Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited

Financial Statements

2018-19

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, 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 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive profit, 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 2019, 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 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.

Those 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 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 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 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 remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position in its financial statements;

   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)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

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 **Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2019)

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 **Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 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.

Auditor's 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 2019, 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)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

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 **Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2019)

(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) The Company has a policy of physical verification of all its fixed assets once in two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with the planned schedule, physical verification of fixed assets was carried out in the previous year and no physical verification was schedule during the year, accordingly question of our reporting on discrepancies on such verification does not arise.

c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i) (c) 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to Companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

a) According to information and explanation given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

b) According to information and explanation given to us, repayment of principal is not yet due and payment of interest has been regular.

c) According to information and explanation given to us, there is no amount overdue for more than 90 days at the balance sheet date.

(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 grant of loans, guarantees given and investments made.

(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 paragraph 3 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 Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 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 Provident Fund, Income Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Goods and Service Tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. According to the records of the Company, details of Sales Tax , Value Added Tax and Customs Duty dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount Involved (Rs. in Lakh)	Amount Paid under protect (Rs. in Lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Custom Act, 1962	Custom duty	181.93	118.34	Sept 2012 to Aug 2017	Commissioner of Customs Air Cargo Customs (Imports), New Customs House, New Delhi
Madhya Pradesh CST Act, 1956	Central sales tax	1.62	-	FY 2014 - 15	Assistant Commissioner, Chennai
Madhya Pradesh VAT Act, 2002	Value added tax	9.07	0.91	FY 2014 - 15	Additional Commercial tax officer, Gwalior
Delhi Vat Act, 2004	Value added tax	42.72	-	FY 2013 - 14	Objections Hearing Authority, Value Added Tax, New Delhi

(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 financial institutions and banks. The Company has not issued any debentures 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 the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

(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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 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 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 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 to the Company.

(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)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2019

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	**16 80.79**		21 92.43	
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	**1 11.14**		-	
Intangible Assets	1	**31 84.41**		42 55.96	
		49 76.34		64 48.39	
Financial Assets					
Investments	2	**66 00.92**		105 92.78	
Loans	3	**36 04.37**		11 31.27	
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	4	**11 86.48**		9 36.07	
Other Non Current Assets	5	**2 33.90**		3 36.76	
Total Non-Current Assets			**166 02.01**		194 45.27
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	6	**51 42.07**		34 68.92	
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	7	**2 67.00**		3 40.20	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	**71.38**		1 43.91	
Other Financial Assets	9	**9 46.16**		8 50.98	
Other Current Assets	10	**22 30.60**		27 82.59	
Total Current Assets			**86 57.21**		75 86.60
Total Assets			**252 59.22**		270 31.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Equity Share Capital	11	**17 46.30**		17 30.20	
Other Equity	12	**155 40.10**		152 21.50	
Total Equity			**172 86.40**		169 51.70
LIABILITIES					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	13	**37 14.53**		46 64.96	
Provisions	14	**2 87.89**		1 49.50	
Other Non Current Liabilities	15	**1 49.14**		1 87.91	
Total Non-Current Liabilities			**41 51.56**		50 02.37
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	16	**7 57.86**		24 69.38	
Trade Payables due to	17				
– Micro & Small Enterprise		-		-	
– Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		**17 75.55**		15 13.82	
Other Financial Liabilities	18	**3 68.23**		3 18.71	
Other Current Liabilities	19	**9 11.55**		7 52.85	
Provisions	20	**8.07**		23.04	
Total Current Liabilities			**38 21.26**		50 77.80
Total Liabilities			**79 72.82**		100 80.17
Total Equity and Liabilities			**252 59.22**		270 31.87
Significant Accounting Policies					
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 38**				

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registeration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

V. Subramaniam
Director

Darshan Mehta
Director

K. Sudarshan
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ranjit V. Pandit
Director

V. Ramachandran
Director

Vikram Dhingra
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

			₹ Lakh
	Notes	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
INCOME			
Value of Sales		**181 06.39**	149 84.65
Less: Gooda and Service Tax/Service Tax recovered		**26 86.17**	21 77.26
Revenue from Operations		**154 20.22**	128 07.39
Other Income	**21**	**10 59.03**	1 68.39
Total Income		**164 79.25**	129 75.78
EXPENSES			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		**91 06.49**	69 47.49
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	**22**	**(15 19.69)**	2 13.96
Employee Benefits Expense	**23**	**22 06.60**	13 10.77
Finance Costs	**24**	**5 68.73**	6 69.92
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**1**	**16 72.49**	7 33.05
Other Expenses	**25**	**43 39.36**	43 39.47
Total Expenses		**163 73.98**	142 14.66
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		**1 05.27**	(12 38.88)
TAX EXPENSES:			
Current tax	**26**	**-**	(26.72)
Deferred Tax	**4**	**(2 50.41)**	(2 81.04)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**3 55.68**	(9 31.12)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	**23.1**	**(28.42)**	2.95
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**3 27.26**	(9 28.17)
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	**28**	**2.04**	(5.46)
Significant Accounting Policies See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	**1 to 38**		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
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Director

Vikram Dhingra
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

₹ Lakh

Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Changes during the year 2017-18	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Changes during the year 2018-19	**Balance as at 31st March, 2019**
17 01.76	28.44	**17 30.20**	**16.10**	**17 46.30**

B. Other Equity

₹ Lakh

	Reserves & Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Security premium	Share options outstanding account	Capital Redemption Reserve	Contribution from Holding Company for stock options		
As on 31st March, 2018							
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	29 55.74	121 20.40	6 86.43	67.91	2 37.14	11.69	160 79.31
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(9 31.12)	-	-	-	-	2.95	(9 28.17)
Employee stock option charge relating to employees of holding company	(73.50)	-	73.50	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option charge relating to employees of subsidiary company	-	-	7.29	-	-	-	7.29
Amount transferred to security premium	-	3 99.44	(3 99.44)	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares for cash	-	1 46.84	-	-	-	-	1 46.84
Employee stock option expense for the year	-	-	(83.77)	-	-	-	(83.77)
Stock options issued by holding company to employees of the company - expense / (reversal)	-	-	1 95.15	-	(1 95.15)	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**19 51.12**	**126 66.68**	**4 79.16**	**67.91**	**41.99**	**14.64**	**152 21.50**
As on 31st March, 2019							
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	19 51.12	126 66.68	4 79.16	67.91	41.99	14.64	152 21.50
Employee stock option charge relating to employees of holding company	-	-	(80.44)	-	-	-	(80.44)
Stock option charge relating to holding company	(18.00)	-	18.00	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred to security premium	-	2 18.00	(2 18.00)	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares for cash	-	71.78	-	-	-	-	71.78
Total Comprehensive income for the year	3 55.68	-	-	-	-	(28.42)	3 27.26
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**22 88.80**	**129 56.46**	**1 98.72**	**67.91**	**41.99**	**(13.78)**	**155 40.10**

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registeration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

V. Subramaniam
Director

Darshan Mehta
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Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ranjit V. Pandit
Director

V. Ramachandran
Director

Vikram Dhingra
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

			2018-19		**2017-18**
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**1 05.27**		(12 38.88)
	Adjusted for:				
	(Profit)/Loss on sale/discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	**-**		3 84.01	
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**16 72.49**		7 33.05	
	Provision for doubtful debts/bad debts written off	**-**		64.61	
	* Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss / (gain)	**(27.90)**		2.95	
	Net Gain on Financials assets	**(8 75.20)**		-	
	Interest Income	**(1 83.33)**		(160.47)	
	Employee Stock Option Scheme Expense	**(80.44)**		(83.77)	
	Finance Costs	**5 68.73**		6 69.92	
			10 74.35		16 10.30
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**11 79.62**		3 71.42
	Adjusted for:				
	Trade and Other Receivables	**5 17.53**		41 35.75	
	Inventories	**(16 73.15)**		2 13.96	
	Trade and Other Payables	**6 69.03**		7 19.48	
			(4 86.59)		50 69.19
	Cash Generated from Operations		**6 93.03**		54 40.61
	Taxes Paid (Net)		**1 15.34**		(52.11)
	Net Cash flow from Operating Activities*		**8 08.37**		53 80.50
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		**(3 02.38)**		(54 08.39)
	Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets		**-**		31.88
	Purchase of Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates		**(4 75.00)**		-
	Sale of Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates		**53 42.06**		-
	Loans refunded by/(given to) Subsidiaries		**(24 73.10)**		(2.31)
	Interest Income		**1 83.16**		170.88
	Net Cash flow from/(used in) Investing Activities		**22 74.74**		(52 07.94)
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**				
	Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital		**87.88**		1 75.31
	Proceeds from Borrowings – Non-Current		**(9 63.27)**		19.80
	Repayment of Borrowings – Non-Current		**-**		(5 28.65)
	Short term borrowings (net)		**(17 11.52)**		9 01.75
	Interest Paid		**(5 68.73)**		(6 82.28)
	Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities		**(31 55.64)**		(1 14.07)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(72.53)**		66.49
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**1 43.91**		77.42
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note "8")		**71.38**		1 43.91

* Amount spent in cash towards Corporate Social Responsibilities is ₹ 0.78 Lakh. (Previous year ₹ 17.69 Lakh)

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registeration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

V. Subramaniam
Director

Darshan Mehta
Director

K. Sudarshan
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ranjit V. Pandit
Director

V. Ramachandran
Director

Vikram Dhingra
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. Corporate Information

Genesis Luxury Fashion Private Limited ("the Company"), is a public limited company domiciled in India and has registered office in 2A-1101, 11th Floor, Two Horizon Centre, DLF-V, Golf Course Road, Sector-43, Gurugram, Haryana -122002, India.

The Company's immediate holding Company is Reliance Retail Ventures Limited and Ultimate holding company is Reliance Industries Limited.The Company is engaged in organised retail spanning across various consumption baskets primarily catering to Indian consumers.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

(i) Certain Financial Assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments),

(ii) Defined Benefits Plans – Plan Assets and

(iii) Equity settled Share Based Payments.

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 Apri; 2018, Ind AS – "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Ind AS 115) supersedes Ind AS 18 – "Revenue" amd related Appendices. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective approach. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have any material impact on recognition and measurement principles. However, it results in additional presentation and disclosure requirements for the company.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh (₹ 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 twelve 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 accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, Borrowing cost and any cost directly

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets. 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 as prescribed in 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.

Gains or losses arising from derecogition of a Property, Plant and Equipment 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 derecognized.

(c) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease, transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease.

Leased Assets

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as Assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

(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, net charges on foreign exchange rate variations attributatble to the Intangible Assets.

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.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relateing 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 Intangible Assets under Development.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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.

The company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful lives which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives.

Computer software and reacquisition rights is amortised over a period of 5 years and 4 years respectively on a straight line basis.

A summary of amortisation / depletion policies applied to the Company's Intangible assets to the extent of depreciable amount is as follows:

Particular	**Depreciation**
Computer Software	Over a period of 5 years.
Reacquisition rights	Over a period of 4 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date

(e) Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Development cost are capitalized as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and loss.

(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.

Cost 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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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) 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 post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions towards Provident Fund and Pension Scheme.

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 rendered before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution alrady 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.

Defined Benefit Plans

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

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Employee Seperation Costs

The Company recognises the employee separation cost when the scheme is announced and the Company is demonstrably commited to it.

(l) Tax Expenses

The tax expenses 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 which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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.

Deffered Tax assets are recognised to the extend it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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.

(m) Share Based Payments

Equity- settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share based payments transaction are set out.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(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. Additionally, exchange gains or losses on foreign currency borrowings taken prior to April 1,2016 which are related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are adjusted in the carrying cost of such 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).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid / received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(o) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-60 days from shipment of delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period.

Interest Income

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

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

(p) 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 adjusted 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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 represents 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. Investment In Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

D. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognized in Profit and loss when the company's right to receive payment is established.

E. 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 of 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) Derivative Financial Instruments

The company uses various derivative financial instruments such as currency forwards and commodity contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) 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.

v) 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.

(q) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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.

(r) 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 years.

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 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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 AND LIABILITIES:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019.

A) ISSUE OF IND AS 116 - LEASES

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leasing standard i.e. Ind AS 17 and related interpretations. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with non-cancellable period of more than twelve months except for low value assets. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirement in Ind AS 17.

B) AMENDMENT TO EXISTING STANDARD

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following Indian Accounting Standards

(i) Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

(ii) Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

(iii) Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

(iv) Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements

(v) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

(vi) Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits

(vii) Ind AS 23 – Borrowing costs

(viii) Ind AS 28 – Investment in Associates and Joint ventures

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

₹ Lakh

Description	Gross block				Depreciation/amortisation				Net block	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	**As at 31st March, 2019**	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2019**	As at 31st March, 2018
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own assets:										
Plant and machinery	66.65	10.55	-	**77.20**	31.27	10.48	-	**41.75**	**35.45**	35.38
Electrical installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	1 33.16	1.90	-	**1 35.06**	51.51	35.12	-	**86.63**	**48.43**	81.65
Furniture and fixtures	8 05.31	70.17	-	**8 75.48**	3 34.65	1 60.01	-	**4 94.66**	**3 80.82**	4 70.66
Vehicles	94.61	-	-	**94.61**	19.90	11.54	-	**31.44**	**63.17**	74.71
Leasehold improvements	20 66.90	6.68	-	**20 73.58**	5 36.87	3 83.79	-	**9 20.66**	**11 52.92**	15 30.03
Total (i)	**31 66.63**	**89.30**	**-**	**32 55.93**	**9 74.20**	**6 00.94**	**-**	**15 75.14**	**16 80.79**	**21 92.43**
Intangible assets*										
Franchisee rights	42 71.89	-	-	**42 71.89**	26.15	10 61.33	-	**10 87.48**	**31 84.41**	42 45.74
Software	72.76	-	-	**72.76**	62.54	10.22	-	**72.76**	-	10.22
Total (ii)	**43 44.65**	**-**	**-**	**43 44.65**	**88.69**	**10 71.55**	**-**	**11 60.24**	**31 84.41**	**42 55.96**
Total (i+ii)	**75 11.28**	**89.30**	**-**	**76 00.58**	**10 62.89**	**16 72.49**	**-**	**27 35.38**	**48 65.20**	**64 48.39**
Previous year	24 22.43	56 77.56	5 88.71	75 11.28	5 02.65	7 33.05	1 72.81	10 62.89	64 48.39	
Capital work-in-progress									**1 11.14**	-

* Other than internally generated

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

2.	Investments – Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Units	**Amount**	Units	Amount
	Investments measured at Cost				
	In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies – Unquoted, Fully Paid Up				
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	-	-	1,20,00,000	12 00.00
	Add: Contribution to the Employee stock option scheme		-	-	20.00
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	-	-	8,99,40,359	72 48.28
	GML India Fashion Private Limited	-	-	49,99,999	5 00.00
	Sub-total (a)		-	-	89 68.28
	Investment measured at Cost				
	In Equity Shares of associates company joint venture/fellow subsidiaries Unquoted, Fully Paid Up				
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	**59,99,994**	**6 00.00**	-	-
	Add: Contribution to the Employee stock option scheme	-	**20.00**	-	-
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	**4,49,70,173**	**36 31.42**	-	-
	GML India Fashion Private Limited	**24,99,993**	**2 50.00**	-	-
	V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited	**87,45,000**	**8 74.50**	**39,95,000**	**3 99.50**
	Canali India Private Limited	**1,22,50,000**	**12 25.00**	**1,22,50,000**	**12 25.00**
	Sub-total (b)		**66 00.92**		16 24.50
	Total (a + b)		**66 00.92**		105 92.78
	Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments		**66 00.92**		105 92.78

2.1	Category-wise Investment - Non Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Financial Assets Measured at cost	**66 00.92**	105 92.98
	Total Investment - Non Curent	**66 00.92**	105 92.98

3.	**Loans – Non-Current** *(Unsecured and Considered Good)*	**As at 31st March, 2019**	As at 31st March, 2018
	Loans and advances to related parties [Refer Note 33(ii)]	**36 04.37**	11 31.27
	Total	**36 04.37**	11 31.27

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

			₹ Lakh
4.	**Deferred Tax Assets (Net)**	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
	The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
	At the start of the year	**9 36.07**	6 55.03
	Credit to profit or loss	**2 50.41**	2 81.04
	At the end of year	**11 86.48**	9 36.07

Components of Deferred tax and Assets/(liabilities)

			₹ Lakh
	As at 31st March, 2018	Charge/(credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	**As at 31st March, 2019**
Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities) in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2 99.15	(88.23)	**3 87.38**
Carried Forward Losses	4 04.32	(1 30.33)	**5 34.65**
Financial Assets	2 32.60	(31.85)	**2 64.45**
Total	9 36.07	(2 50.41)	**11 86.48**

			₹ Lakh
5.	**Other Non-Current Assets** *(unsecured and considered good)*	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
	Capital Advances	**2.88**	-
	Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision) [(i)]	**2 21.42**	3 36.76
	Other Loans and Advances [(ii)]	**9.60**	-
	Total	**2 33.90**	3 36.76
	[(i)] **Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)**		
	At start of year	**3 36.76**	257.93
	Charge for the year Current Tax	**-**	26.72
	Tax Paid (Net) during the year	**(1 15.34)**	52.11
	At end of year	**2 21.42**	3 36.76
	[(ii)] Other Loans and advances includes loan given to employees.		

			₹ Lakh
6.	**Inventories** *(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)*	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
	Stock-in-trade	**49 88.61**	34 68.92
	Stores and spares	**1 53.46**	-
	Total	**51 42.07**	34 68.92

			₹ Lakh
7.	**Trade Receivables** *(unsecured and considered good)*	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
	Trade Receivables	**2 67.00**	3 40.20
	Total	**2 67.00**	3 40.20

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

8. Cash & Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Cash on Hand	**32.05**	42.74
Balances with banks [(i) and (ii)]	**39.33**	1 01.17
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet/Standalone Statement of Cash Flows	**71.38**	1 43.91

(i) Includes deposits ₹ 2.00 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 0.79 Lakh) with maturity period of more than 12 months.
(ii) Includes deposits ₹ 2.79 Lakh (previous year ₹ 2.79 Lakh) held by bank as margin money for bank guarantees.

8.1 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.

₹ Lakh

9. Other Financial Assets – Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposits	**9 45.79**	8 50.78
Others [(i)]	**0.37**	0.20
Total	**9 46.16**	8 50.98

(i) Includes interest receivable.

₹ Lakh

10. Other Current Assets *(Unsecured and Considered Good)*	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balance with Customs, Goods and Service Tax and State authorities	**9 67.64**	15 11.80
Others [(i)]	**12 62.96**	12 70.79
Total	**22 30.60**	27 82.59

(i) Includes advances to employees and vendors.

₹ Lakh

11. Share capital	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised Share Capital:		
1,80,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (1,80,00,000)	**18 00.00**	18 00.00
Total	**18 00.00**	18 00.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
1,74,63,006 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (1,73,02,000)	17 46.30	17 30.20
Total	**17 46.30**	17 30.20

(i) From Sept 7, 2018, the Company became subsidiary of Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, out of the above 1,73,53,285 (previous year NIL) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, the holding company, along with its subsidiaries.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

Name of the Shareholders	**31st March, 2019**		31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Brands Limited	**83,01,360**	**47.54**	82,22,360	47.52
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	**3,59,917**	**2.06**	-	-
Genesis Colors Limited	**86,92,008**	**49.77**	90,51,925	52.32

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

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2019**	As at 31st March, 2018
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	**1,73,02,000**	1,70,17,629
Add: Equity shares issued on exercise of employee stock option	**1,61,006**	2,84,371
Equity shares at the end of the year	**1,74,63,006**	1,73,02,000

(iv) The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

₹ Lakh

12. Other Equity	**As at 31st March, 2019**		**As at 31st March, 2018**	
Retained Earnings				
As per last Balance Sheet	**19 51.12**		29 55.74	
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	**3 55.68**		(9 31.12)	
Employee stock option charge relating to employees of holding company	**(18.00)**		(73.50)	
		22 88.80		19 51.12
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
As per last Balance Sheet	**14.64**		11.69	
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	**(28.42)**		2.95	
		(13.78)		14.64
Securities Premium Account				
As per last Balance Sheet	**126 66.68**		121 20.40	
Addition During the year	**71.78**		1 46.84	
Add: Amount transferred from Share option outstanding account	**2 18.00**		3 99.44	
		129 56.46		126 66.68
Contribution from Holding Company for stock options				
As per last Balance Sheet	**41.99**		2 37.14	
Addition/(Reversal) during the year	**-**		(1 95.15)	
		41.99		41.99
Capital Redemption Reserve				
As per last Balance Sheet	**67.91**		67.91	
		67.91		67.91
Shares Option outstanding account				
As per last Balance Sheet	**4 79.16**		6 86.43	
Add: Employee stock option charge relating to employees of subsidiary company (refer note 34 (f))	**-**		7.29	
Less: Expense during the year	**(80.44)**		(83.77)	
Add: Stock options issued by holding company to employees of the company – expense/(reversal)	**-**		1 95.15	
Add: Employee stock option charge relating to employees of holding company (refer note 34 (e))	**18.00**		73.50	
Less: Amount transferred to securities premium	**(2 18.00)**		(3 99.44)	
		1 98.72		**4 79.16**
Total		**155 40.10**		152 21.50

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

13. Borrowings – Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured – At Amortised Cost		
Loans and advances from related parties [i] [Refer Note 33(ii)]	**36 91.98**	46 35.54
Secured – At Amortised Cost		
Term loans from banks [i]	**22.55**	29.42
Total	**37 14.53**	46 64.96

[i] Represents from Fellow Subsidiaries

[i] Term loans are secured by hypothecation of vehicles and are repayable over a period of 2 years by way of equated monthly instalments.

₹ Lakh

14. Provisions – Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23.1) [i]	**2 87.89**	1 49.50
Total	**2 87.89**	1 49.50

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

₹ Lakh

15. Other Non Current liabilities	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deferred Contribution towards lease rentals	**1 49.14**	1 87.91
	1 49.14	1 87.91

₹ Lakh

16. Borrowings – Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Secured – At Amortised Cost		
Working capital loans from banks [i]	**7 57.86**	24 69.38
Total	**7 57.86**	**24 69.38**

(i) ₹ 757.86 Lakh (previous year ₹ 2,469.38 Lakh) are secured by way of first charge on all the current assets and movable plant and equipments assets of the Company.

₹ Lakh

17. Trade Payables due to		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018
Micro and Small Enterprises	-		-	
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	**17 75.55**		15 13.82	
		17 75.55		15 13.82
Total		**17 75.55**		15 13.82

17.1 There are no amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2019 and no amount were overdue during the year for which disclosure requirements under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are applicable.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

18. Other Financial liabilities	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current maturities of Borrowings – Non-Current	**8.23**	21.07
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	**-**	99.06
Other Payables [(i)]	**3 60.00**	1 98.58
	3 68.23	3 18.71

[(i)] Includes security deposits received & financial liability at fair value.

₹ Lakh

19. Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Other payables [(i)]	**8 68.22**	7 09.52
Deferred Contribution towards lease rentals	**43.33**	43.33
	9 11.55	7 52.85

[(i)] Includes statutory dues and advances from customers.

₹ Lakh

20. Provisions – Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23.1) [(i)]	**8.07**	23.04
Total	**8.07**	23.04

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

₹ Lakh

21. Other Income		2018-19		2017-18
Interest				
Bank Deposits	**0.18**		0.11	
Interest Income-Inter Company Deposits	**1 83.15**		1 60.36	
		1 83.33		1 60.47
Gain on sale of non-current investment		**8 75.20**		-
Other non-operating income		**0.50**		7.92
Total		**10 59.03**		1 68.39

₹ Lakh

22. Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	2018-19	2017-18
Inventories (at close)		
Stock-in-trade	**49 88.61**	34 68.92
Inventories (at commencement)		
Stock-in-trade	**34 68.92**	36 82.88
Total	**(15 19.69)**	2 13.96

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		₹ Lakh
23. Employee Benefits Expense	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
Salaries and wages	**19 92.65**	12 66.65
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	**1 14.63**	54.38
Staff welfare expenses	**1 79.76**	73.51
Employee stock option scheme expense/(reversal)	**(80.44)**	(83.77)
Total	**22 06.60**	13 10.77

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:

₹ Lakh

	2018-19	2017-18
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	**27.38**	6.73
Employer's contribution to Pension Scheme	**20.04**	0.43

Defined Benefit Plan

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

Particulars	**Gratuity (unfunded)**	
	2018-19	2017-18
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	**1 50.36**	1 01.11
Current service cost	**41.09**	27.15
Past service cost	**-**	12.48
Interest cost	**11.72**	7.58
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**28.42**	(2.95)
Benefits paid	**(3.25)**	(59.82)
Transfer in/(out)	**-**	64.81
Defined benefit obligation at year end	**2 28.34**	1 50.36

II. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

Particulars	**Gratuity (unfunded)**	
	2018-19	**2017-18**
Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
Present value of obligation	**2 28.34**	1 50.36
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (Surplus/Deficit)	**2 28.34**	1 50.36

III. Expenses recognised during the year

Particulars	**Gratuity (unfunded)**	
	2018-19	**2017-18**
Current service cost	**41.09**	27.15
Past service cost	**-**	12.48
Interest cost	**11.72**	7.58
Net Cost	**52.81**	47.21
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain/Loss)	**28.42**	(2.95)
Net (Income)/Expense For the period Recognised in OCI	**28.42**	(2.95)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ Lakh

IV. Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded) 2018-19	2017-18
Mortality Table (IALM)	**2006-08 (Ultimate)**	2006-08 (Ultimate)
Discount rate (per annum)	**8.00%**	7.80%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**6.00%**	7.50%
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	**2.00%**	10.00%

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 2018-19.

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

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Decrease	**Increase**	Decrease	Increase
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**12.52**	**(11.52)**	5.32	(5.12)
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**(11.78)**	**12.71**	(5.16)	5.31
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**(1.66)**	**(1.55)**	0.26	(0.27)

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.

₹ Lakh

24. Finance Costs	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
Interest Expenses	**5 68.73**	6 69.92
Total	**5 68.73**	6 69.92

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

				₹ Lakh
25. Other Expenses	**2018-19**		**2017-18**	
Selling and Distribution Expenses				
Sales promotion and advertisement expenses	**3 83.03**		4 31.55	
Store running expenses	**1 63.02**		1 66.96	
Warehousing and distribution expenses	**2 16.54**		3 00.41	
		7 62.59		8 98.92
Establishment Expenses				
Stores and packing materials	**85.17**		1 42.86	
Building repairs and maintenance	**1 12.00**		25.96	
Other repairs	**11.52**		13.09	
Rent including lease rentals	**24 13.50**		16 46.95	
Insurance	**42.82**		16.15	
Rates and taxes	**23.14**		43.07	
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**3 44.47**		3 09.63	
Professional fees	**49.50**		1 50.69	
Support Fee Charges	**-**		1 63.88	
Loss on sale/discarding of assets (net)	**-**		3 84.01	
Exchange differences (net)	**21.58**		24.30	
Security and Housekeeping expenses	**58.56**		56.26	
Electricity expenses	**1 48.12**		1 21.33	
Hire charges	**1 06.15**		31.21	
Donation (refer note 34)	**0.78**		19.56	
Provision for doubtful receivables	**-**		28.15	
Provision for doubtful debts	**-**		36.46	
General expenses	**1 39.46**		2 11.49	
		35 56.77		34 25.05
25.1 Payments to Auditor				
Statutory Audit Fees	**20.00**		15.50	
		20.00		15.50
Total		**43 39.36**		43 39.47

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		₹ Lakh
26. Taxation	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
Income tax Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**(2 50.41)**	(3 07.76)
Current Tax	**-**	(26.72)
Deferred Tax	**(2 50.41)**	(2 81.04)
Total Income Tax expenses recognised in the Current Year	**(2 50.41)**	(3 07.76)
The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**1 05.27**	(12 38.88)
Applicable tax rate	**27.82%**	27.82%
Computed tax expenses	**29.29**	(3 44.66)
Tax Effect of:		
Carry forward losses	**1 22.43**	**3 87.53**
Expenses disallowed	**4 95.31**	**3 43.11**
Exempted income	**-**	**-**
Additional allowances	**(6 47.03)**	**(3 59.26)**
Current Tax Provision (A)	**-**	-
Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Property, Plant and Equipment	**63.84**	84.69
Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Financial Assets & Other items	**(3 14.25)**	(3 64.90)
Deferred Tax Provision (B)	**(2 50.41)**	(2 80.21)
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	**(2 50.41)**	(2 80.21)
Effective Tax Rate	**(237.88%)**	**22.62%**

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)	**2018-19**	2017-18
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	**10.00**	10.00
Basic/Diluted Earnings per Share (₹) *	**2.04**	(5.46)
Net profit/(loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ lakh)	**3 55.68**	(9 31.12)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic/ Diluted EPS	**1,74,17,121**	**1,70,69,000**

* Diluted EPS is same as basic EPS, being anti-dilutive

		₹ Lakh
29. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
a Contingent Liabilities:		
Claims against the Company/disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts – In respect of others	**2 35.34**	2 35.34
Guarantees		
Guarantees to Banks and Financial Institutions against credit facilities extended to third parties and other Guarantees – In respect of others (Refer Note 35)	**29 00.00**	32 00.00
b Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for – In respect of others	**3.85**	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

30. Capital Management

The Company adheres to a disciplined Capital Management framework, the pillars of which are as follows:

a) Maintain diversity of sources of financing and spreading the maturity across tenure buckets in order to minimise liquidity risk.

b) Manage financial market risks arising from foreign exchange, interest rates and minimise the impact of market volatility on earnings.

c) Leverage optimally in order to maximise shareholder returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of Balance Sheet.

This framework is adjusted based on underlying macroeconomic factors affecting business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

Net Gearing Ratio

The net gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows: ₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Gross Debt	**44 80.62**	**71 34.34**
Cash and Marketable Securities	**71.38**	1 43.91
Net Debt (A)	**44 09.24**	69 90.43
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	**172 86.40**	169 51.70
Net Gearing ratio (A/B)	**0.26**	0.41

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 investment in Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

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

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

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy: ₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	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						
Investments	**66 00.92**	-	-	105 92.78	-	-
Loans	**36 04.37**	-	-	11 31.27	-	-
Trade Receivables	**2 67.00**	-	-	3 40.20	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**71.38**	-	-	1 43.91	-	-
Other Financial Assets	**9 46.16**	-	-	8 50.98	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
At Amortised Cost						
Borrowings	**44 80.62**	-	-	71 55.41	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	**3 60.00**	-	-	2 97.64	-	-
At FVTPL						
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2019

Foreign Currency Risk

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

i) **Foreign Currency Exposure** ₹ Lakh

	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	EUR	**HKD**	**USD**	EUR	HKD	USD
Trade and other Payables	7 20.42	0.49	2 05.10	5 50.61	2.25	1 97.05
Exposure	**7 20.42**	**0.49**	**2 05.10**	5 50.61	2.25	1 97.05

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

ii) **Foreign Currency Sensitivity**

	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
1% Depreciation in INR	**EUR**	**HKD**	**USD**	EUR	HKD	USD
Impact on P&L	(7.20)	-	(2.05)	(5.51)	(0.02)	(1.97)
Total	**(7.20)**	**-**	**(2.05)**	(5.51)	(0.02)	(1.97)

	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
1% Appreciation in INR	**EUR**	**HKD**	**USD**	EUR	HKD	USD
Impact on P&L	7.20	-	2.05	5.51	0.02	1.97
Total	**7.20**	**-**	**2.05**	5.51	0.02	1.97

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:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2019**	As at 31st March, 2018
Fixed Rate Loan	**37 22.76**	46 35.54
Floating Rate Loan	**7 57.86**	25 19.87
Total	**44 80.62**	71 55.41

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

Interest rate Sensitivity ₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Up Move	**Down Move**	Up Move	Down Move
Impact on P&L	**(44.81)**	**44.81**	(71.55)	71.55
	(44.81)	**44.81**	(71.55)	71.55

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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, 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	-	-	-	-	37 14.53	-	37 14.53
Current	-	7 66.09	-	-	-	-	7 66.09
Total	**-**	**7 66.09**	**-**	**-**	**37 14.53**	**-**	**44 80.62**
Derivatives Liabilities							

Maturity Profile as at 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Grand Total
Borrowings							
Non-Current	-	-	-	-	46 64.96	-	46 64.96
Current	-	24 90.45	-	-	-	-	24 90.45
Total	**-**	**24 90.45**	**-**	**-**	46 64.96	**-**	71 55.41

Derivatives Liabilities

32 Share based payments

A. Details of the employee stock option plan of the Company

The Company had approved share option program under which options has been granted to Employees of the Company at the exercise price of Rs. 10/- (Face value - Rs. 10/-) to be vested from time to time on the basis of performace and other elegible creteria.

The inputs used in the measurement of grant date fair values are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Stock option fair value using Black - Scholes option pricing	41	41
Exercise price	10	10
Expected volatility (in %)	10%	10%
Option life (in years)	2.5	3.5
Dividend yield (in %)	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (in %)	8.00%	8.00%

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Movement in share options during the year

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at the beginning of the year	**82,006**	**10.00**	**2,46,017**	**10.00**
Exercised during the year	82,006	10.00	1,64,011	10.00
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**10.00**	**82,006**	**10.00**
Option vested and outstanding at the end of year	-	10.00	82,006	10.00

B. Share option programme of the Company

The Company had approved share option program under which options has been granted to Employees of the Company at the exercise price of Rs. 132/- (Face value - Rs. 10/-) to be vested from time to time on the basis of performace and other elegible creteria.

The inputs used in the measurement of grant date fair values are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Stock option fair value using Black - Scholes option pricing	2 76.00	2 76.00
Exercise price	1 32.00	1 32.00
Expected volatility (in %)	10%	10%
Option life (in years)	0.09	0.64
Dividend yield (in %)	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (in %)	8.33%	8.33%

Movement in share options during the year

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,74,054**	**1 32.00**	**3,27,739**	**1 32.00**
Exercised during the year	79,000	1 32.00	1,20,360	1 32.00
Forfeited during the year	39,445	1 32.00	20,825	1 32.00
Expired during the year	-	1 32.00	12,500	1 32.00
Balance at the end of the year	**55,609**	**1 32.00**	**1,74,054**	**1 32.00**
Option vested during the year	66,135	1 32.00	1,97,700	1 32.00
Option vested and outstanding at the end of year	46,159	1 32.00	1,12,294	1 32.00

C. Share option programme of the Holding Company

The Company had approved share option program under which options has been granted to Employees of the Company at the exercise price of Rs. 427.20/- (Face value - Rs. 10/-) to be vested from time to time on the basis of performace and other elegible creteria.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The inputs used in the measurement of grant date fair values are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Stock option fair value using Black - Scholes option pricing	3 35.87	3 35.87
Exercise price	4 27.00	4 27.00
Expected volatility (in %)	10%	10%
Option life (in years)	0.01	1.01
Dividend yield (in %)	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (in %)	8.33%	8.33%

Movement in share options during the year

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of equity shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at the beginning of the year	**53,990**	**4 27.00**	1,03,915	4 27.00
Forfeited during the year	**46,490**	**4 27.00**	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	49,925	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7,500**	**4 27.00**	53,990	4 27.00
Option vested during the year	2,250	**4 27.00**	28,675	4 27.00
Option vested and outstanding at the end of year	7,500	**4 27.00**	50,241	4 27.00

33 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 Colors Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	Holding Company
3	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
4	Genesis Colors Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	Fellow Subsidiaries
5	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
6	Genesis La Mode Private Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
7	GML India Fashion Private Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
8	Reliance Brands Limited (w.e.f. September 07, 2018)	
9	V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited	Joint Venture
10	Canali India Private Limited	
11	Sanjay Kapoor	Key Managerial Personnel
12	Nalini Gupta	
13	T P Chopra	
14	Arun Seth	
15	R. N. Dinesh	
16	Ankur Jain	
17	Nikhil Mehra (upto January 25, 2018)	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

Sr No	Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Managerial Personnel	Total
1	Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)	**-**	**-**	**(10 80.00)**	**-**	**(10 80.00)**
		(5 28.65)	-	-	-	*(5 28.65)*
2	Net Loans and advances given/ (returned)	**-**	**-**	**22 60.00**	**-**	**22 60.00**
		2.30	-	-	-	*2.30*
3	Revenue from operations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		63.34	-	-	-	-
4	Other Income	**-**	**-**	**1 83.23**	**-**	**1 83.23**
		1 41.68	-	-	-	*1 41.68*
5	Purchases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-
6	Professional fees	**-**	**-**	**35.00**	**-**	**35.00**
		8 22.63	-	-	-	*8 22.63*
7	Interest cost	**-**	**-**	**4 33.72**	**-**	**4 33.72**
		3 55.85	-	-	-	*3 55.85*
8	Employee Stock option expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		85.59	-	-	-	*85.59*
9	Rent Payable	**-**	**-**	**71.17**	**-**	**71.17**
		-	-	-	-	-
10	Payment to Key Managerial Personnel	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 58.57**	**2 58.57**
		-	-	-	*7 40.13*	*7 40.13*
11	Subscription to/(Sale of) investments	**(53 42.06)**	**4 75.00**	**-**	**-**	**48 67.06**
		-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019						
12	Borrowings - Non-Current		**-**	**37 14.53**	**-**	**37 14.53**
			-	*46 35.54*	-	*46 35.54*
13	Investments - Non-Current		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
			5 00.00	*86 48.29*	-	*91 48.29*
14	Loans - Non-Current		**-**	**36 04.37**	**-**	**36 04.37**
			-	*11 31.27*	-	*11 31.27*
15	Trade and other receivables		**-**	**24.28**	**-**	**24.28**
			-	-	-	-
16	Other Financial Assets		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
			5 74.13	-	-	*5 74.13*
17	Trade and other payables		**-**	**1 06.17**	**-**	**1 06.17**
			-	*10.28*	-	*10.28*

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

Particulars		Relationship	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Net unsecured loans taken/ (repaid)**			
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited.	Fellow Subsidiary	**(10 80.00)**	(5 28.65)
2	**Net Loans and advances given/ (returned)**			
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**24 10.00**	5 91.64
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**(7 50.00)**	(4 61.34)
	GML India Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**6 00.00**	(1 28.00)
3	**Revenue from operations**			
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	63.34
4	**Other Income**			
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**1 61.11**	1 35.55
	GML India Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**22.12**	6.13
5	**Professional fees**			
	Reliance Brands limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**35.00**	-
	Genesis Colors Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	2 01.19
	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	3 69.13
	GML India Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	92.88
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	14.16
	V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited	Joint Venture	**-**	46.19
	Canali India Private Limited	Joint Venture	**-**	99.08
6	**Employee Stock Option**			
	Genesis Colors Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**-**	85.59
7	**Rent Paid**			
	Reliance Brands Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	**71.17**	-
8	**Interest cost**			
	GLF Lifestyle Brands Private Limited.	Fellow Subsidiary	**4 33.72**	3 55.85
9	**Payment to Key Managerial Personnel**			
	Sanjay Kapoor	Key Managerial Personnnel	**2 12.00**	1 30.00
	R. N. Dinesh	Key Managerial Personnnel	**29.44**	36.37
	Ankur Jain	Key Managerial Personnnel	**17.13**	15.00
	Nikhil Mehra (upto January 25, 2018)	Key Managerial Personnnel	**-**	5 58.76
10	**Subscription to/(Sale of) investments**			
	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	Holding Company	**(53 42.06)**	-
	V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited	Joint Venture	**475.00**	-

₹ Lakh

Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel		2018-19	2017-18
i	Short-term benefits	**2 52.35**	729.48
ii	Post employment benefits	**6.22**	10.65
Total		**2 58.57**	740.13

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

34 CSR Amount required to spent as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the Company duirng the year is ₹ 0.78 Lakh (previous year ₹ 17.69 Lakh).

Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is ₹ 0.78 Lakh was spent towards Health (previous year ₹ 17.69 Lakh towards Rural and Education)

35 Details of loan given, investment made and guarantee given covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

i) Loan given and investment made are given under the respective heads.

ii) Corporate guarantees given by the Company in respect of loans as at 31st March, 2019.

S. No	Particulars	As at 31st Mar' 2019	As at 31st Mar' 2018
1	Genesis La Mode Private Limited	2,700.00	2,700.00
2	GML India Fashions Private Limited	200.00	200.00
3	GLB Lifestyle Brands Private Limited	-	300.00

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

36 The Company hold no interest in a jointly-controlled assets or operation. However, it holds interest in jointly controlled entity as follows:

Name of the company	Shareholding	Incorporated in
V&B Lifestyle India Private Limited	50%	India
Canali India Private Limited	49%	India

The Company's share in the aggregate amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense of the above jointly controlled entity (as per respective audited financial statements available with the Company) is as under:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Non-current assets		
Current assets	**2 16.73**	2 09.58
Non-current liabilities	**26 39.10**	23 43.40
Current liabilities	**12.54**	10.60
Revenue	**5 75.60**	5 08.99
Expenses (including income tax)	**23 15.87**	19 00.76
	22 13.13	17 53.49

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

38 The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 15, 2019.

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registeration no: 117366W/W-100018

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Mumbai
Dated: 15th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

V. Subramaniam
Director

Darshan Mehta
Director

K. Sudarshan
Director

Sanjay Kapoor
Director

Ranjit V. Pandit
Director

V. Ramachandran
Director

Vikram Dhingra
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary