, Plant & Equipment were physically verified by the management during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024 on reasonable interval and according to the information and explanations received by us from the management, no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification;
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Since the Company does not have any immovable properties, and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - d. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - e. As disclosed by the Management in Note 30(i) of the Standalone Financial Statement, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the management, verification of inventories has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- (iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under apply. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company during the period.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations provided to us, The Central Government has not specified cost records u/s 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the activities of the company and accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other statutory dues as applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities.
- According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.
- (viii) As disclosed by the management in Note 30(ix) of the Ind AS Financial Statements and as verified by us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as income during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) As disclosed by the management in Note 30(vii) of the Ind AS Financial Statements, the Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or the other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information explanation provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the company, we report that no funds are raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture, hence reporting under the clause (ix)(e) & (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.



- (x) (a) According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024 nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not require to comply with provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(xv) of the said Order 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.
- (b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) As per information and explanation given to us, The Company does not have any CIC as part of its group.



- (xvii) Based on the overall review of Ind AS Financial Statements, the Company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 5.73 lakhs in the current financial period May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024 and since the company is incorporated on 13.05.2023, this year being the first year of the company, there is no requirement of reporting for immediate preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 indicating that company is incapable 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) As disclosed in Note 30(xiii) , the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, the provisions of paragraph 3(xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Ind AS Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For, **G. K. Kanodia & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia
ICAI Membership No. 307280
UDIN: 24307280BKEEQW9614

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19/06/2024

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2024

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.11	
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	1.31	
Other Assets	6	0.41	
Tax Assets (Net)	7	0.25	
			2.08
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	9	18.58	
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1.87	
Other Financial Assets	4	2.75	
Other Assets	8	2.58	
			25.78
TOTAL ASSETS			27.86
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	11	1.00	
Other Equity	12	(4.44)	
TOTAL EQUITY			(3.44)
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	15.00	
			15.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	14		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.01	
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		14.70	
Other Financial Liabilities	15	1.24	
Other Liabilities	16	0.35	
			16.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES			31.30
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			27.86

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G K Kanodia & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia

Gopi Kishan Kanodia
Proprietor
M. No: 307280

Kolkata | June 19, 2024



Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 02195697

Shreyans Surana
Director
DIN: 02559280

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the period starting from May 13, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income		
Revenue from operations	17	22.86
Total Income		22.86
Expenses		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	18	32.24
Change in inventories	19	(18.58)
Employee benefits expense	20	6.09
Finance Costs	21	0.18
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	0.02
Other expenses	23	8.66
Total Expenses		28.61
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		(5.75)
Tax Expenses		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax charged/(crediteded)		(1.31)
Total Tax Expenses		(1.31)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from operations		(4.44)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax relating to item above		-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		(4.44)
Earnings per share	24	
Basic (₹)		(44.37)
Diluted (₹)		(44.37)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G K Kanodia & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia
Proprietor
M. No: 307280



Kolkata | June 19, 2024

Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 02195697

Shreyans Surana
Director
DIN: 02559280

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2024

A) Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

Balance as at May 13, 2023	-
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the period	1.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1.00

B) Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at May 13, 2023	
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended	(4.44)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(4.44)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G K Kanodia & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



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M. No: 307280



Kolkata | June 19, 2024

Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 02195697

Shreyans Surana
Shreyans Surana
Director
DIN: 02559280

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(5.75)
Adjustments for :-	
Finance Costs	0.18
Depreciation and amortization expenses	0.02
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(5.55)
Adjustments for changes In Working Capital :-	
Decrease / (Increase) in Financial Assets	(2.75)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets	(2.99)
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(18.58)
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payables	14.71
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	1.24
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Liabilities	0.35
Cash generated from Operations	(13.57)
Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	(0.25)
Net cash from Operating Activities (A)	(13.82)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Purchase of Property, Plants and Equipments	(0.13)
Net cash (Used In) / From Investing Activities (B)	(0.13)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:	
Proceeds From Issue Of Equity Shares	1.00
Proceeds from borrowings	15.00
Finance Cost	(0.18)
Net Cash (Used In) / From Financing Activities (C)	15.82
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A +B + C)	1.87
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1.87

Notes :

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The composition of Cash and Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy No. 2.8
- Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
- The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G K Kanodia & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia



Gopi Kishan Kanodia
Proprietor
M. No: 307280

Kolkata | June 19, 2024



Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 02195697

Shreyans Surana
Shreyans Surana
Director
DIN: 02559280

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate and General Information

Konnect Style Retail Private Limited (the Company) is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in business of retailing a variety of apparels and non-apparels consumer products through ecommerce channel. The Company was incorporate on May 13, 2023.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Baazar Style Retail Limited (CIN No- U18109WB2013PLC194160).

The financial statements have been approved and adopted by the Board in their meeting held on June 19, 2024.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Historical cost and Going Concern

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(c) Consistency in preparation

The standalone financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the period presented in the standalone financial statements, unless stated otherwise.

(d) Presentation Currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹). All values are presented in ₹ Lakh and rounded off to the extent of two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2. Current/non-current classification

The Company, as required by Ind AS 1, presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

(a) An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(b) All assets other than current assets shall be classified as non-current.

(c) A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(d) All liabilities other than current liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

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

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3. Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

Cost comprises of cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of duties (net of tax) incidental expenses, interest and erection/commissioning expenses incurred up to the date asset is put to use. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to construction or acquisition of PPE or bringing the PPE to working condition are allocated and capitalized as a part of cost of PPE. Cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria is met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

PPE which are not ready for the intended use are disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress'. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(b) Subsequent measurement (depreciation, useful life and residual value)

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

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its tangible fixed assets:



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Assets Category	Useful life estimated by the management based on technical assessment (years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (years)
Computer and Printers	3	3

The management believes that such estimated useful life is realistic and reflects fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

(c) De-recognition

PPE are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

2.4. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually as at reporting date. If the recoverable amount of the cash- generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reversal of impairment losses except on goodwill is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the assets no longer exist or have decreased. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

2.5. Fair value measurements and hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances, and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.6. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss).
- Those measured at amortized cost.

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(b) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost.
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss) or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e., fair value through other comprehensive income)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Cash flow characteristics test:

The contractual terms of the Debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

(c) De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; and either a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognised.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

(b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

(c) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.7. Inventories

Traded goods: At lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase price and other incidental costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Cost is determined based on first in first out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and to make the sale.

Packing and accessories: At lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents purchase price and other direct costs and is determined on a "first in, first out" basis.

2.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, cheques 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.

2.9. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

(a) Provisions

Provision are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligations, the provision is reversed.

(b) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

2.10. Retirement employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

Employee benefit in the form of Provident Fund is considered as a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the aforesaid fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(b) Short-term employee benefits

Accumulated leave, which are expected to be utilized within the next twelve months are treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of unused entitlement that has accumulated at that reporting date.

(c) Long-term employees benefit

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes.

2.11. Segment information

Segments are identified based on the manner in which the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') decides about resource allocation and reviews performance. Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

2.12. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods/services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ services.

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

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

Revenue 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 and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

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

Interest income on all debt instruments is measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example: prepayment, extension, call and similar options), but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.13. Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs.

2.14. Income taxes

(a) Current tax

The Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises

- from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination,
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss, or
- does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary difference.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and writes down the carrying cost to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

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

2.15. Earnings per share

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

2.16. Key accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(a) Judgements

(i) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax

The extent to which deferred tax asset to be recognized is based on the assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

(b) Estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

(ii) Impairment of assets

In assessing impairment, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(iv) Assessment of potential markdown inventory

The Company at each reporting date makes an assessment of potential markdown due to aged inventory. In doing so, it estimates the net realisable value of aged inventory based on historic trend of sale of such/ similar aged inventory. Further, it also estimates the provision for shrink based on past trends which it believes is more than or near to actual shrink to be booked as and when stores are counted annually.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(v) Incremental borrowing rate for leases

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

2.17. Application of New Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has applied the following Ind AS pronouncements pursuant to issuance of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 with effect from April 1, 2023. The effect is described below:

- (a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendment requires disclosure of material accounting policies instead of significant accounting policies. In the Financial Statements, the disclosure of accounting policies has been accordingly modified. The impact of such modifications to the accounting policies is insignificant.
- (b) Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – The amendment has defined accounting estimate as well as laid down the treatment of accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by accounting policy. There is no impact of the amendment on the Financial Statements.
- (c) Ind AS 12 – Income taxes – the definition of deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability is amended to apply initial recognition exception on assets and liabilities that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. There is no impact of the amendment on the Financial Statements.

2.18. Application of New Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U47912WB2023PTC261995

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

3 Property, Plant and Equipment
Current year

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gross Amount			Accumulated Depreciation				WDV as on March 31, 2024	
	As at May 13, 2023	Addition	Deletion	As at March 31, 2024	As at May 13, 2023	Charge for the year	Deduction		As at March 31, 2024
Computer and Printers	-	0.13	-	0.13	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.11
Total	-	0.13	-	0.13	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.11



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

4	<u>Other Financial Assets</u>	As at March 31, 2024
	Current (Unsecured, considered good)	
	Other Receivables	2.75
	Total	2.75
5	<u>Deferred Tax Assets (Net)</u>	As at March 31, 2024
	Deferred Tax Liabilities	
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0.01
	Total (A)	0.01
	Deferred Tax Assets	
	Losses available for off setting against future taxable income	1.32
	Total (B)	1.32
	Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (B-A)	1.31

5.1 Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at May 13, 2023	Recognised In Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	0.01	0.01
Total	-	0.01	0.01
Deferred tax assets			
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	1.32	1.32
Total	-	1.32	1.32

Note: As per the Income Tax Act, 1961 due to the accumulated business loss of ₹ 5.77 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2024; a deferred tax asset of ₹ 1.32 Lakhs is being carried forward in the books of account.

The company has recognised deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 1.31 Lakhs as at March 31, 2024, consistent with applicable Indian Accounting Standard as it is considered probable that future taxable profits will be available.

6	<u>Other Assets - Non Current</u>	As at March 31, 2024
	Capital Advance	0.41
	Total	0.41
7	<u>Tax Assets (net)</u>	As at March 31, 2024
	Non-current	
	Tds Receivable	0.25
	Total	0.25
8	<u>Other Assets</u>	As at March 31, 2024
	Current (Unsecured, considered good)	
	Advances other than Capital Advances :	
	- Balances with Government and statutory authorities	2.56
	Prepaid Expenses	0.02
	Total	2.58



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

9	<u>Inventories</u>	As at
		March 31, 2024
	(As valued and certified by the Management)	
	Traded Goods	18.58
	Total	18.58
10	<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	As at
		March 31, 2024
	Balances with banks:	
	- In Current Account	1.87
	Total	1.87
11	<u>Equity Share Capital</u>	As at
		March 31, 2024
	Authorized:	
	10,000 equity share of ₹10 each	1.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up:	
	10,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	1.00
	Total	1.00

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
(Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid)		
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	-	-
Subscribed on incorporation	10,000	1.00
Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	1.00

b) Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) The Company have ultimate holding Company "Baazar Style Retail Limited" (CIN No- U18109WB2013PLC194160).

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

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	% Holding
(Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid)		
Baazar Style Retail Limited	9,990	99.90%
Total	9,990	99.90%

e) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters at the end of the year:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
(Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid)			
Baazar Style Retail Ltd	9,990	99.90%	N.A
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	10	0.10%	N.A
TOTAL	10,000	100.00%	

f) No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

12	Other Equity	As at March 31, 2024
	Retained earnings	(4.44)
	Total Other equity	(4.44)

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve :

Retained Earnings

Created from the profit/ (loss) of the company, as adjusted for distribution to owners, transfers to other reserves, etc.

13	Loan Term Borrowings	As at March 31, 2024
	Unsecured Loan from Related Party From Body Corporate	15.00
	Total	15.00

The unsecured is taken during the year with a interest rate of 10% per annum from its Holding Company "Bazaar Style Retail Limited." repayable after 12 month from the reporting period.

14	Trade Payables	As at March 31, 2024
	At amortised cost	
	- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.01
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	14.70
	Total	14.71

14.1 Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the period.	0.01
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the period.	0.00
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of The MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period.	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-
(v) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period.	0.00
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of The MSMED Act, 2006.	-

14.2 Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as stated below:

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from due date of payment					
	Unbilled	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
MSME	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Others	-	-	14.70	-	-	-
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	14.71	-	-	-



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

15 Other Financial Liabilities

Current

Employee Related Payables

Other Liabilities

Interest accrued on Unsecured Loan

Interest accrued and due on MSME supplier

Total

As at
March 31, 2024

0.81

0.27

0.16

0.00

1.24

16 Other Current Liabilities

Statutory dues

Total

As at
March 31, 2024

0.35

0.35



KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U47912WB2023PTC261995

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2024

	For the year ended March 31, 2024
17 Revenue from operations	
Sale of Goods	
Traded Goods	22.86
Total	22.86
17.1 Disaggregated revenue information	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(1) Timing of revenue recognition	
Revenue recognition at a point of time	22.86
Revenue recognition over period of time	-
Total	22.86
(2) Geographic Location	
The Company operates within India and does not have operations in economic environments with different risks and returns. Hence, no separate financial disclosures are provided in respect of its geographical segment.	
18 Purchases of Stock in Trade	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Purchases of Stock in Trade :	
Traded goods	32.24
Total	32.24
19 Changes in Inventories	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventories at the end of the year	
Traded Goods	18.58
Inventories at the beginning of the year	
Traded Goods	-
Changes in Inventories (B-A)	(18.58)
20 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	5.84
Contribution to Provident and Other funds	0.25
Total	6.09
21 Finance Cost	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on Unsecured Loan	0.18
Others- Interest on Tds Payment	0.00
Others- Interest on MSME supplier	0.00
Total	0.18
22 Depreciation and amortization Expense	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	0.02
Total	0.02



KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U47912WB2023PTC261995

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2024

23 Other expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Advertisement	1.19
Bank Charges	0.00
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	6.48
Packing and Consumable Charges	0.40
Communication Expenses	0.08
Audit Fees	0.21
Commission	0.06
Insurance Charges	0.01
Professional Fees	0.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.18
Total	8.66

23.1 Payment to auditors	For the year ended March 31, 2024
As auditors	
- Audit Fees	0.21
Total	0.21

24 Earnings per share

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

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(4.44)
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic earnings per share	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	10,000
Earnings Per Share (in ₹) *	
Basic Earnings per share (in ₹)	(44.37)
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	(44.37)

25 Tax expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	
Current Tax	-
Deferred Tax	(1.31)
Total	(1.31)



KONNECT STYLE RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U47912WB2023PTC261995

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2024

25.1 Reconciliation of estimated Income tax expense at Indian statutory Income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of comprehensive Income	
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(5.75)
Indian statutory income tax rate	22.88%
Estimated income tax expenses	(1.31)
Tax effect on:	
Permanent differences	-
Current tax provision	(1.31)
Adjustment for Income Tax in relation to earlier years	-
Income Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account	(1.31)

- 26 Code on Social Security : During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Central Government has published "The Code on Social Security, 2020" and "Industrial Relations Code, 2020" ("the Codes") in the Gazette of India, inter alia, subsuming various existing labour and industrial laws which deals with employees related benefits including post employment. The effective date of the codes thereunder and the rules are yet to be notified. The impact of the legislative changes, if any, will be assessed and recognised post notification of the relevant provisions.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

27 Related Party Disclosures under Ind AS-24

(a) List of Related Parties and nature of relationship where control exists

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Key Managerial Personnel:	
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Director
Shreyans Surana	Director
Entities owned by the Key Managerial Personnel and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel:	
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	Holding Company

(b) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Key Managerial Personnel	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Entities owned by the KMP and Relatives of KMP
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Paid up Capital			
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	-	-	1.00
Loan taken			
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	-	-	15.00
Interest on Loan paid			
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	-	-	0.18

(c) Balances at the end of year:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Amounts owed to related parties:	
Loan taken	
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	15.00
Interest on Loan Payable	
Bazaar Style Retail Limited	0.16
Total	15.16

The transactions from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

28 Segment Information

In the opinion of the management, there is only one reporting segment "Retail Sales" as envisaged by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The Company is operating only in India and there is no other significant geographical segment. They are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

29 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard- 19 'Employee Benefits' as notified u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has provident fund plans for the employees. Contributions are made to registered provident fund in India, subject to statutory limits. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contribution to Provident Fund	0.25

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

Provident Fund

Provident Fund (other than government administered) as per the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

30 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial period.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any Banks, Financial institution or Other lenders.
- (viii) The Company dose not held any immovable properties.
- (ix) The Company did not have any transaction which was not recorded in the books of account that was surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (x) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the current period.
- (xi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules 2017
- (xii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial period.
- (xiii) The provisions related to Corporate Social Responsibility as laid down in Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company. Accordingly no disclosures with respect to the same has been made in the financial statements of the company.



Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year March 31, 2024

31 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	Variance (in %)	Reason for Variance (if more than 25%)
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.58	NA	N.A	N.A
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt = Total Debt (excluding Lease Liability) + Short term borrowings - Cash and Cash Equivalents.	Shareholder's Equity	(3.82)	NA	N.A	N.A
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest	Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(23.10)	NA	N.A	N.A
Return on equity ratio (%)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Shareholder's Equity	This ratio is not relevant since the company have loss and negative capital employed.			
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	Closing inventory	1.23	NA	NA	N.A
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases = Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return	Trade Payables	2.19	NA	NA	N.A
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales = Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	Working Capital = Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.	2.41	NA	NA	N.A
Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit shall be after tax	Net Sales = Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	(19.41%)	NA	NA	N.A
Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total debt (excluding Lease Liability) + Deferred Tax Liability	This ratio is not relevant since the company have loss and negative capital employed.			

32 The Company has reported losses for the year ended March 31, 2024, resulting in a negative net worth. Despite this, the Company is improving operational efficiency and securing financial support from its Parent Company. Consequently, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'going concern' basis, with no adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G K Kanodia & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 332314E

Gopi Kishan Kanodia

Gopi Kishan Kanodia
Proprietor
M. No: 307280

Kolkata | June 19, 2024



Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 02195697

Shreyans Surana
Shreyans Surana
Director
DIN: 02559280