

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members of Bazaar Style Retail Limited (formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)**

**Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Bazaar Style Retail Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS financial statement").
2. 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, as amended ("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 Standard) Rules 2015, as amended (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Key Audit Matters**

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.



Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>Ind AS 116 – Leases (Accounting for rent concession arrangements (as described in Note 42(g) of the Ind AS financial statements)</b></p> <p>As at 31 March 2022, the Company has Rs. 28,059.42 lakhs of Right of use (RoU) assets and Rs. 30,785.04 lakhs of Lease liabilities recognized under Ind AS 116 pertaining to the premises leased by the Company.</p> <p>During the year, considering the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on its business. The Company negotiated rent concessions with its lessors for its retail outlets across malls, high street stores and other leased premises. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 18 June 2022, issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 - Leases, by inserting and extending the practical expedient w.r.t. "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions" till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022.</p> <p>Pursuant to the above amendment, the Company has applied the practical expedient with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022. Accordingly, the Company accounted unconditional rent concessions of Rs. 520.43 lakhs during the year in "Other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.</p> <p>Accounting of rent concessions pursuant to amendment to Ind AS 116 is considered as a key audit matter considering the number of lease arrangements and the assessment of whether individual rent concession arrangements meet the criteria of the practical expedient under Ind AS 116.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed the Company's accounting policy with respect to recognition of leases and for assessing compliance with Ind AS 116, including accounting for rent concession arrangements.</li> <li>Obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls that the Company has in relation to accounting of rent concession arrangements under Ind AS 116.</li> <li>Tested on a sample basis, the rent concessions accounted by the Company, to agreed rent concession arrangements/underlying documents, calculations and assessed the terms of the same against the requirements of the practical expedient under Ind AS 116.</li> <li>Assessed the Company's disclosures made in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 116 in this matter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Provision on inventory (as described in Note 10 and 40 of the Ind AS financial statements)</b></p> <p>As at 31 March 2022, the carrying amount of inventories amounted to Rs. 28,036.21 lakhs after considering diminution on inventory of Rs.389.48 lakhs for valuation in accordance with Indian accounting standard and provision for shrinkage of Rs.114.41 lakhs respectively. These inventories are held at the stores and warehouses of the Company.</p> <p>Allowance for Inventory obsolescence and shrinkage was an audit focus area since inventory cycle counts were carried out during the year at periodic intervals during the year and further significant judgement is involved in identifying the amount of provision for shrinkages. In addition, the Company also makes specific provisions for diminution as per its policy.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls that the Company has in relation to allowance for inventory diminution and shrinkage</li> <li>We compared the methodology used to calculate the inventory provision and its consistency with prior periods and obtained an understanding of management basis for changes.</li> <li>We tested on sample basis, the calculation of the provision as per the Company's policy.</li> <li>For specific provisions made, on a sample basis, assessed the basis and tested with management approvals.</li> <li>We assessed the Company's disclosures concerning this in <b>Note II(v) of significant accounting estimates and judgements</b> and Note 10 to the financial statements.</li> </ul>



## Information other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and will take appropriate actions as per the applicable laws and regulations. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the Ind AS financial statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity of the Company and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
15. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
  - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;



- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time;
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and
- 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 litigations as on March 31, 2022, on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the Ind AS financial statements
- ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2022 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 during the year ended March 31, 2022
- iv) a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v) The Company has not declared any dividend in previous financial year which has been paid in current year. Further, no dividend has been declared in current year. Accordingly, the provision of section 123 of the Act is not applicable to the company.



For Singhi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.302049E

(SHRENIK MEHTA)  
Partner

Membership No. 063769  
UDIN: 22063769AOYPMIN6202

## ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 14 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bazaar Style Retail Limited on the Ind AS Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022

- I. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, which is in the process of further updation.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) The Company has a programme of verification of property, plant and equipment to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.
- II.(a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies were less than 10% in aggregate for each class of inventory which were noticed on such physical verification and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are not in agreement with the books of accounts. However, such differences between the amount disclosed to the banks and those as per books of accounts as given in the table below have been reconciled. Also refer Note 15.8 to the financial statements.

Name of Bank	Working Capital Sanction Limit (Rs. in lakhs)	Quarter Ended	Amount Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Disclosed as per Quarterly return/ Statement#	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Difference (Rs. in lakhs)	Reason
Axis Bank Limited and Consortium of Banks	4,600.00	June-2021	4,413.56	6,136.71	6,009.65	127.06	The difference is on account of statement filed with banks prepared based on provisional financial statement.
		Sep-2021	4,288.40	7,874.65	7,291.89	582.76	
		Dec-2021	3,905.27	8,581.55	7,921.43	660.12	
		Mar-2022	2,468.02	10,164.85	10,557.64	(392.79)	

# The above consist of book debts and inventory less trade creditors as at the end of respective quarters.



- III. In the respect of matters specified in clause (iii) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) (c), is not applicable to the Company.
  - (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies which are overdue for more than ninety days.
  - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.
  - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- IV. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended) during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- VI. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(vi) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- VII. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company:
- (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, Goods and Services tax and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance income tax, Goods and Service tax, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.  
As informed, the provisions of sales tax, service tax, duty of excise, custom duty, value added tax and cess are currently not applicable to the company  
Also refer note 33 to the Ind AS financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of disputed dues of sales tax, income tax, customs duty, Goods & Services Tax, service tax, and Cess, as at 31st March, 2022, are as follows:



Nature of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period to which Amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
WBVAT Act, 2003	Demand U/S 46 of the WBVAT Act, 03	105.66	01/01/2017 to 31/03/2017	West Bengal Taxation Tribunal

- VIII. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- IX. In the respect of matters specified in clause (ix) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied, on an overall basis, for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (f) The Company do not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- X. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has made private placement of fully paid up Equity Shares during the current financial year and has complied with the requirements as mentioned in the section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. As explained to us by the management the amount raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- XI. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, no material case of frauds by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under subsection (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the Secretarial Auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the company during the year.
- XII (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a nidhi Company, therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XIII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.





- XIV. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- XV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XVI. (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial/ Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company, as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XVII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year 2021-22 and in the immediately preceding financial year 2020-21.
- XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XIX. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note No. 49 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get by the Company as and when they fall due.
- XX. The Company has during the year spent the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility as required under subsection (5) of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. This matter has been disclosed in Note No. 37 to the financial Statements.
- XXI. The reporting under Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of the financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Singhi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.302049E



*Shrenik Mehta*

(SHRENIK MEHTA)  
Partner

Membership No. 063769  
UDIN: 22063769AOYPMN6202

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2022

## ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 15 (f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bazaar Style Retail Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Bazaar Style Retail Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

### Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 with reference to financial statements.



## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 authorization of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

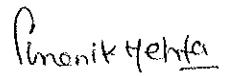
## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

## Opinion

8. 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Singhi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.302049E



(SHRENIK MEHTA)  
Partner

Membership No. 063769  
UDIN: 22063769AOYPMN6202

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2022



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**BALANCE SHEET**  
as at 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

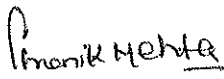
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	10,521.70	9,542.10
Right of Use-Assets	3A	28,059.42	24,220.28
Capital Work-in-Progress	4	264.54	171.08
Intangible Assets	5	63.78	58.89
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	6	1,332.58	1,265.79
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	975.52	771.62
Non - Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	300.66	272.78
Other Non-Current Assets	9	30.52	276.15
		<b>41,548.72</b>	<b>36,578.69</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventories	10	28,036.21	20,163.40
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	2,297.23	537.87
Bank Balances (other than above)	12	142.49	134.06
Other Financial Assets	6	395.27	462.32
Other Current Assets	9	2,999.71	2,302.27
		<b>33,870.91</b>	<b>23,599.92</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>75,419.63</b>	<b>60,178.61</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity Share Capital	13	3,329.27	435.52
Other Equity	14	11,048.13	8,517.74
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>14,377.40</b>	<b>8,953.26</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	1,702.96	2,479.30
Lease Liabilities	16	27,979.91	24,025.10
Provisions	17	200.53	142.68
		<b>29,883.40</b>	<b>26,647.08</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	8,453.53	5,671.71
Lease Liabilities	16	2,805.13	2,625.93
Trade Payables	18		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		171.48	446.75
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		17,844.46	14,357.29
Other Financial Liabilities	19	1,686.75	1,157.48
Provisions	17	8.15	3.43
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	-	155.00
Other Current Liabilities	21	189.33	160.68
		<b>31,158.83</b>	<b>24,578.27</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>61,042.23</b>	<b>51,225.35</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>75,419.63</b>	<b>60,178.61</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 50

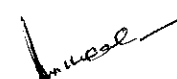
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

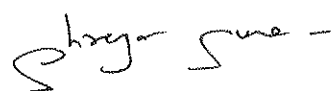
For Singhi and Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 302049E

  
Shrenik Mehta  
Partner  
M. No:063769

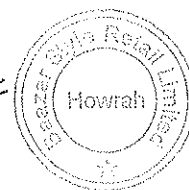
Kolkata | August 13th, 2022

  
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal  
Chairman  
DIN: 02195697

  
Nitin Singhania  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Shreyans Surana  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02559280

  
Abinash Singh  
Company Secretary



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**  
for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Lakhs	
		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	22	55,111.84	42,676.16
Other income	23	1,002.12	1,541.63
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>56,113.96</b>	<b>44,217.79</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	24	45,455.16	27,213.43
Change in inventories	25	(7,872.83)	2,962.75
Employee benefits expense	26	4,642.54	3,087.05
Finance costs	27	3,541.59	3,426.79
Depreciation and amortization expenses	28	5,304.63	4,824.02
Other expenses	29	6,047.66	4,746.59
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>57,118.75</b>	<b>46,260.63</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before Tax</b>		<b>(1,004.79)</b>	<b>(2,042.84)</b>
<b>Tax Expenses</b>			
Current tax	30	-	-
Income tax for earlier years		0.54	226.57
Deferred tax		(204.68)	(442.30)
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>(204.14)</b>	<b>(215.73)</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year from operations</b>		<b>(800.65)</b>	<b>(1,827.11)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	31	3.38	31.85
Income tax relating to item above		(0.77)	(7.29)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>2.61</b>	<b>24.56</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(798.04)</b>	<b>(1,802.55)</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic (₹)	32	(2.62)	(5.99)
Diluted (₹)		(2.62)	(5.99)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 50

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhi and Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 302049E

*Shrenik Mehta*

Shrenik Mehta  
Partner  
M. No:063769

Kolkata | August 13th, 2022

*Pradeep Kumar Agarwal*  
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal  
Chairman  
DIN: 02195697

*Nitin Singhania*  
Nitin Singhania  
Chief Financial Officer

*Shreyans Surana*  
Shreyans Surana  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02559280

*Abinash Singh*  
Abinash Singh  
Company Secretary



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**A) Equity Share Capital**

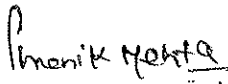
	₹ in Lakhs
Balance as at March 31, 2020	435.52
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>435.52</b>
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	2,893.75
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3,329.27</b>

**B) Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	8,637.08	256.30	1,426.91	10,320.29
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,827.11)	(1,827.11)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit obligations	-	-	31.85	31.85
Impact of tax	-	-	(7.29)	(7.29)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>8,637.08</b>	<b>256.30</b>	<b>(375.64)</b>	<b>8,517.74</b>
Additions during the Year	6,159.43	-	-	6,159.43
Bonus Issue (Refer note no. 13(h))	(2,613.14)	-	-	(2,613.14)
Share Issue Expenses	(217.86)	-	-	(217.86)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(800.65)	(800.65)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit obligations	-	-	3.38	3.38
Impact of tax	-	-	(0.77)	(0.77)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>11,965.51</b>	<b>256.30</b>	<b>(1,173.68)</b>	<b>11,048.13</b>

As per our report of even date attached

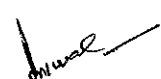
For Singhi and Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 302049E

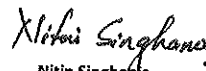



**Shrenik Mehta**  
Partner  
M. No:063769

Kolkata | August 13th, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Pradeep Kumar Agarwal**  
Chairman  
DIN: 02195697

  
**Nitin Singhania**  
Chief Financial Officer

  
**Shreyans Surana**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02559280

  
**Abinash Singh**  
Company Secretary



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**

(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)

CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(1,004.79)	(2,042.84)
<b>Adjustments for :-</b>		
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	5,304.63	4,824.02
Finance Costs	3,541.59	3,426.79
Loss on Sale and Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment	86.78	71.81
Amortisation of Prepaid Lease Rental	(4.67)	61.06
Loss of Trading Goods	-	29.47
Interest Income on Income Tax Refund	(15.70)	-
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	(9.20)	(9.34)
Interest Income on Fair Valuation on Security Deposits	(57.81)	(47.92)
Rent Concession on Lease Rentals	(520.43)	(1,080.40)
Profit/(loss) on Lease Modification	(256.56)	-
Reclassification of Actuarial gain /loss	3.38	31.85
Excess Liabilities Written Back	-	(13.20)
<b>Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>7,067.22</b>	<b>5,251.30</b>
<b>Changes in Working Capital :</b>		
Decrease / (Increase) in Financial Assets	(83.76)	(311.90)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets	(856.57)	548.58
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(7,872.82)	2,933.27
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payables	3,211.57	(2,373.51)
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	268.90	(1,316.96)
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Liabilities	28.65	(36.86)
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions	62.57	58.30
<b>Cash generated from Operations</b>	<b>(5,241.46)</b>	<b>(499.08)</b>
Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	(182.89)	(10.84)
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A)</b>	<b>1,642.87</b>	<b>4,741.38</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plants and Equipments Including Capital Work In Progress and Intangible Assets	(2,691.13)	(889.42)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plants and Equipments	29.50	-
Interest Received	0.26	1.42
<b>Net Cash (Used In) / From Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>(2,661.37)</b>	<b>(888.00)</b>
<b>C. Financing Activities:</b>		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	280.61	-
Securities premium on issue of share capital (net of expenses)	5,941.57	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings (net)	(807.86)	(497.30)
Proceeds of Short Term Borrowings (net)	2,786.96	973.62
Payment of Lease obligations (Net off Lease Concession)	(4,601.10)	(3,268.47)
Finance Charges Paid	(822.32)	(860.09)
<b>Net Cash (Used In) / From Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>2,777.86</b>	<b>(3,652.24)</b>
<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>1,759.36</b>	<b>201.14</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	537.87	336.73
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,297.23</b>	<b>537.87</b>

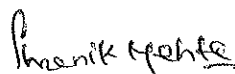
**Notes :**

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The composition of Cash and Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy No. 2.3(q)
- Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.
- Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
- The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhi and Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 302049E



Shrenik Mehta  
Partner  
M. No:063769

Kolkata | August 13th, 2022



Pradeep Kumar Agarwal  
Chairman  
DIN: 02195697

Nitin Singhania  
Chief Financial Officer

Shreyans Surana  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02559280

Abinash Singh  
Company Secretary



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

## 1 Corporate and General Information

Bazaar Style Retail Limited (the Company) is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in business of retailing a variety of apparels and non-apparels consumer products through retail stores under the Brand/Trade name of Style Bazaar and Express Bazaar.

The financial statements have been approved and adopted by the Board in their meeting held on 13 August, 2022.

The Company was originally incorporated on June 3rd, 2013 under the name "Dwarkadas Mohanlal Private Limited", subsequently changed to "Baazar Style Retail Private Limited" on November 26th, 2013.

The Company was converted into a public limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 on January 6th, 2022 and consequently, the name was changed to "Baazar Style Retail Limited".

## 2 Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant IND AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined employee benefit plans;

### Rounding off amounts

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ( ₹ ) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

### 2.2 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, the accompanying disclosures and disclosures of contingent liabilities. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumption in these financial statements have been disclosed below. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments used are as below:

- (i) Defined benefit obligation
- (ii) Recognition of current tax and deferred tax
- (iii) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies
- (iv) Fair value measurement of Financial instruments
- (v) Provision for Doubtful Debts and advances

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.



Xitika Singhania  
Abinash Singh





**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**a) Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
  - Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
  - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
  - Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
  - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
  - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
  - There is unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months' after the reporting period.
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

**b) Segment information**

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

**c) Fair value measurements and hierarchy**

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

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances, and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on its

**d) Financial Instruments**

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

**Financial assets**

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

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

**Initial recognition and measurement**

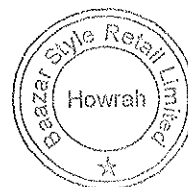
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.



*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Nishi Singhania*  
*Abhinav Singhania*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

#### Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

#### Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

#### Cash flow characteristics test:

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

#### Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

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

#### Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

#### Derecognition

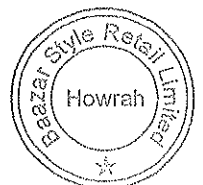
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

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



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Abinash Singh



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

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

**Subsequent measurement**

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

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

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

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

**Derecognition**

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

**e) Foreign currencies**

**Transactions and balances:**

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, remaining unsettled at the end of the year, are translated at the closing exchange rates prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. 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 (OCI) or the Statement of Profit and Loss are also reclassified in OCI or the Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

**f) Revenue recognition**

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

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

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

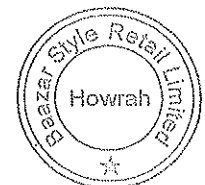


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*[Handwritten signature: Nitin Singhania]*

*[Handwritten signature: Abhinav Singh]*



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Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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

The property in the merchandise of third-party concession stores located within the main departmental store of the Company passes to the Company once a customer decides to purchase an item from the concession store. The Company, in turn, sells the item to the customer and is accordingly included under Retail sales.

Gift voucher sales are recognised when the vouchers are redeemed and the goods are sold to the customer.

The Company operates a loyalty programme which allows customers to accumulate points on purchases made in retail stores. The points give rise to a separate performance obligation as it entitles them to discount on future purchases. Consideration received is allocated between the sale of products and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of points is determined by applying a statistical analysis based on the historical results of the Company.

Revenue related to award points are deferred and recognised when points are redeemed. The amount of revenue is based on the number of points redeemed.

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

Interest income on all debt instruments is measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example: prepayment, extension, call and similar options), but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

**g) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with:

- When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.
- When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, at a below market rate of interest, the effect of this favourable interest is treated as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value, and the government grant is measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the initial carrying value of the loan. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policies applicable to financial liabilities.

**h) Borrowing costs**

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

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

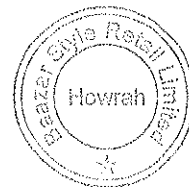
**i) Income Taxes**

**Current tax**

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



Nitin Singhania  
Abinash Singh



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

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

**Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

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

**J) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of duties (net of tax) incidental expenses, interest and erection/commissioning expenses incurred up to the date asset is put to use. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to construction or acquisition of PPE or bringing the PPE to working condition are allocated and capitalized as a part of cost of PPE. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria is met.

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

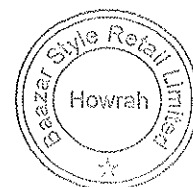
The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

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



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Assets Category	Useful life estimated by the management based on technical assessment (years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (years)
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Office Equipment	5	5
Motor Vehicles	8	8
Computer & Accessories	3	3
Air-conditioner	10	5
CCTV Camera	3	3
Servers & Networks	6	6
Office Building	60	60
Plant & Machinery	15	15
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10	10
Lease hold Improvements	As per lease term	

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

Cost of the leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease.

**k) Intangible assets**

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

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

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

**Amortisation methods and periods**

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

**Intangible assets Useful life Amortisation method used**

Assets Category	Useful life estimated by the management based on technical assessment (years)
Computer Software	3

**l) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

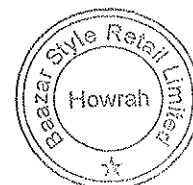
A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually as at reporting date. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to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



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*Xitwa Singhania*  
*Ashish Singh*



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

**m) Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

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

**Company as a lessee**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily comprise of lease for stores, ware house, office premises and plant and machinery and office equipment. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. As practical expedient of Ind AS 116 "Leases", the Company has considered Covid-19-related rent concessions not to be lease modification, hence the income towards rent concession is recognised in "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss account.

**Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use) except for leases existing as on the date of transition to IND AS 116 i.e. 1st April, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Stores, ware house and office premises 6 to 20 years
- Plant and Machinery/ Office equipment 3 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (I) Impairment of non-financial assets.

**Lease Liabilities**

The Company recognises lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments to be made over the remaining lease term effective 1st April, 2019. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

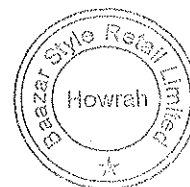
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of rented premises, Plant and machinery and office equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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Abhinav Singh



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**n) Inventories**

**Traded goods:** At lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase price and other incidental costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined based on first in first out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and to make the sale.

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

**o) Retirement and other employee benefits**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity liability is defined benefit plan and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit (PUC) method made at the end of each year. Actuarial gain and loss for defined plan benefit plan is recognized in full in the year in which occur in the statement of profit and loss.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond twelve months, the same is presented as non-current liability. Remeasurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

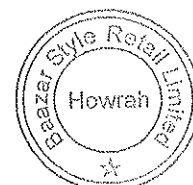
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

**p) Earnings per share**

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



*Nishi Singhania*  
*Ashish Singh*





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**q) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, cheques on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

**r) Investments**

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments. All investments are carried at fair value.

**s) Dividend**

Dividend declared is recognised as a liability only after it is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting. The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**t) Provisions and Contingent liabilities**

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

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

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

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

**u) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

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

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

**I. Judgements**

**(i) Leases**

IND AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised.



Nishi Singhania  
Abinash Singh



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**

(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)

CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease, and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that it reflects the current economic circumstances.

For leases which are expired and under discussion for renewal, the Company considers such leases as short term leases since, the Company is not certain that option to extend the lease will be exercised as lessor has right to terminate the lease. Further, the Company has exercised its judgement in using a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

**(ii) Contingencies**

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

**(iii) Recognition of deferred tax**

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

**ii. Estimates and assumptions**

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

**(i) Useful lives of depreciable assets**

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

**(ii) Defined benefit obligation**

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future trends salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. In view of the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**(iii) Impairment of assets**

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

**(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

**(v) Assessment of potential markdown inventory**

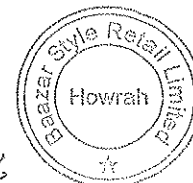
The Company at each reporting date makes an assessment of potential markdown due to aged inventory. In doing so, it estimates the net realisable value of aged inventory based on historic trend of sale of such/ similar aged inventory. Further, it also estimates the provision for shrink based on past trends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

**(vi) Incremental borrowing rate for leases**

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



Nishi Singhania  
Abinash Singh



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies**

New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standard / New Pronouncement issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statement:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

**Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and Equipment** The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no major impact on its financial statements.

**Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets –** The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

**Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 -** The amendment focuses on the potential financial reporting issues that may arise when interest rate benchmarking reforms are either reformed or replaced. The key reliefs provided by the Phase 2 amendments are:

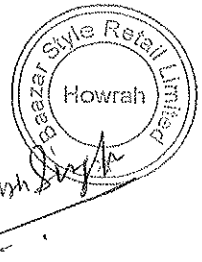
- Changes to contractual cash flows - When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and liabilities (including lease liabilities), the reliefs have the effect that the changes that are required by an interest rate benchmark reform will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the profit and loss statement.
- Hedge accounting - The hedge accounting reliefs will allow most Ind AS 39 or Ind AS 109 hedge relationships that are directly affected by IBOR reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.



Nitin Singhani

Abhinav Singh



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Current Year

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,717.55	912.41	36.89	3,593.07	553.49	335.90	8.43	880.96	2,712.11
Office Equipments	741.35	269.11	44.12	966.34	282.92	168.70	35.10	416.52	549.82
Air-Conditioner	1,356.05	260.18	-	1,616.23	380.49	127.89	-	508.38	1,107.85
Motor Vehicles	69.93	24.65	14.61	79.97	14.87	12.72	9.83	17.76	62.21
Computer and Accessories	455.16	207.56	88.97	573.75	298.28	110.09	84.54	323.83	249.92
CCTV Camera	118.60	24.29	3.44	139.45	82.18	22.38	3.27	101.29	38.16
Servers and Networks	116.61	36.18	1.03	151.76	30.85	22.12	0.55	52.42	99.34
Office Building*	1,427.03	-	-	1,427.03	46.03	23.02	-	69.05	1,357.98
Plant and Machinery	738.00	84.05	-	822.05	89.48	52.84	-	142.32	679.73
Electrical Installations and Equipment	1,597.95	398.49	9.98	1,986.46	297.95	185.69	3.15	480.49	1,505.97
Lease hold Improvement	2,930.15	324.79	98.56	3,156.38	649.74	384.26	36.23	997.77	2,158.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,268.38</b>	<b>2,541.71</b>	<b>297.60</b>	<b>14,512.49</b>	<b>2,726.28</b>	<b>1,445.61</b>	<b>181.10</b>	<b>3,990.79</b>	<b>10,521.70</b>

\*Title deeds for immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

Previous Year

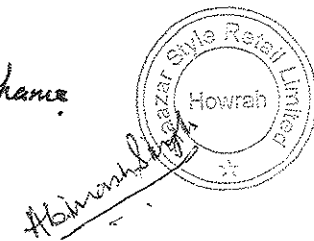
Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2020	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,519.99	209.53	11.97	2,717.55	266.15	290.17	2.83	553.49	2,164.06
Office Equipments	662.36	79.92	0.93	741.35	131.55	151.71	0.34	282.92	458.43
Air-Conditioner**	1,238.71	117.34	-	1,356.05	267.01	113.48	-	380.49	975.56
Motor Vehicles	69.93	-	-	69.93	2.55	12.32	-	14.87	55.06
Computer and Accessories	428.36	31.89	5.09	455.16	150.29	152.82	4.83	298.28	156.88
CCTV Camera	108.97	9.63	-	118.60	41.67	40.51	-	82.18	36.42
Servers and Networks	79.36	37.64	0.39	116.61	12.17	18.91	0.23	30.85	85.76
Office Building	1,427.03	-	-	1,427.03	23.01	23.02	-	46.03	1,381.00
Plant and Machinery	692.58	45.42	-	738.00	40.26	49.22	-	89.48	648.52
Electrical Installations and Equipment	1,425.16	199.08	26.29	1,597.95	141.20	165.30	8.55	297.95	1,300.00
Lease hold Improvement	2,743.70	253.93	67.48	2,930.15	307.63	364.72	22.61	649.74	2,280.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,396.15</b>	<b>984.38</b>	<b>112.15</b>	<b>12,268.38</b>	<b>1,383.49</b>	<b>1,382.18</b>	<b>39.39</b>	<b>2,726.28</b>	<b>9,542.10</b>

\*\*During the previous year, the Company had carried out technical reassessment of the estimated useful life of air conditioners. Based on the reassessment, the useful life of air conditioners has been revised from 5 years to 10 years prospectively, leading to reduction of depreciation of current year by ₹193.00 Lakhs and accordingly loss before tax has decreased by ₹193.00 Lakhs.



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**3A Right of Use Assets**  
Current Year

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	
Building*	29,761.68	9,407.17	2,502.58	36,666.27	6,191.68	3,718.02	742.49	9,167.21	27,499.06
Furniture and Fixtures	113.30	-	-	113.30	20.49	10.77	-	31.26	82.04
Office Equipments	48.82	-	-	48.82	18.10	9.29	-	27.39	21.43
Air-Conditioner	164.65	-	-	164.65	43.06	14.39	-	57.45	107.20
Computer and Accessories	44.78	-	-	44.78	27.53	14.09	-	41.62	3.16
Plant and Machinery	86.89	-	-	86.89	10.61	5.50	-	16.11	70.78
Electrical Installations and Equipment	134.19	-	-	134.19	24.50	12.76	-	37.26	96.93
Lease hold Improvement	246.61	-	-	246.61	44.67	23.12	-	67.79	178.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,600.92</b>	<b>9,407.17</b>	<b>2,502.58</b>	<b>37,505.51</b>	<b>6,380.64</b>	<b>3,807.94</b>	<b>742.49</b>	<b>9,446.09</b>	<b>28,059.42</b>

\*Refer Note 42

Previous Year

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2020	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	
Building *	27,214.73	2,546.95	-	29,761.68	2,918.06	3,273.62	-	6,191.68	23,570.00
Furniture and Fixtures	113.30	-	-	113.30	9.72	10.77	-	20.49	92.81
Office Equipments	48.82	-	-	48.82	8.81	9.29	-	18.10	30.72
Air-Conditioner	164.65	-	-	164.65	28.67	14.39	-	43.06	121.59
Computer and Accessories	44.78	-	-	44.78	13.31	14.22	-	27.53	17.25
Plant and Machinery	86.89	-	-	86.89	5.10	5.51	-	10.61	76.28
Electrical Installations and Equipment	134.19	-	-	134.19	11.74	12.76	-	24.50	109.69
Lease hold Improvement	246.61	-	-	246.61	21.55	23.12	-	44.67	201.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,053.97</b>	<b>2,546.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,600.92</b>	<b>3,016.96</b>	<b>3,363.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,380.64</b>	<b>24,220.28</b>

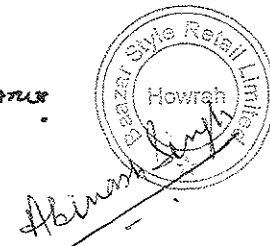
\*Refer Note 42



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*Nishi Singhani*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**4 Capital Work-in-Progress**

Particulars	₹in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Capital Work-in-Progress	264.54	171.08

Ageing of Capital Work-in-Progress is as below :-

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work-In-Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	264.54	-	-	-	264.54
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work-in-Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	171.08	-	-	-	171.08
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no projects as on each reporting date where activity had been suspended. Also there are no projects as on the reporting period which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.

**5 Intangible Assets**

Current Year

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	
Computer Software	208.22	55.97	4.45	259.74	149.33	51.08	4.45	195.96	63.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>208.22</b>	<b>55.97</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>259.74</b>	<b>149.33</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>195.96</b>	<b>63.78</b>

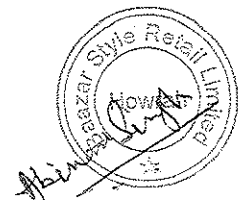
Previous Year

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2020	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Charge for the year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	
Computer Software	198.44	9.78	-	208.22	71.17	78.16	-	149.33	58.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>198.44</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208.22</b>	<b>71.17</b>	<b>78.16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149.33</b>	<b>58.89</b>



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*[Handwritten signature]* Nitini Singhania



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**6 Other Financial Assets**

**A. Non-current  
(Unsecured, considered good)**

Security Deposits  
(Includes 31st March, 2022: ₹76 Lakhs and 31st March, 2021: ₹17 Lakhs to Related parties)  
Utility Deposits

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security Deposits	953.84	921.34
Utility Deposits	378.74	344.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332.58</b>	<b>1,265.79</b>

**B. Current  
(Unsecured, considered good)**

Security Deposits  
(Includes 31st March, 2022: ₹NIL and 31st March, 2021: ₹15.83 Lakhs to Related parties)  
Interest accrued on Term Deposits  
Advances to Employees  
(Includes 31st March, 2022: ₹NIL and 31st March, 2021: ₹1.72 Lakhs to Related parties)  
Other Receivables  
(Includes 31st March, 22: ₹19.81 Lakhs and 31st March, 21: ₹40.47 Lakhs to Related parties)

Security Deposits	291.66	316.20
Interest accrued on Term Deposits	8.31	8.43
Advances to Employees	52.10	74.89
Other Receivables	43.20	62.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>395.27</b>	<b>462.32</b>

**7 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)**

**Deferred Tax Liabilities**

- a) Right- Of- Use Assets  
b) Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses  
c) Others  
**Total (A)**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Right- Of- Use Assets	6,291.79	5,392.82
b) Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	69.41	71.22
c) Others	1.70	1.77
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>6,362.90</b>	<b>5,465.81</b>

**Deferred Tax Assets**

- a) Lease Liability  
b) Fair Value of Interest Free Security Deposits  
c) Retirement benefits  
d) Losses available for off setting against future taxable income  
e) Others  
**Total (B)**

a) Lease Liability	7,022.26	6,008.25
b) Fair Value of Interest Free Security Deposits	125.85	10.30
c) Retirement benefits	70.88	55.25
d) Losses available for off setting against future taxable income	93.25	139.85
e) Others	26.18	23.78
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>7,338.42</b>	<b>6,237.43</b>

**Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (B-A)**

<b>Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (B-A)</b>	<b>975.52</b>	<b>771.62</b>
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**7.1 Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Recognised In Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Right- Of- Use Assets	5,392.82	(898.97)	-	6291.79
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	71.22	1.81	-	69.41
Others	1.77	0.07	-	1.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,465.81</b>	<b>(897.09)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,362.90</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Lease Liability	6,008.25	1014.01	-	7022.26
Fair Value of Interest Free Security Deposits	10.30	115.55	-	125.85
Retirement benefits	55.25	16.40	(0.77)	70.88
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	139.85	(46.60)	-	93.25
Others	23.78	2.40	-	26.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,237.43</b>	<b>1101.76</b>	<b>(0.77)</b>	<b>7,338.42</b>

*Nishi Singhania*



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Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Right- Of- Use Assets	5,559.08	166.26	-	5392.82
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	94.80	23.58	-	71.22
Others	2.62	0.85	-	1.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,656.50</b>	<b>190.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,465.81</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Lease Liability	5,861.76	146.49	-	6008.25
Fair Value of Interest Free Security Deposits	7.29	3.01	-	10.30
Retirement benefits	59.47	3.07	(7.29)	55.25
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income		139.85	-	139.85
Others	64.59	(40.81)	-	23.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,993.11</b>	<b>251.61</b>	<b>(7.29)</b>	<b>6,237.43</b>

As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, after setting off current year's profit, the accumulated business losses is reduced to ₹407.58 Lakhs (Previous year ₹710.25 Lakhs). The said accumulated business losses includes accumulated unabsorbed depreciation. The unabsorbed business losses amounting to ₹407.58 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹710.25 Lakhs) are available for offset for maximum period of eight years from the incurrence of loss. In view of the various measures being implemented by the management of the Company to reduce the cost, increase in retail sales improvement in the efficiency, the Company is certain that it will be able to improve financial performance in future. Consequently, the Company will be able to earn sufficient future taxable profits to adjust the accumulated business losses/unabsorbed depreciation. Accordingly, after setting current year profit, deferred tax asset of ₹93.25 Lakhs (Recognised ₹139.87 Lakhs) on accumulated business losses is being carried forward in the books of account based on reasonable certainty .

**8 Non - Current Tax Assets (net)**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Income Tax Receivable	273.79	319.09
Advance tax and TDS	26.87	-
Less : Provision for Income Tax	-	46.31
	<b>300.66</b>	<b>272.78</b>

**9 Other Assets**

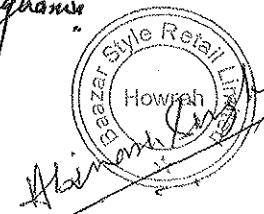
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>A. Non-current</b>		
<b>(Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
Capital Advance		
Advances other than Capital Advances :	26.23	63.30
- Balances with Government and statutory authorities	4.29	4.29
- Others	-	208.56
	<b>30.52</b>	<b>276.15</b>
<b>B. Current</b>		
<b>(Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
Advances other than Capital Advances :		
- Balances with Government and statutory authorities	2,832.20	1,975.57
- Advances against supply of goods and services	28.45	48.35
- Prepaid expenses	139.06	66.43
- Others	-	211.92
	<b>2,999.71</b>	<b>2,302.27</b>



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*Nishi Singhania*





**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**10 Inventories**

(As valued and certified by the Management)

Traded Goods  
Packing Materials

(a) The Company measures provision for shrinkage, pilferage etc on inventories based on the business environment in which the Company operates.

Traded Goods  
Less:- Provision for Shrinkage

(b) The above includes goods-in-transit as under:

Traded Goods

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	28,014.15	20,135.15
	22.06	28.25
	<b>28,036.21</b>	<b>20,163.40</b>
	28,128.56	20,125.76
	114.41	103.92
	<b>28,014.15</b>	<b>20,021.84</b>
	-	<b>113.31</b>

**11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks:

- In Current Account  
- In Cash Credit Account

Other Receivables\*

Cash on hand

\*Other receivables includes amount receivable with respect to credit/ debit card receivable, electronic wallet, UPI, etc. which is normally received in T+1 days.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	10.00	118.28
	2,047.43	181.27
	37.94	30.31
	201.86	208.01
	<b>2,297.23</b>	<b>537.87</b>

**12 Bank balances (other than Note 11)**

Term Deposits with Banks\*

\*Earmarked balances with banks, held as security against the short term borrowings and other commitments.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	142.49	134.06
	<b>142.49</b>	<b>134.06</b>

**13 Equity Share Capital**

Authorized:

5,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each

(March 31, 2021: 50,00,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each)

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:

3,32,92,742 equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up

(March 31, 2021: 43,55,232 shares of FV ₹10/- each fully paid-up)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	5,000.00	500.00
	3,329.27	435.52
	<b>3,329.27</b>	<b>435.52</b>

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	No of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	43,55,232	435.52	43,55,232	435.52
Bonus Issue	2,61,31,392	2,613.14	-	-
Additional issue	28,06,118	280.61	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	<b>3,32,92,742</b>	<b>3,329.27</b>	<b>43,55,232</b>	<b>435.52</b>

b) Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares:

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

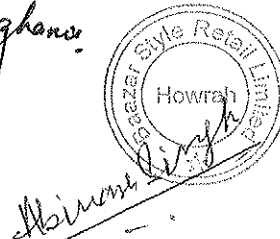
c) The Company does not have any Holding Company / Ultimate Holding Company.



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*Nishi Singhani*



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

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

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
<b>Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid</b>				
Rakesh Radheshyam Jhunjhunwala	27,23,120	8.18%	3,26,770	7.50%
Intensive Softshare Private Limited	25,15,756	7.56%	3,28,270	7.54%
Bhagwan Prasad	22,02,571	6.62%	3,14,653	7.22%
Rohit Kedia	21,80,290	6.55%	3,11,470	7.15%
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Private Limited	20,78,930	6.24%	2,96,990	6.82%
Shreyans Surana	19,44,124	5.84%	2,77,732	6.38%
Shakuntala Devi	16,05,990	4.82%	2,32,475	5.34%
Dinesh Kumar Agarwal HUF	15,37,200	4.62%	2,19,600	5.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,67,87,981</b>	<b>50.43%</b>	<b>23,07,960</b>	<b>52.99%</b>

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

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Bhagwan Prasad	22,02,571	6.62%	(0.60%)	3,14,653	7.22%	-
Rohit Kedia	21,80,290	6.55%	(0.60%)	3,11,470	7.15%	-
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Private Limited	20,78,930	6.24%	(0.58%)	2,96,990	6.82%	-
Shreyans Surana	19,44,124	5.84%	(0.54%)	2,77,732	6.38%	-
Rajendra Kumar Gupta HUF	14,99,400	4.50%	(0.42%)	2,14,200	4.92%	-
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	11,36,107	3.41%	(0.32%)	1,62,301	3.73%	-
Rajendra Kumar Gupta	50,680	0.15%	(0.02%)	7,240	0.17%	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,10,92,102</b>	<b>33.31%</b>	<b>(3.07%)</b>	<b>15,84,586</b>	<b>36.39%</b>	<b>-</b>

- f) No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.
- g) During the year, the company has increased the authorised share capital from 50,00,000 equity shares to 5,00,00,000 equity share having face value of ₹10/- each.
- h) The Company has issued and allotted 2,61,31,392 bonus shares on July 2nd, 2021 to the equity shareholders in the ratio of 6 (six) fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹10 each for every existing 1 (one) fully paid up equity share of the face value ₹10 each, held by the members as on June 2nd, 2021, the Record Date, by capitalisation of a sum of ₹26,13,13,920/- from and out of Securites Premium account of the company. Previously, the company had issued and allotted 23,17,197 bonus shares on February 5th, 2018 to the equity shareholders in the ratio of 12 (twelve) fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹10 each for every shareholder holding 5 (five) fully paid up equity share of the face value ₹10 each, held by the members as on Januray 15th, 2018, the Record Date, by capitalisation of a sum of ₹2,31,71,970/- from and out of Securites Premium account of the company.
- i) The company has made private placement and filed e-form PAS-3 of 28,06,118 equity shares at the rate of ₹229.50 (including share premium of ₹219.50) each to Promoter's group and Investors on March 30th 2022. However the allotment of equity shares was reflected in the Benpos of NSDL and CDSL on April 15th, 2022.
- j) No Calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the company during the year.

14 **Other equity**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Securities Premium	11,965.51	8,637.08
Capital Reserve	256.30	256.30
Retained earnings	(1,173.68)	(375.64)
<b>Total Other equity</b>	<b>11,048.13</b>	<b>8,517.74</b>

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve :

a) **Securities Premium**

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The securities premium can be utilised only in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

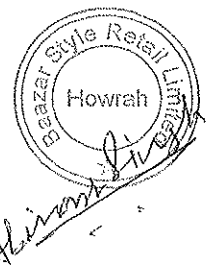
b) **Capital Reserve**

Capital reserve pertains to amalgamation which was materialised prior to the transition date .

c) **Retained Earnings**

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

For addition and deductions under each of the above heads, refer statement of changes in equity.



*Nishi Singhania*



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**15 Borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
<b>Secured</b>				
Term loan from banks	1,687.33	744.97	1,840.41	581.23
Vehicle Loan from banks	15.63	2.19	10.72	26.07
Working Capital Demand Loan	-	4,515.60	-	4,654.80
<b>Total secured borrowings (A)</b>	<b>1,702.96</b>	<b>5,262.76</b>	<b>1,851.13</b>	<b>5,262.10</b>
<b>Unsecured</b>				
Loan from Related Parties	-	619.39	569.39	-
Loan from body corporates	-	1,848.77	48.78	370.00
Loan from Banks	-	-	-	9.24
Loan from others	-	-	10.00	-
Credit Cards	-	23.78	-	30.37
Acceptance	-	698.83	-	-
<b>Total unsecured borrowings (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,190.77</b>	<b>628.17</b>	<b>409.61</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>1,702.96</b>	<b>8,453.53</b>	<b>2,479.30</b>	<b>5,671.71</b>

**15.1 Nature of security**

(i) Cash Credit and Term Loan facility Secured by First charge by way of pari-pasu hypothecation on the entire stocks of inventory, receivables bill and other chargeable current assets of the company (both present and future) with other member banks. Collateral security of equitable mortgage of commercial covered area of 1968 sqft with super build up area of 2361.60 sqft and residential covered area of 2682 sqft on the 1st floor in the building name 'Lalanalaya Apartment' situated at holding no 239/192 and 295/209 ward no 20 of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality comprised Dag no 3448 and 3449, Khatiyon no 181 in J.L. no 20 PS Chinsurah, Dist- Hooghly, Commercial building bearing survey RS Dag no. 532, Khatiyon no. 354, located at ward no. 20, Krishnagar Municipality, Dist- Nadia, Total Area- 11400 sqft and Flat at Snehlata Abasan at 4th Floor, Flat no. 2 and 3, Holding no 137, Pilkhana Road, Berhampur, area 1243 sqft, commercial cum residential land and building located at Mouza-Baruipur, J.L. no. 31, Touzi-250, Dag no. 38, Holding no. 70 under Baruipur Municipality area 8263 sqft in the name of the company.

(ii) Personal Guarantee of - Mr. Bhagwan Prasad, Mr. Rohit Kedia, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal and Mr. Shreyans Surana.

(iii) Pari-pasu Hypothecation of all movable fixed assets (except vehicles and assets financed by banks) pertaining to the company both present and future.

**15.2** The (GECL 2.0 and GECL 2.0 extension) loan is secured by extension of 2nd Charge over the existing primary and collateral securities including mortgages in favour of the Banks.

**15.3** The vehicle loan secured by hypothecation charge over assets acquired from the proceeds of such loan.

**15.4** The Unsecured loan from body corporate amounting to ₹ NIL repayable after March 2023 (March 31, 2021: ₹48.78 Lakhs repayable after March 2022).  
The Unsecured loan from related parties amounting to ₹ NIL repayable after March 2023 (March 31, 2021: ₹569.39 Lakhs repayable after March 2022).  
The Unsecured loan from others amounting to ₹ NIL repayable after March 2023 (March 31, 2021: ₹10 Lakhs repayable after March 2022).

**15.5 Repayment terms of secured term loans outstanding as at March 31, 2022 and as at March 31, 2021**

₹ in Lakhs

Bank Name	Rate of Interest	No. of o/s Installments	Installments Amount	Starting date of Installment Payment	Outstanding Amount as on 31-03-2022	Outstanding Amount as on 31-03-2021
Axis Bank TL-1	8.95%	2.00	2.68	31-Jan-2017	2.80	34.98
Axis Bank TL-3	8.95%	0.00	2.12	31-Jul-2016	-	5.43
Axis Bank TL-4	8.95%	22.00	12.00	31-Dec-2018	264.00	408.00
Axis Bank TL-5	8.95%	35.00	3.33	31-Dec-2019	116.55	156.51
Axis- ECLGS	7.35%	44.00	15.42	31-Dec-2021	678.33	740.00
Axis- ECLGS 2.0	7.35%	48.00	5.78	31-Dec-2023	277.50	-
State Bank- TL-1	9.75%	32.00	12.00	31-Dec-2019	372.69	521.65
State Bank- TL-2	9.75%	13.00	12.16	31-Mar-2019	148.89	300.43
SBI- EGCS	7.95%	48.00	8.00	31-May-2022	383.98	288.46
SBI- EGCS - 2	7.95%	48.00	4.06	29-Feb-2024	195.00	-
ICICI Vehicle Loan- 1	9.00%	0.00	0.34	10-Nov-2019	-	13.75
ICICI Vehicle Loan- 2	10.01%	0.00	0.87	01-Dec-2020	-	6.74
ICICI Vehicle Loan- 3	10.01%	0.00	0.87	01-Dec-2020	-	6.74
ICICI Vehicle Loan- 4	10.01%	0.00	0.52	01-Dec-2020	-	3.99
ICICI Vehicle Loan- 5	10.01%	0.00	0.72	01-Dec-2020	-	5.58
BOB Vehicles Loan A/C	7.35%	81	0.29	31-Jan-2022	17.83	-
Unwinding interest on term loan					(7.45)	(33.84)
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,450.12</b>	<b>2,458.42</b>

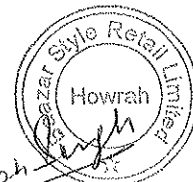


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*Nishi Singhania*

*Abinash*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

15.6 Repayable on demand from banks secured by way of Lien over Fixed Deposits as on 31.03.2022 : ₹143.59 Lakhs; 31.03.2021 : ₹135.88 Lakhs. (Refer note no. 15.1)

Interest Rates :

Axis bank- 12 month MCLR + 1.35% = 8.70 % per annum  
State bank of India- MCLR 1Y + 2.00% = 8.95% per annum  
HDFC bank- MCLR + 0.75% = 8.00% per annum

15.7 Unsecured Loan is repayable on demand bearing interest rate @ 9.00% to 14.50% per annum.

15.8 Borrowings secured against current assets

₹ in Lakhs

Name of the Bank	Quarter ended	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Amount utilised during the quarter	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return / statement*	Amount as per books of accounts	Difference	Reason for material discrepancy
Axis Bank Limited and consortium of banks	30-Jun-21	4,600.00	4,413.56	6,136.71	6,009.65	127.06	The difference are on account of statement filed with banks prepared based on provisional financial statement.
	30-Jun-20	3,900.00	3,506.30	6,536.99	6,022.94	514.05	
	30-Sep-21	4,600.00	4,288.40	7,874.65	7,291.89	582.76	
	30-Sep-20	3,900.00	4,331.87	5,477.89	5,328.39	149.50	
	31-Dec-21	4,600.00	3,905.27	8,581.55	7,921.43	660.12	
	31-Dec-20	4,600.00	4,027.72	7,642.62	7,635.48	7.14	
	31-Mar-22	4,600.00	2,468.02	10,164.85	10,557.64	(392.79)	
	31-Mar-21	4,600.00	4,473.53	6,333.96	6,240.29	93.67	

\*The above consist of book debts and inventory less trade creditors as at the end of respective quarters.

15.9 The company has financed its trade payables liability through A Treds Ltd. for a period upto 90 days with interest rate ranging from 8% to 9% p.a.

16 Lease Liabilities

**A. Non-current**

Lease obligation from financial institutions \*  
Other Lease Liabilities\*\*

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	-	93.33
	27,979.91	23,931.77
	<u>27,979.91</u>	<u>24,025.10</u>

**B. Current**

Lease obligation from financial institutions \*  
Other Lease Liabilities\*\*

	93.33	297.88
	2,711.80	2,328.05
	<u>2,805.13</u>	<u>2,625.93</u>

\*Assets on lease have been taken from Tata Capital Financial Services Limited by way of irrevocable personal guarantee of Mr. Bhagwan Prasad, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal, Mr. Shreyans Surana and Mr. Rohit Kedia and are carrying a rate of interest of 11.52% per annum.

\*\*Refer Note 42

17 Provisions

**A. Non-current**

Gratuity  
Compensated Absence

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	162.06	119.52
	38.47	23.16
	<u>200.53</u>	<u>142.68</u>

**B. Current**

Gratuity  
Compensated Absence

	6.28	2.81
	1.87	0.62
	<u>8.15</u>	<u>3.43</u>

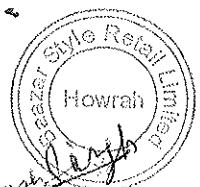
(Refer Note 38)



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*Nishi Singhania*



*Abinash Singh*

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**18 Trade payables**

**At amortised cost**

- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises  
(Includes 31st March, 2022: ₹232.38 Lakhs and 31st March, 2021: ₹387.14 Lakhs to Related parties)

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
171.48	446.75
17,844.46	14,357.29
<b>18,015.94</b>	<b>14,804.04</b>

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	171.48	446.75
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	0.04	0.30
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of The MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
(v) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	0.04	0.30
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of The MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

**18.2 Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as stated below:**

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	171.48	-	-	-	171.48
Others	130.41	10,442.88	7,247.59	19.86	2.87	-	17,843.61
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.41</b>	<b>10,442.88</b>	<b>7,419.07</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,015.94</b>

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2021 from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	446.61	0.14	-	-	446.75
Others	88.87	5,524.73	8,693.88	46.02	1.46	2.33	14,357.29
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.87</b>	<b>5,524.73</b>	<b>9,140.49</b>	<b>46.16</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>14,804.04</b>

**19 Other Financial Liabilities**

**Current**

- Employee Related Payables (Includes 31.03.2022: ₹10.69 Lakhs ;31.03.2021: ₹20.23 Lakhs to related parties)
- Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Includes 31.03.2022: ₹21.27 Lakhs ;31.03.2021: ₹21.72 Lakhs to related pa
- Interest payable to others
- Creditors for capital goods
- Liabilities for credit note payable
- Other Liabilities

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
454.71	372.24
70.66	36.53
260.37	343.09
882.61	399.80
4.31	2.67
14.09	3.15
<b>1,686.75</b>	<b>1,157.48</b>

**20 Current tax liabilities (net)**

- Provision for income tax (Net of advance)  
(Refer note 39)

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
-	155.00
-	155.00

**21 Other current liabilities**

- Statutory dues

As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
189.33	160.68
<b>189.33</b>	<b>160.68</b>

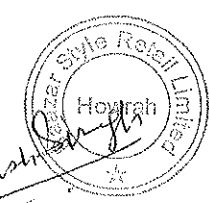


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*Nitin Singhanu*

*Abirash Singh*



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
<b>22 Revenue from operations</b>		
<b>Sale of Goods</b>		
Apparels	47,915.75	37,336.95
Non- Apparels	7,127.38	5,249.28
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>55,043.13</b>	<b>42,586.23</b>
<b>Other operating revenues</b>		
Commission Income	14.81	21.85
Business Exhibition Income	27.06	16.29
Discount Received	26.84	51.79
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>68.71</b>	<b>89.93</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>55,111.84</b>	<b>42,676.16</b>
<b>23 Other Income</b>		
Interest Income		
- On Term Deposits	9.20	9.34
- On Fair value of Security Deposits	57.81	47.92
- On Income Tax	15.70	-
- On Others	12.91	12.09
Maintenance Charges	13.86	13.23
Scrap Sales	77.85	30.32
Excess Liabilities written back	-	13.20
Rent Concession on Lease Rentals*	520.43	1,080.40
Profit on modification of Right of Use Assets	256.56	-
Insurance Claim	6.73	28.67
Miscellaneous Income	31.07	306.46
	<b>1,002.12</b>	<b>1,541.63</b>
*Refer Note 42		
<b>24 Purchases of Stock in Trade</b>		
Purchases of Stock in Trade :		
- Apparels	38,156.08	23,123.91
- Non Apparels	7,299.08	4,089.52
	<b>45,455.16</b>	<b>27,213.43</b>
<b>25 Changes in Inventories</b>		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded Goods	28,014.15	20,135.13
Packing materials	22.06	28.25
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>28,036.21</b>	<b>20,163.38</b>
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded Goods	20,135.13	23,081.50
Packing materials	28.25	44.63
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>20,163.38</b>	<b>23,126.13</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories (B-A)</b>	<b>(7,872.83)</b>	<b>2,962.75</b>
<b>26 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	3,512.18	2,108.69
Gratuity Expenses	54.90	45.76
Managerial Remuneration	187.29	135.36
Contribution to Provident and Other funds	349.30	201.19
Staff Welfare Expenses	538.87	596.05
	<b>4,642.54</b>	<b>3,087.05</b>



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*Nishi Singhania*

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*Abinash Singh*

**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹in Lakhs

27 <u>Finance costs</u>	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
<b>Interest expenses</b>		
- Working capital facilities	311.89	342.95
- Term Loan from Bank	234.73	165.84
- Unsecured Loan	222.93	224.53
- Lease Liabilities	2,432.52	2,255.82
- Others	328.40	384.29
<b>Other Borrowing Cost</b>		
Loan Processing charge	11.12	53.36
	<b>3,541.59</b>	<b>3,426.79</b>

28 <u>Depreciation and amortization Expenses</u>	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,445.61	1,382.18
Depreciation on Right of use Assets	3,807.94	3,363.68
Amortization on intangible Assets	51.08	78.16
	<b>5,304.63</b>	<b>4,824.02</b>

29 <u>Other expenses</u>	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Rent*	203.64	391.35
Power and Fuel	1,750.42	1,420.35
Advertisement	759.90	438.76
Security and Housekeeping Charges	778.98	632.37
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	853.65	479.02
Repairs and Maintenance :		
- Buildings	3.74	11.67
- Others	408.88	273.97
Packing and Consumable Charges	242.54	132.17
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	240.48	153.74
Credit Card and Cash Collection Charges	116.20	105.53
Legal and Professional Fees	121.82	122.90
Business Promotion	17.26	10.17
Subscription	30.93	14.86
Rates and Taxes	82.29	139.36
Printing and Postage	72.73	23.31
Communication Expenses	60.77	50.04
Insurance Charges	65.03	63.37
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure**	12.85	19.82
Commission	3.59	16.08
Loss on Sale and Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment	86.78	71.81
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 29.1)	24.22	15.57
Miscellaneous Expenses	110.96	160.37
	<b>6,047.66</b>	<b>4,746.59</b>

\*Refer Note 42, \*\*Refer Note 37

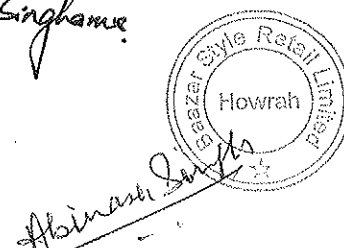
29.1 <u>Payment to auditors</u>	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
<b>As auditors</b>		
Audit fees	14.00	14.00
Other Certification Fees	7.50	-
Tax audit fees	1.00	1.00
Reimbursement of expenses	1.72	0.57
	<b>24.22</b>	<b>15.57</b>



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
 (formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
 CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**30 Tax expenses**

Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss  
 Current tax  
 Income tax for earlier Tax  
 Deferred tax

For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
-	-
0.54	226.57
(204.68)	(442.30)
<b>(204.14)</b>	<b>(215.73)</b>

**30.1 Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of comprehensive income**

Profit/(Loss) before tax  
 Indian statutory income tax rate  
 Estimated Income tax expenses  
**Tax effect on:**  
 Permanent differences  
 Impact of change in tax rate and others  
**Current tax provision**  
  
 Adjustment for Income Tax in relation to earlier years  
**Income Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account**

(1,004.79)	(2,042.84)
22.88%	22.88%
(229.89)	(467.40)
25.21	14.91
-	10.19
<b>(204.68)</b>	<b>(442.30)</b>
0.54	226.57
<b>(204.14)</b>	<b>(215.73)</b>

**31 Other comprehensive income**

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss  
 Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans  
 Tax expense on the above

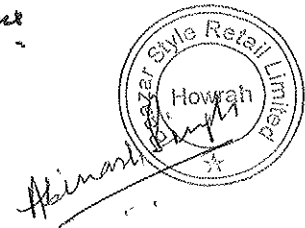
For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
3.38	31.85
(0.77)	(7.29)
<b>2.61</b>	<b>24.56</b>



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**32 Earnings per share**

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

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(800.65)	(1,827.11)
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic earnings per share	3,05,02,000	3,04,86,624
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	3,05,02,000	3,04,86,624
<b>Earnings Per Share (in ₹) *</b>		
Basic Earnings per share (in ₹)	(2.62)	(5.99)
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	(2.62)	(5.99)

\* Refer Note 13 (h) and (i)

**33 Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

**Contingent Liabilities Not Provided For**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:		
VAT Liability order (Pertaining to FY 2016-17)	105.66	-
Income Tax (TDS) (Pertaining to F.Y. 2013-14 to 2021-22)	1.33	0.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.99</b>	<b>0.77</b>

(a) Bank Guarantee of as at March 31, 2022 ₹5 Lakhs ; March 31, 2021 ₹5 Lakhs in form of FDR to Bihar Commercial Tax.

(b) Capital Commitment as at March 31, 2022 ₹Nil; March 31, 2021 ₹Nil.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated February 28, 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

The Company is awaiting the outcome of the review petition, and also directions from EPFO, if any, to assess any potential impact on the Company and consequently no adjustments have been made in the books of account.

The contingent liabilities, if materialised, shall entirely be borne by the Company, as there is no likely reimbursement from any other party.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results.

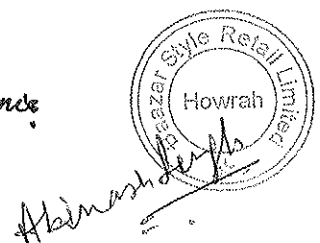
**34 Code on Social Security :** During the previous year ended March 31, 2021 the Central Government has published "The Code on Social Security, 2020" and "Industrial Relations Code, 2020" ("the Codes") in the Gazette of India, inter alia, subsuming various existing labour and industrial laws which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



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*Nishi Singhania*



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

**35 Related Party Disclosures under Ind AS-24**

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

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
<b>Key Managerial Personnel:</b>	
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal (w.e.f. March 30th, 2022)	Chairman and Executive Director
Mr. Shreyans Surana (w.e.f. March 30th, 2022)	Managing Director
Mr. Rohit Kedia	Executive Director
Mr. Bhagwan Prasad	Executive Director
Mr. Dhanpat Ram Agarwal (w.e.f. March 1st, 2022)	Independent Director
Mr. Braja Behari Mahapatra (w.e.f. March 1st, 2022)	Independent Director
Mr. Dharendra Kumar Surana	Non- Executive Director
Mrs. Ushma Avinash Sule	Nominee Director
Mr. Nitin Singhania (w.e.f. March 30th, 2022)	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Abinash Singh (w.e.f. December 23rd, 2021)	Company Secretary
<b>Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel:</b>	
Yash Surana	Brother of Mr. Shreyans Surana
Sabita Agarwal	Wife of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Pratham Agarwal	Son of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Priyanshi Agarwal	Daughter of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal
Avishek Prasad	Son of Mr. Bhagwan Prasad

<b>Entities owned by the Key Managerial Personnel and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel:</b>	
Intensive Softshares Private Limited	Director (Mr. Dharendra Kumar Surana)
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	Director (Mr. Shreyans Surana)
KBP Realty LLP	Partner (Mr. Pratham Agarwal)
Paridhi Creation	Partner (Mr. Shreyans Surana)
Dwarkadas Mohanlal	Partner (Mr. Rohit Kedia)
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Director (Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal)
DPR Real Estate LLP	Partner (Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal)
Jayshree Textiles	Wife of Bhagwan Prasad is Proprietor
Sidharth Texcom Private Limited	Brother of Shreyans Surana is Director
Zedd Studio LLP	Brother of Shreyans Surana is Partner
Madhu Creation	Partner is Mr. Shreyans Surana's Mother
S P Vinimay Private Limited	Wife of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal is Director

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

₹ in Lakhs

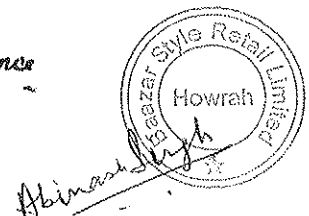
Particulars	Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities owned by the Key Managerial Personnel and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Sale of goods</b>						
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.54	24.67
Paridhi Creation	-	-	-	-	0.12	-
Jayshree Textiles	-	-	-	-	1.10	26.55
Zedd Studio LLP	-	-	-	-	-	1.84
<b>Commission Received</b>						
Zedd Studio LLP	-	-	-	-	4.20	3.54
<b>Purchases of Goods</b>						
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	721.32	395.57
Paridhi Creation	-	-	-	-	259.89	119.95
Dwarkadas Mohanlal	-	-	-	-	40.10	63.33
Jayshree Textiles	-	-	-	-	11.57	2.19

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

₹ in Lakhs

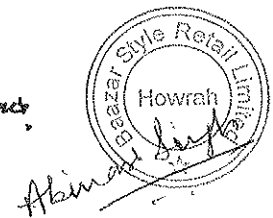
Particulars	Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities owned by the Key Managerial Personnel and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Expenses:</b>						
<b>Rent</b>						
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	33.06	23.18
Madhu Creation	-	-	-	-	99.19	72.92
DPR Real Estate LLP	-	-	-	-	59.51	42.38
Shreyans Surana	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-
<b>Common Area Maintenance fees</b>						
Yash Surana	-	-	10.58	7.16	-	-
<b>Managerial Remuneration</b>						
Shreyans Surana	46.26	33.84	-	-	-	-
Rohit Kedia	46.26	33.84	-	-	-	-
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	46.26	33.84	-	-	-	-
Bhagwan Prasad	46.26	33.84	-	-	-	-
<b>Director's Sitting Fees</b>						
Dhanpat Ram Agarwal	1.25	-	-	-	-	-
Braja Behari Mahapatra	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Salaries, Wages and Bonus</b>						
Avishek Prasad	-	-	10.07	6.35	-	-
Nitin Singhania	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Abinash Singh	2.67	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Security deposit given</b>						
KBP Realty LLP	-	-	15.00	-	-	-
Madhu Creation	-	-	44.00	-	-	-
<b>Security deposit adjusted</b>						
DPR Real Estate LLP	-	-	-	-	15.83	3.00
<b>Advance received from customers</b>						
Yash Surana	-	-	43.00	-	-	-
<b>Advances repaid to customers</b>						
Yash Surana	-	-	43.00	-	-	-
<b>Loan Taken</b>						
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	150.00	75.00
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	125.00
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
Priyanshi Agarwal	-	-	25.00	-	-	-
Pratham Agarwal	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
Sabita Agarwal	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
Intensive Softshares Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-
<b>Loan Repayment</b>						
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	150.00	125.00
Priyanshi Agarwal	-	-	25.00	-	-	-
Pratham Agarwal	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
Intensive Softshares Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-
Sabita Agarwal	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
S P Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	125.00
Sidharth Texcom Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	50.00

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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

Particulars	Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities owned by the Key Managerial Personnel and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Interest paid</b>						
Intensive Softshares Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	60.49	60.00
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	2.53	-	-	-	-	-
Priyanshi Agarwal	-	-	1.78	-	-	-
Pratham Agarwal	-	-	0.32	-	-	-
Sabita Agarwal	-	-	0.37	-	-	-
Yash Surana	-	-	1.05	-	-	-
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.15	3.31
S P Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	8.33	8.69
Sri Narsingh Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	1.74
Sidharth Texcom Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
<b>Share Application Money Received</b>						
Ushma Avinash Sule	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
Intensive Softshare Private Limited	-	-	-	-	500.00	-

(c) Balances at the end of year:

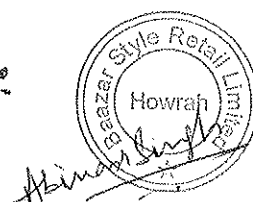
Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Amounts owed to related parties:</b>		
<b>Remuneration/salary payable</b>		
Shreyans Surana	2.99	8.93
Rohit Kedia	-	5.53
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	3.29	2.79
Bhagwan Prasad	2.99	2.98
Avishek Prasad	0.65	-
Abinash Singh	0.79	-
<b>Loans</b>		
Intensive Softshares Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	500.00
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	50.00	-
S P Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	69.39	69.39
<b>Interest Accrued but not due on Loans</b>		
Intensive Softshares Pvt. Ltd.	13.32	13.68
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	0.46	-
S P Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	7.49	8.04
<b>Payable for expenses:</b>		
<b>Rent</b>		
Madhu Creation	1.99	32.68
DPR Real Estate LLP	2.50	4.14
<b>Common Area Maintenance Charges</b>		
Yash Surana	0.91	0.79
<b>Trade Payables (Net of Receivables)</b>		
Shreyans Creation Global Ltd	187.10	247.41
Paridhi Creation	38.43	55.08
Dwarkadas Mohanlal	1.45	47.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>883.74</b>	<b>998.49</b>
<b>Amounts owed by related parties:</b>		
<b>Staff Advances and Loans</b>		
Avishek Prasad	-	1.72
<b>Other Receivables</b>		
Jayshree Textiles	18.45	34.45
Zedd Studio LLP	1.36	6.02
<b>Security Deposits</b>		
DPR Real Estate LLP	15.00	30.83
KBP Realty LLP	15.00	-
Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	1.00	1.00
Shreyans Surana	1.00	1.00
Madhu Creation	1.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.81</b>	<b>75.02</b>

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



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**36 Segment Information**

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

**37 Corporate Social Responsibility**

In accordance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company had constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. In terms with the provisions of the said Act, the Company was required to spend a sum of ₹19.40 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹19.82 Lakhs ) towards CSR activities during the year ended 31st March, 2022. The detail of amount spent is as follows:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1. Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year.	4.19	17.91
2. On purposes other than Construction/acquisition of any asset	28.06	4.61
3. Shortfall/ (Excess) at the end of the year	(8.66)	15.21
4. Total of previous years shortfall	15.21	1.91
5. Reason for shortfall	Excess amount Spent.	The company was exploring avenues to donate the amount towards CSR activities.
6. Nature of CSR activities	Environment Sustainability and Animal Welfare, Healthcare, Education.	Environment Sustainability and Animal Welfare, Healthcare, Education.
7. Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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

**(a) Defined Contribution Plan**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contribution to Provident Fund	136.76	62.52

**(b) Defined Benefit Plan**

The following are the types of defined benefit plans:

**(i) Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed at least five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity as per the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Scheme is unfunded. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

**(ii) Provident Fund**

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

**(iii) Compensated absences**

The Leave scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan that provides for lumpsum payment at the time of exit by way of retirement/retrenchment or when the leave balance exceeds 60 days payable at the end of Financial Year.

**(c) Risk exposure**

Particulars	In Years	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	14.83	14.90

Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

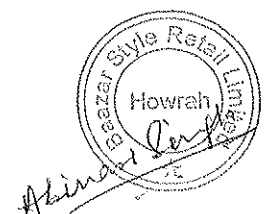
**(i) Credit risk**

If the scheme is insured and fully funded on PUC basis there is a credit risk to the extent the insurer(s)is/ are unable to discharge their obligations including failure to discharge in timely manner.



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

**(ii) Pay-as-you-go Risk**

For unfunded schemes financial planning could be difficult as the benefits payable will directly affect the revenue and this could be widely fluctuating from year to year. Moreover there may be an opportunity cost of better investment returns affecting adversely the cost of the scheme.

**(iii) Discount Rate risk**

The Company is exposed to the risk of fall in discount rate. A fall in discount rate will eventually increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit thereby increasing the value of the liability.

**(iv) Liquidity Risk**

This risk arises from the short term asset and liability cash-flow mismatch thereby causing the company being unable to pay the benefits as they fall due in the short term. Such a situation could be the result of holding large illiquid assets disregarding the results of cash-flow projections and cash outflow inflow mismatch. (Or it could be due to insufficient assets/cash.)

**(v) Future Salary Increase Risk**

The Scheme cost is very sensitive to the assumed future salary escalation rates for all final salary defined benefit Schemes. If actual future salary escalations are higher than that assumed in the valuation actual Scheme cost and hence the value of the liability will be higher than that estimated.

**(vi) Demographic Risk**

In the valuation of the liability certain demographic (mortality and attrition rates) assumptions are made. The Company is exposed to this risk to the extent of actual experience eventually being worse compared to the assumptions thereby causing an increase in the scheme cost.

**(vii) Regulatory Risk**

Gratuity Benefit must comply with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended up-to-date). There is a risk of change in the regulations requiring higher gratuity payments (e.g. raising the present ceiling of ₹20 lakhs, raising accrual rate from 15/26 etc.)

**(d) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and its components:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	122.33	109.73
Current service cost	46.59	38.51
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense/(Income)	8.31	7.24
Remeasurements:	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(7.65)	(5.20)
Experience (gains) / losses	4.27	(26.65)
Benefit payments	(5.51)	(1.30)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>168.34</b>	<b>122.33</b>

**(e) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	168.34	122.33
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
<b>Net (Asset)/Liability in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>168.34</b>	<b>122.33</b>

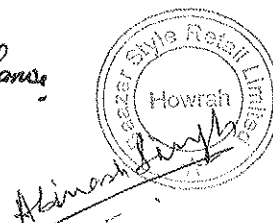
**(f) The expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss**

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Current service cost	46.59	38.51
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	8.31	7.24
Remeasurements:	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Experience (gains) / losses	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.90</b>	<b>45.75</b>



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(g) The remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are as follows

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Remeasurements:		
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(7.65)	(5.20)
Experience (gains) / losses	4.27	(26.65)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.38)</b>	<b>(31.85)</b>

(h) Maturity Analysis

At March 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 15 years (Previous Year 15 years).

The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Within 1 Year	6.51	2.91
2 to 5 Years	42.42	27.72
6 to 10 Years	65.32	48.05
More than 10 Years	449.71	324.26

(i) Assumptions:

(i) Economic assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.30%	6.95%
Salary growth rate	5.00%	5.00%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The salary escalation rate is based on estimates of salary increases, which takes into account inflation, promotion and other relevant factors.

(ii) Demographic assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal rate, based on age:		
Upto 40 years	6%	6%
Above 40 years	Nil	Nil
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate

(j) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Gratuity(Unfunded)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase in Assumption	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	-/+ 1%	149.20	107.64
Salary growth rate	-/+ 1%	192.07	140.57
Attrition Rate	-/+ 50%	171.17	121.90
Mortality Rate	-/+ 10%	168.47	122.41



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*Nishi Singhania*

*Abinash Singhania*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**

(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)

CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase in Assumption	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	-/+ 1%	191.75	140.39
Salary growth rate	-/+ 1%	148.65	107.26
Attrition Rate	-/+ 50%	161.44	120.17
Mortality Rate	-/+ 10%	168.22	122.25

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

**39 Income Tax :**

During the previous year, on a critical and objective reappraisal of the Income Tax demand under appeal, the Company decided to take advantage under The Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 ('the Scheme') and filed an application related to Assessment year 2016-17. The Income Tax department accepted the Company's application with tax liability assessed at ₹221.06 Lakhs. This resulted in reduction of contingent liability by ₹303.63 Lakhs. Further, the amount paid under protest of ₹60.73 Lakhs and refund of ₹5.33 Lakhs relating to previous years had been adjusted with assessed demand. The balance liability of ₹155 Lakhs with respect to the amount payable under VsV Scheme had been provided for in the books of accounts in the previous year.

Assessment Year	Appeal Under	Tax payable under Vivad se Vishwas Scheme (Amount ₹ in Lakhs)
2016-17	Tax Payer's Appeal before Commissioner of Income Tax	155.00
<b>Total Cash outflow</b>		<b>155.00</b>

The above amount was due as on March 31, 2021 under the scheme which has been paid on 22nd April, 2021.

40 The Company on a periodic basis assesses the markdown of its aged and obsolete inventories (including shrinkage due to various reasons). The exercise has been carried out throughout the year and also at the year end. The estimated markdown including shrinkage in consumption of stock-in-trade amounts to ₹665.04 Lakhs including provision at year end of ₹503.89 Lakhs as at 31st March, 2022 (31st March, 2021 : ₹1104.85 Lakhs including provision at year end of ₹887.96 Lakhs). The management believes that above estimation is adequate both in line with the industry standards and as well as considering the COVID-19 Situation.

**41 Assets pledged as security**

The carrying amounts of asset pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Current Assets</b>		
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,297.23	537.87
Other receivables	43.20	62.80
<b>Non Financial Assets</b>		
Inventories	28,036.22	20,163.40
<b>Total Current Assets Pledged as Security</b>	<b>30,376.65</b>	<b>20,764.07</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
<b>Non Financial Assets</b>		
Property plant and Equipment Other than lease hold Improvements	8,363.09	7,261.69
Capital Work In Progress	264.54	171.08
<b>Total Non Current Assets Pledged as Security</b>	<b>8,627.63</b>	<b>7,432.77</b>
<b>Total Assets Pledged as Security</b>	<b>39,004.28</b>	<b>28,196.84</b>



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**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

**42 Right of Use Assets and Leases**

- a) The Company has lease terms for store premises, offices and warehouses for a period of 6 years to 20 years and having a lock in period ranging from one to three years. The leases are further renewable on expiry of total lease terms subject to mutual consent of both the parties. Further the company also has certain lease contracts with lease term of 12 months or less and with low value. The company applies the 'Short-term lease' and 'Lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Movement in Right of Use Assets (Building)		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	
<b>Gross Cost</b>			
Opening Balance	29,761.68	27,214.73	
Additions	9,275.96	2,546.95	
Modification	131.21	-	
Disposals	(2,502.58)	-	
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>36,666.27</b>	<b>29,761.68</b>	
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>			
Opening	6,191.68	2,918.06	
Charge for the period	3,718.02	3,273.62	
Disposals	(742.49)	-	
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>9,167.21</b>	<b>6,191.68</b>	
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>	<b>27,499.06</b>	<b>23,570.00</b>	

**b) Movement in Lease Liabilities**

Movement in Lease Liabilities		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>26,651.03</b>	<b>26,256.84</b>	
Additions	8,671.60	2,546.95	
Modification	145.40	-	
Disposal	1,993.98	-	
Finance Cost accrued during the period	2,432.52	2,255.82	
Payment of Lease Liabilities	4,601.10	3,328.18	
Rent Concession on Lease Rentals	520.43	1,080.40	
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>30,785.04</b>	<b>26,651.03</b>	

**c) Breakup of Lease Liabilities into Current and Non-Current Liabilities :**

Breakup of Lease Liabilities into Current and Non-Current Liabilities :		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	
Current	2,805.13	2,625.93	
Non-Current	27,979.91	24,025.09	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,785.04</b>	<b>26,651.02</b>	

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.50% (PY 8.50%) as on 31st March, 2022.

**d) The details of the contractual maturities of Lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows :**

The details of the contractual maturities of Lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows :		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	
Less than one year	2,805.13	2,625.93	
One to five years	13,214.59	11,490.41	
More than five years	14,765.32	12,534.69	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,785.04</b>	<b>26,651.03</b>	

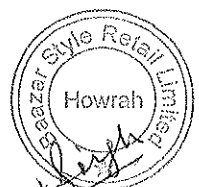
**e) Lease Payments not included in the measurement of Lease Liability are as follows :**

Lease Payments not included in the measurement of Lease Liability are as follows :		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	
Expenses Related to Short term leases (included in Other expenses)	70.82	229.59	



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
 (formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
 CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

f) Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

₹in Lakhs

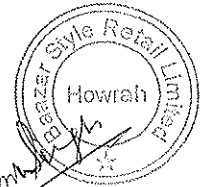
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other Expenses (- Decrease, + Increase)	(4,273.88)	(3,022.42)
Finance Costs (- Decrease, + Increase)	2,403.17	2,196.12
Depreciation and amortisation (- Decrease, + Increase)	3,718.02	3,273.62
Other Income (+ Decrease, - Increase)	(520.43)	(1,080.40)
Income/ (Loss) on modification (+ Decrease, - Increase)	(256.56)	-
<b>Total Profit/ (Loss) before tax (+ Decrease, - Increase)</b>	<b>1,070.32</b>	<b>1,366.92</b>

g) The company had elected to apply the practical expedient of not assessing the rent concessions as lease modification as per MCA Notification dated 24th July, 2020 on IND AS 116 for rent concessions which are granted due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Accordingly it has accounted for ₹520.43 Lakhs and ₹1,080.40 Lakhs for FY 2021-22 and FY 2020-21 respectively under Other Income as "Rent Concession on Lease Rentals" based on concessions confirmed by the landlord.



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*Nishi Singhania*



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**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

**43 Capital Risk management**

The Company's objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Apart from internal accrual, sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity and borrowing, both short term and long term. Net debt (total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balance) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital.

Particulars	*In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Short term debt (including current maturities of Long term debt)	8,453.53	5,671.71
Long term debt	1,702.96	2,479.30
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>10,156.49</b>	<b>8,151.01</b>
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,297.23	537.87
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>7,859.26</b>	<b>7,613.14</b>
Equity Share Capital	3,329.27	435.52
Other Equity	11,048.13	8,517.74
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>14,377.40</b>	<b>8,953.26</b>
<b>Net Debt to Equity Ratio</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.85</b>

**44 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities**

44.1 The management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowings, and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The management has assessed that the fair value of floating rate instruments approximates their carrying value.

44.2 The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on the discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own credit risks, which was assessed as on the balance sheet date to be insignificant.

**45 Fair value hierarchy**

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

- **Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted price including within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. and

- **Level 3:** Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the fair value is determined using generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant input being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparty. This is the case with listed instruments where market is not liquid and for unlisted instruments.

45.1 The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement".

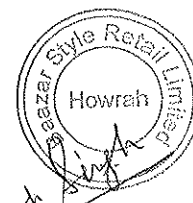
45.2 There are no transfers between levels during the year.



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*Nitai Singhania*



*Abinash Singh*

**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Baazar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

45.3 The following table shows the Financial Instruments by category:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Assets (Non Current)</b>						
i) Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,332.58	-	-	1,265.79
<b>Total (a)</b>	-	-	<b>1,332.58</b>	-	-	<b>1,265.79</b>
<b>Financial Assets (Current)</b>						
i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,297.23	-	-	537.87
ii) Bank Balances other than (i) above	-	-	142.49	-	-	134.06
iii) Other Financial Assets	-	-	395.27	-	-	462.32
<b>Total (b)</b>	-	-	<b>2,834.99</b>	-	-	<b>1,134.25</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets (a+b)</b>	-	-	<b>4,167.57</b>	-	-	<b>2,400.04</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Liabilities (Non Current)</b>				
i) Borrowings	-	1,702.96	-	2,479.30
ii) Lease Liabilities	-	27,979.91	-	24,025.10
<b>Total (a)</b>	-	<b>29,682.87</b>	-	<b>26,504.40</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities (Current)</b>				
i) Borrowings	-	8,453.53	-	5,671.71
ii) Lease Liabilities	-	2,805.13	-	2,625.93
iii) Trade Payables	-	18,015.94	-	14,804.04
iv) Other Financial Liabilities	-	1,686.75	-	1,157.48
<b>Total (b)</b>	-	<b>30,961.35</b>	-	<b>24,259.16</b>
<b>Total Financial Liabilities (a+b)</b>	-	<b>60,644.22</b>	-	<b>50,763.56</b>

45.4 The following is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost:

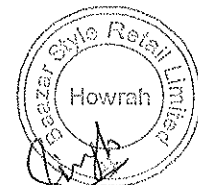
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,297.23	2,297.23	537.87	537.87
Bank Balances other than above	142.49	142.49	134.06	134.06
Other Financial Assets	1,727.85	1,727.85	1,728.11	1,728.11
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>4,167.57</b>	<b>4,167.57</b>	<b>2,400.04</b>	<b>2,400.04</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	10,156.49	10,156.49	8,151.01	8,151.01
Lease Liabilities	30,785.04	30,785.04	26,651.03	26,651.03
Trade Payables	18,015.94	18,015.94	14,804.04	14,804.04
Other Financial Liabilities	1,686.75	1,686.75	1,157.48	1,157.48
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>60,644.22</b>	<b>60,644.22</b>	<b>50,763.56</b>	<b>50,763.56</b>



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**

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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022****46 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk

**a) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

**b) Liquidity risk**

It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected short term operational expenses. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans/internal accruals. The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Particulars	₹In Lakhs				
	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>					
Borrowings	4,515.60	3,937.93	1,595.60	107.36	10,156.49
Lease Liabilities	-	2,805.13	13,214.59	14,765.32	30,785.04
Trade payables	-	18,015.94	-	-	18,015.94
Other financial liabilities	-	1,686.75	-	-	1,686.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,515.60</b>	<b>26,445.75</b>	<b>14,810.19</b>	<b>14,872.68</b>	<b>60,644.22</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>					
Borrowings	4,654.80	1,016.91	2,479.30	-	8,151.01
Lease Liabilities	-	2,625.93	11,490.41	12,534.69	26,651.03
Trade payables	-	14,804.04	-	-	14,804.04
Other financial liabilities	-	1,157.48	-	-	1,157.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,654.80</b>	<b>19,604.36</b>	<b>13,969.71</b>	<b>12,534.69</b>	<b>50,763.56</b>

The Company has access to following financing facilities which were undrawn as at the end of reporting periods mentioned:

Undrawn Financing Facility	₹In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Secured Working Capital Facilities:</b>		
Amount Used	4,515.60	4,654.80
Amount Unused	84.40	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,600.00</b>	<b>4,654.80</b>

**Risk Concentration**

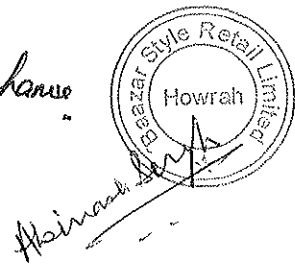
Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.



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*Nitin Singhania*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
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**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

c) **Market risk** is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two type of risks:

- i) Interest Rate Risk
- ii) Product price Risk

**c. i) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is exposed to risk due to interest rate fluctuation on long term borrowings. Such borrowings are based on fixed as well as floating interest rate. Interest rate risk is determined by current market interest rates, projected debt servicing capability and view on future interest rate. Such interest rate risk is actively evaluated and is managed through portfolio diversification and exercise of prepayment/refinancing options where considered necessary.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Fixed Rate Instruments</b>		
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
Term Loans	2,432.29	2,421.64
Vehicle Loans	17.83	36.79
<b>Variable Rate Instruments</b>		
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
Working Capital Demand Loan	4,515.60	4,654.80

**Interest rate sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Change	Effect on profit before tax
As at March 31, 2022	+50 basis points	22.58
	-50 basis points	(22.58)
As at March 31, 2021	+50 basis points	23.27
	-50 basis points	(23.27)

**c ii) Product price risk**

In a potentially inflationary economy, the Company expects periodical price increases across its retail product lines. Product price increases which are not in line with the levels of customers' discretionary spends, may affect the business/retail sales volumes. In such a scenario, the risk is managed by offering judicious product discounts to retail customers to sustain volumes. The Company negotiates with its vendors for purchase price rebates such that the rebates substantially absorb the product discounts offered to the retail customers. This helps the Company protect itself from significant product margin losses. This mechanism also works in case of a downturn in the retail sector, although overall volumes would get affected.



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**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**

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CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022**

**47 COVID-19 Impact**

Following relaxation in Covid pandemic related restrictions starting June 2021, improved customer sentiment (further aided by the festive season) and expansion of the retail store portfolio the trajectory of revenues continued to improve month to month till Dec'21. The relative operating performance for few weeks of fourth quarter got impacted due to temporary restrictions imposed in wake of Covid third wave, but thereafter resilience has been seen in revenues which resulted significant improvement in overall performance for the financial year ended on 31st March 2022. We expect that with the expansive vaccination program the consumer sentiments will remain robust and the improvement in overall operating performance is likely to continue. Further, basis the experience of the earlier waves of the Covid-19 pandemic we expect that any continuing impact on the Company's operating performance would be limited or intermittent in nature. Hence, we do not foresee any material impact of the pandemic in the medium to long term on the business operations of Company.

**48 Other Statutory Information**

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any Banks, Financial institution or Other lenders.
- (viii) Title deeds for immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (ix) The Company did not have any transaction which was not recorded in the books of account that was surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

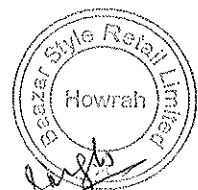


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*Nitai Singhani*

*Abhinav Singhani*



**BAAZAR STYLE RETAIL LIMITED**  
(formerly known as Bazaar Style Retail Private Limited)  
CIN : U18109WB2013PLC194160

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

49 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance (in %)	Reason for Variance (If more than 25%)
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.09	0.96	13.21%	-
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt = Long term Debt + Short term debt - Cash and Cash Equivalents.	Shareholder's Equity	0.55	0.85	(35.71%)	Decrease in Debt equity ratio is due to fund raised through private placement and repayment of term loan during the reporting period.
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.31	1.36	(4.00%)	-
Return on equity ratio (%)	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	(6.86%)	(18.54%)	62.98%	Return on equity in current year has increased as compared to the previous year due to improved operational performance.
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	1.56	1.39	11.86%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases = Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return	Average Trade Payables	2.77	1.70	62.77%	Improved on account of operational efficiency.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales = Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	Working Capital = Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.	20.30	(43.53)	146.63%	Improved on account of operational efficiency.
Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit shall be after tax	Net Sales = Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	(1.45%)	(4.29%)	66.10%	The Net Profit ratio of current year has increased due to improved operational performance in the current year.
Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	11.97%	8.79%	36.07%	Return on equity in current year has increased as compared to the previous year due to healthy operational performance.

50 Previous Year's figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to conform with the presentation requirements under IND AS and the requirements laid down in Division-II of the Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013.



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*Nishi Singhan*

