MSKA
& Associates
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rupa Fashions Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of Cash Flows for the period 11th December 2019 to 31st March 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3. As required by The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, in our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

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Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
UDIN: 20064824AAAADI9534

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 19, 2020

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
UDIN: 20064824AAAADI9534

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE PERIOD 11TH DECEMBER 2019 TO 31ST MARCH 2020

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i. The Company does not have any fixed assets during the period. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory during the period. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts outstanding which are in the nature of deposits as on March 31, 2020 and the Company has not accepted any deposits during the period.

vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the period. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into transactions with the related parties as stated in the provisions of the sections 177 and 188 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made private placement of shares during the period and the requirements of Section 42 of the Act have been complied with. The amount raised has been used for the purposes for which they were raised.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
UDIN: 20064824AAAADI9534

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 19, 2020

MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Rupa Fashions Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial 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 authorizations 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

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

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become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
UDIN: 20064824AAAADI9534

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 19, 2020

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,99,768
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,99,768**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	5	5,00,000
(b) Other equity	6	(33,733)
		4,66,267
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Other financial liabilities	7	33,501
		33,501
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**4,99,768**

Significant accounting policies 1-3

The accompanying notes are the integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
Place: Kolkata
Date: 19.06.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230702

Vikash Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230728

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations		-
II	Other income		-
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		-
IV	**Expenses**		
	Cost of materials consumed		-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in Progress		-
	Employee benefits expense		-
	Finance costs	8	232
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		-
	Other expenses	9	33,501
	Total Expenses (IV)		33,733
V	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)**		**(33,733)**
VI	Tax expense		
	a) Current tax		-
	b) Deferred tax		-
VII	**Profit for the period (V- VI)***		**(33,733)**
VIII	**Earnings per equity share**	10	
	Basic earnings per share (Rs)		(0.67)
	Diluted earnings per share (Rs)		(0.67)

**There are no items to be presented in Other Comprehensive Income*

Significant accounting policies 1-3

The accompanying notes are the integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
Place: Kolkata
Date: 19.06.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230702

Vikash Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230728

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Cash Flow Statement for the period December 11,2019 to March 31,2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit Before Tax	(33,733)
Adjustments for:	
Finance Cost	232
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(33,501)**
Changes in Working capital	
Increase in other Current Liabilities	33,501
Cash Generated from Operations	-
Less: Direct Taxes Paid	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	-
B.CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest received	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FORM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital	5,00,000
Bank charges	(232)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	4,99,768
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)	**4,99,768**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**4,99,768**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 4)	
Balances with banks	
On current accounts	4,99,768
Cash on hand	-
Total cash and bank balances at end of the period	**4,99,768**

The accompanying notes are the integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
Place: Kolkata
Date: 19.06.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
Director
DIN : 00230702

Vikash Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230728

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020

(Amount In Rs)

a) Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at Dec 11, 2019	-	-
Add: Issue during the period	50,000	5,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**50,000**	**5,00,000**

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at Dec 11, 2019	-
Loss for the period	(33,733)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(33,733)**

Significant accounting policies 1-3
The accompanying notes are the integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
Place: Kolkata
Date: 19.06.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230702

Vikash Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230728

Rupa Fashions Private Limited
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Rupa Fashions Private Limited (the Company) was incorporated in India in the year 2019 and having its registered office in 31, Shibtolla Street, Kolkata- 700007.

The Company is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India & is incorporated under provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacture of hosiery products in knitted undergarments, casual wears and thermal wears. The Financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 19th June , 2020.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for following:

- Financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at Fair value/ Amortised cost;
- Non-current assets held for sale - measured at the lower of the carrying amounts and fair value less cost to sell;
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (`INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in "INR`" has been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

2.5 Current Vs non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

3. 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.

3.1 Inventories

Raw materials and packing materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials is determined on weighted average basis including packing materials, accessories and dyes and chemicals.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of Work-in-progress (measured in kgs) is determined on weighted average basis and cost of work-in-progress (measured in pieces) and cost of finished goods is determined on Retail sales price method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.3 Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in The Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax

- Deferred Tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

- Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

- Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.4.1. Recognition and Measurement:

- Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

- Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria is met, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

- In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.

- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

- Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.4.2. Subsequent Expenditure

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred 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 derecognized when replaced.

- Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any Unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

3.4.3. Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment is provided under Straight Line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives per Schedule II of Companies Act. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

- Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of fixed assets are required to be replaced at intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

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

- Depreciation on assets built on leasehold land, which is transferrable to the lessor on expiry of lease period, is amortized over the period of lease.

- Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.4.4. Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4.5. Reclassification to Investment Property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is reclassified as investment property at its carrying amount on the date of reclassification.

3.4.6. Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other Non-Current Assets

3.5 Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received / receivable taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

The specific recognition criteria for revenue recognition are as follows:

3.5.1. Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration defined in the contract with a customer, including variable consideration, such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual reductions. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are taken into account.

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Company recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

3.5.2. Sale of Services

In contracts involving the rendering of services. revenue is measured using the completed service method.

3.5.3. Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3.5.4. Dividend Income

Dividend Income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment has been established

3.5.5. Other Operating Revenue

Export incentive and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions and the incentive will be received. Insurance & other claims, where quantum of accruals cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are recognized as income only when revenue is virtually certain which generally coincides with receipt / acceptance.

3.6 Employee Benefits

Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

3.7 Foreign Currency Transactions

- Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates of exchanges at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchanges at the reporting date.

- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are generally recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those qualifying assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings, the balance is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs.

- Non monetary items are not retranslated at period end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date).

3.8 Borrowing Cost

- Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.

- Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortized over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9 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.

3.9.1. Financial Assets

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

  All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured 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.

- **Classification and Subsequent Measurement:**

  For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
  - Measured at Amortized Cost;
  - Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
  - Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
  - Designated Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

  Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

  - Measured at Amortized Cost: A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

- Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:
  - The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
  - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

  Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in investment income.

- Measured 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 FVTPL. In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

- Equity Instruments measured at FVTOCI: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS - 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.

➢ **Derecognition**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

➢ **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS - 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.9.2. Financial Liabilities

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. 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.

- **Subsequent Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

- **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

- **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

3.10 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

- The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (Cash Generating Units - CGU).

- An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.11.1. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

- **Onerous Contracts:**

  Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

3.11.2. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to Financial Statements.

3.11.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.12 Intangible Assets

Recognition and Measurement

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Amortization

The useful lives over which intangible assets are amortized as per Schedule II of Companies Act.

<u>Disposal</u>

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

<u>Intangible Assets under Development</u>

Intangible Assets under development is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred in connection with development of Intangible Assets in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the getting the assets ready for use.

3.13 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

- Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell.

- An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognized at the date of de-recognition.

- Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets (or disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet. Any profit or loss arising from the sale or remeasurement of discontinued operations is presented as part of a single line item in statement of profit and loss.

3.14 Operating Segment

The identification of operating segment is consistent with performance assessment and resource allocation by the chief operating decision maker (CODM). An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components of the Company and for which discrete financial information is available. Based on assessment of CODM in terms of Indian Accounting Standard - 108, the Company is predominantly engaged in a single segment of Garments & Hosiery goods and related services. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which customers of the Company are located.

3.15 <u>Earnings Per Share</u>

Basic earnings per share is 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.

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 are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.16 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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 economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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, described as follows, based on the input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs which are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets & liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the company considering the requirements of Ind As and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

3.17 Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation:

Information about Significant judgements and Key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- <u>Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):</u> Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the

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expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of plant and equipment.

- **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

3.21 Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the period December 11,2019 to March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

4. Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks:	
Current accounts	4,99,768
Cash in hand	-
	4,99,768

5. Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised share capital		
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	1,00,000	10,00,000
	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued, subscribed and full paid up share capital		
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	50,000	5,00,000
	50,000	5,00,000
(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Issued during the period	50,000	5,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	5,00,000

(b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares**
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held.
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) **Shares held by holding Company**
All Equity shares issued by the Company upto March 31, 2020 are held by the holding company- Rupa and Company Limited.

(d) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company**

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% Holding
Rupa & Company Limited	50,000	100%

6. Other Equity	As at March 31, 2020
(a) **Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss**	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the period	(33,733)
Closing balance	(33,733)

7. Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2020
Others Payables	33,501
	33,501

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RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the period December 11,2019 to March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

8. Finance Cost	For the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Bank Charges	232
Total finance cost	**232**

9. Other Expenses	For the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Filling Fees	1,501
Professional Fees	7,000
Audit Fees	25,000
Total other expenses	**33,501**

RUPA FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299WB2019PTC235237
Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the period December 11,2019 to March 31, 2020

10 Earning per share

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the period December 11, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Loss as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (a)	(33,733)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares (in number) (b)	50,000
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (a/b) (Nominal Value - Rs. 10 per share)	(0.67)

11 Related Party Disclosures:

a) **List of related parties and relationship**

Name of related party	Relationship
Rupa & Company Limited	Holding Company

Details of transactions entered into with related parties along with balances as at period end are as given below:

Name of the party	Nature of Transaction	For the period December 11. 2019 to March 31, 2020
Holding Company	Issue of equity shares	5,00,000

12 Capital Management

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business. The Capital Management focusses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value. The Company is wholly equity financed. Further, the Company has sufficient cash, cash equivalents and financial assets which are liquid to meet the debts.

13 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise other payables. Its financial assets include bank balances. The Company is not exposed to credit risk, market risk or liquidity risk.

14 The company was incorporated on December 11, 2019 and hence only current year numbers have been presented.

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Puneet Agarwal

Puneet Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 064824
Place: Kolkata
Date: 19.06.2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rupa Fashions Private Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230702

Vikash Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00230728