GML India Fashion Private Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of GML India Fashion Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GML India Fashion Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 31 March 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the 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 Director's Report in the annual report for the year ended 31 March 2020, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity, of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
   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 has not paid/ provided any remuneration to its directors during the year.
   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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 20107723AAAAGJ1788

Place : Mumbai
Date: 27th April, 2020

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **GML India Fashion Private Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2020)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GML India Fashion Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 20107723AAAAGJ1788

Place : Mumbai
Date: 27th April, 2020

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **GML India Fashion Private Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2020)

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees given. The Company has not made any investment or granted any loans and hence, reporting in respect of provisions under section 185 of the Act is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act during the year. Hence, the provisions of clause (v) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Customs Duty which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2020 on account of any disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not issued any debentures or taken loans from financial institution or borrowed funds from Government.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration as per provision of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act and hence, reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to information and explanation given to us, in terms of Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 20107723AAAAGJ1788

Place : Mumbai
Date: 27th April, 2020

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	29.37		4.00	
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	0.33		0.04	
Intangible Assets	1	0.01		0.01	
		29.71		4.05	
Financial Assets					
Loans	2	3.67		-	
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	3	0.57		0.35	
Other Non Current Assets	4	0.12		0.07	
Total Non-Current Assets			34.07		4.47
Current Assets					
Inventories	5	13.14		17.23	
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	6	0.77		0.24	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	2.96		0.87	
Other Financial Assets	8	0.94		2.34	
Other Current Assets	9	3.86		2.65	
Total Current Assets			21.67		23.33
Total Assets			55.74		27.80
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	10	4.99		4.99	
Other Equity	11	7.75		8.28	
Total Equity			12.74		13.27
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	12	5.05		6.00	
Other Financial Liabilities	13	19.98		-	
Provisions	14	0.15		0.07	
Other Non Current Liabilities	15	-		1.14	
Total Non-Current Liabilities			25.18		7.21
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	16	-		1.06	
Trade Payables due to:	17				
– Micro and Small Enterprises		-		-	
– Other than Micro and Small Enterprise		11.21		5.14	
Other Financial Liabilities	18	5.68		-	
Other Current Liabilities	19	0.93		1.12	
Provisions	20	-		-	
Total Current Liabilities			17.82		7.32
Total Liabilities			43.00		14.53
Total Equity and Liabilities			55.74		27.80
Significant Accounting Policies					
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 37				

As per our Report of even date

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)

Mumbai
Dated: 27th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Deval Shah
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

			₹ Crores
	Notes	**2019-20**	2018-19
INCOME			
Value of Sales		**46.65**	40.64
Less: Goods and Service Tax Recovered		**5.45**	4.72
Revenue from Operations		**41.20**	35.92
Other Income	**21**	**0.03**	-
Total Income		**41.23**	35.92
EXPENSES			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		**17.40**	27.54
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	**22**	**3.63**	(11.30)
Employee Benefits Expense	**23**	**2.54**	2.02
Finance Costs	**24**	**2.67**	0.31
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**1**	**7.69**	0.99
Other Expenses	**25**	**8.14**	10.53
Total Expenses		**42.07**	30.09
(Loss) / Profit before Tax		**(0.84)**	5.83
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax	**26**	**(0.11)**	1.78
Deferred Tax	**3**	**(0.21)**	(0.33)
(Loss) / Profit for the year		**(0.52)**	4.38
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	**23.1**	**(0.02)**	0.02
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**0.01**	(0.01)
Total Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the Year		**(0.53)**	4.39
Earnings per Equity Share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	**28**	**(1.03)**	8.76
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 37**		

As per our Report of even date

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)

Mumbai
Dated: 27th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Deval Shah
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

₹ Crores

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	**Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2020**
4.99	-	4.99	-	**4.99**

B. Other Equity

₹ Crores

	Reserves and Surplus	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total**
	Retained Earnings		
As on 31st March, 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2018	3.89	-	3.89
Total Comprehensive income for the year	4.38	0.01	4.39
Balance at the end of reporting period 31st March, 2019	**8.27**	**0.01**	**8.28**
As on 31st March, 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2019	8.27	0.01	8.28
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	(0.52)	(0.01)	(0.53)
Balance at the end of reporting period 31st March, 2020	**7.75**	**0.00**	**7.75**

As per our Report of even date

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)

Mumbai
Dated: 27th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Deval Shah
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2020

					₹ Crores
			2019-20		2018-19
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Net (Loss) / Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**(0.84)**		5.83
	Adjusted for:				
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**7.69**		0.99	
	Effect of Exchange Rate Change	**0.44**		(0.16)	
	Interest Income	**(0.03)**		-	
	Finance Costs	**2.67**		0.31	
			10.77		1.14
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**9.93**		6.97
	Adjusted for:				
	Trade and Other Receivables	**(3.98)**		(0.07)	
	Inventories	**4.09**		(11.97)	
	Trade and Other Payables	**5.80**		1.31	
			5.91		(10.73)
	Cash Generated from/ (used in) Operations		**15.84**		(3.76)
	Taxes Paid (Net)		**0.10**		(1.61)
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities*		**15.94**		(5.37)
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		**(3.89)**		(1.56)
	Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities		**(3.89)**		(1.56)
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**				
	Proceeds from Long term borrowings		**9.43**		0.90
	Repayment of Long term borrowings		**(10.38)**		6.00
	Repayment of Short term borrowings		**(1.06)**		-
	Payment of Lease Liabilities		**(5.32)**		-
	Interest Paid		**(2.63)**		(0.30)
	Net Cash Flow (used in)/ from Financing Activities		**(9.96)**		6.60
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**2.09**		(0.33)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**0.87**		1.20
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note "7")		**2.96**		0.87

* Amount spent in cash towards Corporate Social Responsibility is ₹ 0.07 crore (Previous Year Nil)

As per our Report of even date

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)

Mumbai
Dated: 27th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Deval Shah
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Corporate Information

GML India Fashion Private Limited (“the Company” or “GML”), is a public limited company domiciled in India and has registered office in 4th Floor, Court House, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Dhobi Talao, Mumbai, Maharastra-400002, India.

The Company’s immediate holding Company is Reliance Retail Ventures Limited and Ultimate holding company is Reliance Industries Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in retail distribution of luxury brand i.e. Hugo Boss in India.. The products sold under luxury brands include garments, footwear and accessories.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which have been measured at fair value amount.

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the Rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

With effect from 1st April 2019, Ind AS 116 – “Leases” (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – “Leases”. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted into recognition of ‘Right-of-Use’ asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet.

Company’s Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crores (₹ 00,00,000) except when otherwise stated.

B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre - operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work – in - Progress.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight line method and based on useful life of the assets in compliance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life or lease period; on assets acquired under finance lease depreciation is provided over the lease term.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(c) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

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

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation / depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Computer software is amortised over a period of 5 years on a straight line basis.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Finance Cost

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(h) Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

(i) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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.

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 recognised as a finance cost.

(k) Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

(l) Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation. The gratuity is paid @15days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(m) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Equity.

i) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(n) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

(o) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

b) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses "Expected Credit Loss"(ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Financial Liabilities

A. Initial Recognition And Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

iii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The company derecognizes a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial Liability (or a part of a Financial Liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(p) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sell and are presented separately as current items in the Balance Sheet.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

C. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 next financial year.

a) Depreciation / Amortisation And Useful Lives of Property Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

b) Recoverability of Trade Receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include assessing the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

c) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transaction are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e) Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

g) Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on covid 19

The impact of COVID – 19 on the business operations for the Company for the current year 2019-20 is not significant as those were continuing normally until the nationwide lockdown near the end of the year. Management has performed the assessment of the effect of COVID -19 on the recoverability of the value of assets as at the end of the year and liquidity position as well as business activities in the foreseeable future. Based on the assessment, presently there are no significant concerns regarding recoverability of the value of the assets as well as on liquidity and continuity of the business. The impact of COVID – 19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital Work-in-Progress

₹ Crores

Description	Gross block				Depreciation/ amortisation				Net block	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 1st April, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own assets:										
Plant and machinery	0.06	0.05	-	**0.11**	0.02	0.02	-	**0.04**	**0.07**	0.04
Electrical installations	-	0.44	-	**0.44**	-	0.02	-	**0.02**	**0.42**	-
Equipment	0.18	0.09	-	**0.27**	0.07	0.04	-	**0.11**	**0.16**	0.11
Furniture and fixtures	2.86	2.36	-	**5.22**	0.76	0.28	-	**1.04**	**4.18**	2.10
Leasehold improvements*	2.28	-0.49	-	**1.79**	0.53	0.46	-	**0.99**	**0.80**	1.75
Sub Total (i)	**5.38**	**2.45**	**-**	**7.83**	**1.38**	**0.82**	**-**	**2.20**	**5.63**	**4.00**
Right-of-Use Asset										
Operating Lease	-	30.61	-	**30.61**	-	6.87	-	**6.87**	**23.74**	-
Sub Total (ii)	**-**	**30.61**	**-**	**30.61**	**-**	**6.87**	**-**	**6.87**	**23.74**	**-**
Total (A)	**5.38**	**33.06**	**-**	**38.44**	**1.38**	**7.69**	**-**	**9.07**	**29.37**	**4.00**
Intangible assets **										
Software	0.01	-	-	**0.01**	-	-	-	**-**	**0.01**	0.01
Total (B)	**0.01**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Total (A+B)	**5.39**	**33.06**	**-**	**38.45**	**1.38**	**7.69**	**-**	**9.07**	**29.38**	**4.01**
Previous year	5.39	0.01	-	5.40	0.40	1.00	-	1.40	4.00	4.99
Capital work-in-progress									**0.33**	0.04

* Addition in Leasehold Improvements is net off against deferred contribution towards lease rentals.

** Other than internally generated

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
2.	**Loans - Non-Current** *(Unsecured and Considered Good)*		
	Other Loans & Advances*	**3.67**	-
	Total	**3.67**	-

*Other Loans and advances includes primarily fair valuation of interest free deposits.

₹ Crores

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
3.	**Deferred Tax Assets (Net)**		
	The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
	At the start of the year	**0.35**	0.02
	Credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.21**	0.34
	Credit to Other Comprehensive Income	**0.01**	(0.01)
	At the end of year	**0.57**	0.35

Components of Deferred Tax Assets

₹ Crores

	As at 31st March, 2019	Charge/(credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred tax Asset in relation to:				
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.29	0.15	-	**0.14**
Financial Assets	0.06	(0.38)	0.01	**0.43**
Total	0.35	(0.23)	0.01	**0.57**

₹ Crores

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
4.	**Other Non-Current Assets** *(unsecured and considered good)*		
	Capital Advances	**0.04**	-
	Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision) (i)	**0.08**	0.07
	Total	**0.12**	0.07

₹ Crores

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	**Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)**		
	At start of year	**0.07**	0.25
	Current Tax*	**0.11**	(1.78)
	Tax Paid (Net) during the year	**(0.10)**	1.60
	At end of year	**0.08**	0.07

* Includes Tax in respect of earlier year

₹ Crores

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
5.	**Inventories** *(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)*		
	Stock-in-trade *	**12.93**	16.56
	Stores and spares	**0.21**	0.67
	Total	**13.14**	17.23

* Includes Goods in Transit ₹ 0.04 Crores (previous year ₹ Nil)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

6.	**Trade Receivables** *(unsecured and considered good)*	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Trade Receivables	**0.77**	0.24
	Total	**0.77**	0.24

₹ Crores

7.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Cash on Hand	**0.02**	0.12
	Balances with banks[(i)]	**2.94**	0.75
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet/Statement of Cash Flows	**2.96**	0.87

(i) Includes deposits ₹ 2.80 crore (previous year Nil) by bank as margin money for bank guarantees and security.

7.1 Cash and cash equivalents includes deposits maintained by the Company with banks, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point of time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

₹ Crores

8.	**Other Financial Assets - Current**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Security Deposits	**0.53**	2.34
	Others[(i)]	**0.41**	-
	Total	**0.94**	2.34

[(i)] Includes interest receivable.

₹ Crores

9.	**Other Current Assets** *(Unsecured and Considered Good)*	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Balance with Customs, GST and State authorities	**3.42**	2.63
	Others [(i)]	**0.44**	0.02
	Total	**3.86**	2.65

[(i)] Includes advances to employees and vendors.

₹ Crores

10.	**Share capital**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Authorised Share Capital:		
	60,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (60,00,000)	**6.00**	6.00
	Total	**6.00**	6.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
	(49,99,999) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (49,99,999)	**4.99**	4.99
	Total	**4.99**	4.99

(i) Out of the above, 49,99,999 (previous year 49,99,999) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, the holding company, along with its nominees and subsidiary.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(ii) **The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:**

Name of the Shareholders	**31st March, 2020**		31st March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited*	**25,00,006**	**50.01**	25,00,006	50.01
Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	**24,99,993**	**49.99**	24,99,993	49.99

* Includes 6 shares held by nominees

(iii) **The Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:**

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	**49,99,999**	49,99,999
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	**-**	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**49,99,999**	49,99,999

(iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹10 each and the holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

₹ Crores

11.	**Other Equity**	**As at 31st March, 2020**		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Retained Earnings				
	As per last Balance Sheet	**8.27**		3.89	
	Add: (Loss) / Profit for the year	**(0.52)**		4.38	
			7.75		8.27
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
	As per last Balance Sheet	**0.01**		-	
	Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	**(0.01)**		0.01	
			(0.00)		0.01
	Total		**7.75**		8.28

₹ Crores

12.	**Borrowings - Non-Current**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Unsecured - At Amortised Cost		
	Loans and advances from related parties [Refer Note 32(ii)]*	**5.05**	6.00
	Total	**5.05**	6.00

*Refer note 31 for maturity profile

₹ Crores

13.	**Other Financial liabilities- Non Current**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
	Lease Liabilities	**19.98**	-
		19.98	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

14.	Provisions - Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23.1) (i)	**0.15**	0.07
	Total	**0.15**	0.07

(i) The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

₹ Crores

15.	Other Non Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Deferred contribution towards lease rental	-	1.14
	Total	-	1.14

₹ Crores

16.	Borrowings - Current	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Secured - At Amortised Cost		
	Working capital limits from Banks	-	1.06
	Total	-	1.06

₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 1.06 Crores) are secured by way of first charge on all the current assets and movable plant and equipment assets of the Company.

Refer note 31 for maturity profile

₹ Crores

17.	Trade Payables Due to:	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Micro and Small Enterprises	-		-	
	Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	**11.21**		5.14	
			11.21		5.14
	Total		**11.21**		5.14

17.1 There are no overdues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2020

₹ Crores

18.	Other Financial liabilities- Current	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	**0.04**	-
	Lease Liabilities- Current	**5.31**	-
	Creditors for Capital Expenditure	**0.33**	-
		5.68	-

₹ Crores

19.	Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Deferred contribution towards lease rental - Current	-	0.30
	Other payables (i)	**0.93**	0.82
		0.93	**1.12**

(i) Includes statutory dues and advances from customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

20.	Provisions - Current	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23.1) [i]	-	-
	Total	**-**	-

(i) The provision for employee benefit includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

₹ Crores

21.	Other Income		2019-20		2018-19
	Interest				
	Bank Deposits	**0.03**		0.00	
			0.03		0.00
	Total		**0.03**		0.00

Above other income comprises of income from assets measured at amortised cost ₹ 0.03 crore (previous year ₹ 0.00 crore).

₹ Crores

22.	Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	2019-20	2018-19
	Inventories (at close)		
	Stock-in-trade	**12.93**	16.56
	Inventories (at commencement)		
	Stock-in-trade	**16.56**	5.26
	Total	**3.63**	(11.30)

₹ Crores

23.	Employee Benefits Expense	2019-20	2018-19
	Salaries and wages	**1.98**	1.75
	Contribution to provident fund and other funds	**0.11**	0.10
	Staff welfare expenses	**0.45**	0.17
	Total	**2.54**	2.02

23.1 As per Ind AS 19 “Employee benefits”, the disclosures as defined are given below:

Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expenses for the year is as under:

₹ Crores

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Employer’s contribution to Provident Fund	**0.04**	0.05
Employer’s contribution to Pension Scheme	**0.03**	0.02

Defined Benefit Plan

I. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation ₹ Crores

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	**0.05**	0.04
Current service cost	**0.03**	0.03
Actuarial Loss / (Gain)	**0.02**	(0.02)
Defined benefit obligation at year end	**0.10**	0.05

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

II. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Present value of obligation	**0.10**	0.05
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (Surplus / Deficit)	**0.10**	0.05

III. Expenses recognised during the year

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Current service cost	**0.03**	0.03
Net benefit expense/ (income)	**0.03**	0.03
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial Loss / (Gain)	**0.02**	(0.02)
Net Expense / (Income) for the period Recognised in OCI	**0.02**	(0.02)

IV. Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Mortality Table (IALM)	**2012-14 (Ultimate)**	2006-08 (Ultimate)
Discount rate (per annum)	**6.84%**	8.00%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**6.00%**	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	**2.00%**	2.00%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

V. The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with Financial year 2019-20.

VI. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary, increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below.

₹ Crores

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Decrease	**Increase**	Decrease	Increase
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**0.01**	**0.01**	-	-
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**(0.01)**	**0.01**	-	-
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability;
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

24.	Finance Costs	2019-20	2018-19
	Interest on Lease liability	**2.13**	-
	Interest on others	**0.54**	0.31
	Total	**2.67**	0.31

₹ Crores

25.	Other Expenses		2019-20		2018-19
	Selling and Distribution Expenses				
	Sales promotion and advertisement expenses	**1.05**		0.81	
	Store running expenses	**0.66**		0.52	
	Warehousing and distribution expenses	**0.25**		0.30	
			1.96		1.63
	Establishment Expenses				
	Stores and packing materials	**0.81**		-	
	Other repairs	**0.06**		0.02	
	Rent including lease rentals	**0.91**		6.90	
	Insurance	**0.06**		0.03	
	Rates and taxes	**0.04**		0.07	
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	**0.28**		0.23	
	Professional fees	**2.71**		0.06	
	Business support fee	**-**		1.02	
	Exchange differences (Net)	**0.38**		(0.05)	
	Security expenses	**0.11**		0.04	
	Electricity expenses	**0.37**		0.32	
	Hire charges	**0.28**		0.06	
	General expenses	**0.02**		0.15	
	CSR Expenditure (Refer note 33)	**0.07**		-	
			6.10		8.85
25.1	**Payments to Auditor**				
	Statutory Audit Fees	**0.05**		0.05	
	Certification and Consultation Fees	**0.03**		-	
			0.08		0.05
	Total		**8.14**		10.53

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ Crores

26.	Taxation	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Income tax Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**(0.32)**	1.45
	Current Tax	**(0.11)**	1.78
	Deferred Tax	**(0.21)**	(0.33)
	Total Income Tax expenses recognised in the Current Year	**(0.32)**	1.45
	The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	Profit / (Loss) before tax	**(0.84)**	5.83
	Applicable tax rate	**25.17%**	27.82%
	Computed tax expenses	**(0.21)**	1.62
	Tax Effect of:		
	Adjustment to tax related to pervious years	**-**	-
	Expenses disallowed	**0.61**	0.29
	Prior Period Adjustment	**(0.35)**	-
	Additional allowances	**(0.16)**	(0.13)
	Current Tax Provision (A)	**(0.11)**	1.78
	Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Property, Plant and Equipment	**0.15**	(0.32)
	Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Financial Assets & Other items	**(0.36)**	(0.01)
	Deferred Tax Provision (B)	**(0.21)**	(0.33)
	Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	**(0.32)**	1.45
	Effective Tax Rate	**38.69%**	**24.87%**

27 The Company is mainly engaged in 'Organised Retail' primarily catering to Indian consumers in various consumptions baskets. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment". The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of the entity's business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

28	Earnings per share (EPS)	2019-20	2018-19
	Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	**10.00**	10.00
	Basic / Diluted Earnings per Share (₹) *	**(1.03)**	8.76
	Net (Loss) / Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ Crores)	**(0.52)**	4.38
	Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic / Diluted EPS	**49,99,999**	49,99,999

*Diluted EPS is same as basic EPS, being antidilutive

₹ Crores

29	Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
a	**Contingent Liabilities:**		
	Guarantees to Banks and Financial Institutions against credit facilities extended to third parties and other Guarantees (Refer Note - 34)		
	In respect of others	**-**	**55.00**
	Fixed deposit offered by the company to bank as security in connection with the credit facility granted by bank to a third party		
	In respect of others	**2.80**	**-**
b	**Commitments:**		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
	(i) In respect of others	**1.38**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

30 Capital Management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium, convertible instruments and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity.

The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash & cash equivalents.

Net Gearing Ratio

The net gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows. ₹ Crores

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	As at 31st March, 2019
Gross Debt	**5.09**	7.06
Cash and Marketable Securities	**2.96**	0.87
Net Debt (A)	**2.13**	6.19
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	**12.74**	13.27
Net Gearing ratio (A/B)	**0.17**	0.47

31 Financial Instruments

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

a) The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

b) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

c) All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

Fair value measurement hierarchy: ₹ Crores

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**			As at 31st March, 2019		
	Carrying Amount	**Level of input used in**		Carrying Amount	Level of input used in	
		Level 1	**Level 2**		Level 1	Level 2
Financial Assets						
At Amortised Cost						
Trade Receivables	**0.77**	-	-	0.24	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.96**	-	-	0.87	-	-
Other Financial Assets	**0.94**	-	-	2.34	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
At Amortised Cost						
Borrowings	**5.05**	-	-	7.06	-	-
Trade Payables	**11.21**	-	-	5.14	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	**25.66**	-	-	-	-	-

Excludes financial assets measured at cost (Refer Note 2)

The financial instruments are categorized into two levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Foreign Currency Risk

The following table shows foreign currency exposures in EUR on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

i) **Foreign Currency Exposure** ₹ Crores

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Euro	**Euro**
Trade and other Payables	1.94	1.72
Exposure	**1.94**	1.72

Sensitivity analysis of 1% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period

ii) **Foreign Currency Sensitivity**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1% Depreciation in INR	**EUR**	**EUR**
Impact on P&L	(0.02)	(0.02)
Total	**(0.02)**	(0.02)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1% Appreciation in INR	**EUR**	**EUR**
Impact on P&L	0.02	0.02
Total	**0.02**	0.02

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

₹ Crores

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Fixed Rate Loan	**5.05**	-
Floating Rate Loan	**-**	0.16
Total	**5.05**	0.16

Impact on Interest Expenses for the year on 1% change in Interest rate

Interest rate Sensitivity ₹ Crores

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Up Move	**Up Move**	Up Move	Up Move
Impact on P&L	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer will fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company.

It arises from cash and cash equivalents, and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and currency requirements to the central treasury function. The operating units pool their cash surpluses to treasury, which will then either arrange to fund other units' requirements, or invest any net surplus in the market or arrange for necessary external borrowings, if need be, while managing the company's overall net currency positions.

Maturity Profile as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Below 3 months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Grand Total
Borrowings							
Non-Current	-	-	-	-	5.05	-	5.05
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities							
Non-Current	-	-	-	11.39	4.07	4.52	19.98
Current	1.50	1.51	2.30	-	-	-	5.31
Total	**1.50**	**1.51**	**2.30**	**11.39**	**9.12**	**4.52**	**30.34**

Maturity Profile as at 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Below 3 months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Grand Total
Borrowings							
Non-Current*	-	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00
Current	-	1.06	-	-	-	-	1.06
Total	**-**	**1.06**	**-**	**-**	6.00	**-**	7.06

32 Related Parties Disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the Related Parties are given below:

(i) List of Related Parties where control exists and also Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Parties	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited (upto September 06, 2018)	Holding Company
3	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	Fellow Subsidiaries
4	Reliance Brands Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
5	Reliance SMSL Limited	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(ii) Transactions during the year with Related Parties (excluding reimbursements):

₹ Crores

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
1	Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)	**(0.95)**	**(0.95)**
		6.00	*6.00*
2	Revenue from operations	**0.89**	**0.89**
		-	-
3	Professional fees	**2.58**	**2.58**
		1.02	*1.02*
4	Store Running Expenses	**0.28**	**0.28**
		-	-
5	Interest cost	**0.51**	**0.51**
		0.22	*0.22*
Balance as at 31st March, 2020			
1	Trade and other payables	**1.08**	**1.08**
		1.62	*1.62*
2	Trade and other receivables	**1.04**	**1.04**
		-	-
3	Interest Accrued on Borrowings	**0.04**	**0.04**
		-	-
4	Borrowings - Non - Current	**5.05**	**5.05**
		6.00	*6.00*

Figures in *italic* represents previous year's amount.

(iii) Disclosure in respect of Related Party transactions during the year:

₹ Crores

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)**			
	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**(0.95)**	6.00
2	**Revenue from operations**			
	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**0.10**	-
	Reliance Brands Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**0.79**	-
3	**Professional fees**			
	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**2.53**	0.37
	Reliance Brands Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**0.05**	0.65
4	**Store Running Expenses**			
	Reliance SMSL Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**0.28**	-
5	**Interest cost**			
	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**0.51**	0.22

(iv) Disclosure in respect of related party balances as at end of the year: -

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Borrowings - Non-Current**			
	Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(5.05)	(6.00)

33 CSR Amount required to spent as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the Company during the year is ₹ 0.07 Crores (previous year ₹ Nil).

Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is ₹ 0.07 Crores (previous year ₹ Nil) was spent towards promoting education.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

34 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

i) The company has not given any loan or made any investment.

ii) Corporate guarantees given by the Company in respect of loans as at 31st March' 2020.

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st Mar' 2020	As at 31st Mar' 2019
1	Genesis Luxury Fashions Private Limited	-	28.00
2	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	-	27.00

All the above Corporate Guarantees have been given for business purpose.

35 Ind AS 116:

Ind AS 116 is applicable to Company considering all the leases are cancellable only by the company as a lessee and the company's intent not to exercise the option to terminate the lease at any time considering the various economic incentive may not in its favour. Accordingly the company has recognised the lease assets and liabilities and given effect of lease accounting in the books of accounts for year 2019-20. Accordingly the Right to Use Assets, Lease liability are accounted as on 1st April 2019 onwards and effect during the year for Rent, Finance Cost and Depreciation are accounted as per the Ind AS 116.

36 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

37 The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th April, 2020.

As per our Report of even date

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Manoj H. Dama)
(Partner)

Mumbai
Dated: 27th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Director

Deval Shah
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director