

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U17120WB2010PTC140976

**REGD. OFFICE : METRO TOWER
1, HO CHI MINH SARANI
8TH FLOOR
KOLKATA - 700 071**

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022 - 23

- : AUDITORS : -

**K. AGRAWAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
34, EZRA STREET, 2ND FLOOR,
KOLKATA - 700 001
E-MAIL: kagrawalandco@gmail.com**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****To the Members of IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind-AS Financial statements of **IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED** (*“the Company”*) which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as *“the Ind-AS Financial Statements”*).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind-AS Financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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, 2023 and its Profit and its Cash Flows for the year 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind-AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind-AS Financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Operating and Financial Review 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of the other information where we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. 

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind-AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind-AS Financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the '**Annexure - A**', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. A) 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.

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- 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in '**Annexure – B**';
- B) With respect to the matter in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16), we report that:
Since the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company.
- C) 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 has disclosed the pending litigations with ESI department which are disclosed in its standalone Ind AS financial statement;
 - 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.
 - 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;

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- (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;
- (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 representations 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 or paid any dividend during the year and as such compliance with the provisions of section 123 of the Act are not applicable.
- vi. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification dated 31.03.2022 has extended the requirement of implementation of audit trail software as proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to financial year commencing on or after 1st April, 2023, accordingly reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Amendment) is not applicable.

For: K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E



(CA. Deepak Kumar Agarwal)
Partner

Membership No. 062093

UDIN: 23062093BQTY4A2176

Place: Kolkata

Dated: The 16th day of May, 2023.

'ANNEXURE - A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS of our report of even date on the accounts for the year ended on **31st March, 2023** of **M/S. IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED**, we report that-

- (i) The Company does not have any Fixed Assets during the period. Accordingly, the provisions relating to Property, Plant and Equipment as stated in paragraph 3(i) (a) to (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii)(a) The Inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Further no any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification of such inventories.
- (b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Five Crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; and hence this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has neither made any investments in nor provided any guarantees or security nor granted any Secured or Unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither granted any loans nor made any investment under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.
- (v) The company has not accepted any deposits, from public in the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, and no order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal for the non-compliance of directives of the same.
- (vi) Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any product of the company.
- (vii) (a) The company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to the company with the appropriate authorities and no undisputed amount payable in respect of any statutory dues were outstanding as at 31st March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) According to information and explanation given to us, there are no such case where Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or any other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the Tax Assessments of the Company under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender;

(b) The company is not a declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

(c) The company has not obtained any term loans during the year;

(d) The company has not raised any funds on short term basis that were utilized for long term purposes;

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures;

(f) The company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) According to information and explanation give to us by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under review.

(xi) (a) During the course of 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 explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company, which has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.



- (b) Any report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has not been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented by the management to us, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the course of audit.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and thus sub clauses (a) to (c) of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and it is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xiv)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Thus sub clauses (a) to (d) of paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year under review and also in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) The statutory auditor Amit Kumar Agarwalla, Chartered Accountants, Kolkata having Membership Number- 068371 has been given their resignation as an auditor of the company during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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.

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We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) According to the information and explanation provided to us by the management, the company is not required to comply with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence sub clause (a) and (b) of paragraph 3(xx) of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (xxi) There have been no any qualifications or adverse remarks by us in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the company that is to be included in the consolidated financial statements.

For: K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E



(CA. Deepak Kumar Agarwal)
Partner
Membership No. 062093

Place: Kolkata

Dated: The 16th day of May, 2023.



‘ANNEXURE – B’ TO 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 over financial reporting of **IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED** (‘the Company’) as of 31st March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITORS’ RESPONSIBILITY

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors’ judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



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MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For: K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E

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(CA. Deepak Kumar Agarwal)
Partner
Membership No. 062093

Place: Kolkata

Dated: The 16th day of May, 2023.

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Deferred tax Asset	4	40.35	53.02
		40.35	53.02
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	22,543.12	34,761.32
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivable	6	12,742.66	19,452.62
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	224.75	1,158.80
(iii) Other Bank Balances	8	249.52	238.12
(c) Other current assets	9	1,828.10	3,203.88
		37,588.15	58,814.74
TOTAL ASSETS		37,628.50	58,867.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	100.00	100.00
(b) Other equity	11	32,696.39	30,844.96
		32,796.39	30,944.96
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Other Financial Liabilities	13	1,083.00	1,466.35
(b) Provisions	14	149.05	196.25
		1,232.05	1,662.60
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12		
- Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditor to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,411.24	24,773.92
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	1,066.51	1,159.28
(b) Provisions	14	6.76	9.88
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	15	93.25	290.72
(d) Other liabilities	16	22.30	26.40
		3,600.06	26,260.20
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		37,628.50	58,867.76

Basis of Accounting	2
Significant accounting policies	3
Significant Judgements and key estimates	3.2

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

For **K.AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E



(CA. DEEPAK KR. AGARWAL)

Partner

Membership No. 062093

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 16, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd. **Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.**

Authorised Signatory / Director

Director

DIN: 00230702

Authorised Signatory / Director

VIKASH AGARWAL

Director

DIN: 00230728

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I Revenue from operations	17	58,232.25	38,704.37
II Other income	18	388.72	243.47
III Total Income (I+II)		<u>58,620.97</u>	<u>38,947.84</u>
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	19	30,614.41	25,403.37
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in Progress	20	13,780.20	(350.25)
Employee benefits expense	21	4,240.14	3,184.61
Finance costs	22	35.24	42.26
Other expenses	23	7,521.91	9,166.47
Total Expenses (IV)		<u>56,191.91</u>	<u>37,446.47</u>
V Profit before Exceptional items & Tax (III-IV)		<u>2,429.06</u>	<u>1,501.37</u>
VI Exceptional Items			
VII Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)		<u>2,429.06</u>	<u>1,501.37</u>
VIII Tax expense			
a) Current tax (Net of Prov for Earlier year Tax)	24	659.25	407.10
b) Deferred tax		(11.06)	(11.58)
IX Profit for the year (VII- VIII)		<u>1,780.88</u>	<u>1,105.85</u>
X Other Comprehensive Income			
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		94.27	71.88
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(23.73)	(18.09)
XI Other Comprehensive Income for the year [(A(i-ii) +B(i-ii))]		<u>70.55</u>	<u>53.79</u>
XII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+XI)		<u>1,851.43</u>	<u>1,159.64</u>
XIII Earnings per equity share			
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	26	178.09	110.59
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	26	178.09	110.59
Basis of Accounting	2		
Significant accounting policies	3		
Significant Judgements and key estimates	3.2		
The notes are the integral part of these financial statements			

For **K.AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 306104E



(CA. DEEPAK KR. AGARWAL)

Partner

Membership No. 062093

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 16, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd. Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.

RAMBISH AGARWAL Director

Director

DIN: 00230702

VIRASH AGARWAL Director

Director

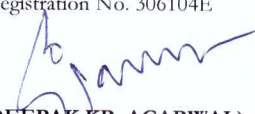
DIN: 00230728

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit Before Tax		2,429.06		1,501.37
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows				
(a) Finance Cost	35.24		42.26	
(b) Liability written off	(377.05)		(230.40)	
(c) Interest Income	(11.67)	(353.48)	(11.59)	(199.72)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		2,075.58		1,301.65
Changes in Working capital				
(a) Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(21,985.63)		5,942.92	
(b) Increase/(Decrease) in other Current Liabilities	(480.21)		397.21	
(c) Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	43.95		45.99	
(d) (Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	12,218.20		(978.91)	
(e) (Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	6,709.96		(5,633.12)	
(f) (Increase) / Decrease in other Current Assets	1,364.39	(2,129.34)	(133.83)	(359.74)
Cash Generated from Operations		(53.76)		941.91
Less: (a) Direct Taxes Paid		(856.72)		(201.95)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		(910.48)		739.96
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
(a) Interest received		11.67		11.59
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		11.67		11.59
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
(a) Finance Cost		(35.24)		(42.26)
Net Cash from Financing Activities		(35.24)		(42.26)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)		(934.05)		709.29
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,158.80		449.51
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		224.75		1,158.80

For **K.AGRAWAL & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E


(CA. DEEPAK KR. AGARWAL)
Partner
Membership No. 062093
Place: Kolkata
Date: May 16, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd. **Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.**


RAMESH AGARWAL
Authorised Signatory / Director
DIN : 00230702


VIKASH AGARWAL
Authorised Signatory / Director
Director
DIN : 00230728

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IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31st March 2023

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Imoogi Fashions Private Limited (the Company) was incorporated in India in the year 2010 having its registered office in Metro Towers, 8TH Floor , 1 , Ho Chi Minh Sarani, Kolkata - 700071 .

The Company is incorporated under provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacture, processing and selling of hosiery products. The Financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 16, 2023.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

I. 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.

II. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS.

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 measurement date.

III. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is functional currency of the Company and the currency of primary economic environment in which company operates.

IV. 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 adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods

V. 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



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- 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

I. Inventories

Raw materials and packing materials are valued at lower of cost or 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 material, packing materials and accessories is determined on Weighted Average Basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or 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 and Finished Goods is determined on Weighted Average basis

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.

II. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

III. 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.

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- **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.

IV. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

- **Sale of Goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to customers and the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

- **Interest Income**

For all financial instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net

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carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Other Operating Revenue**

Commission is recognized as revenue when services attached to it have been performed.

V. Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefit: 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.

- **Defined benefit plan:** The Company operates defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses is recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.
- **Defined Contribution Plan:** Retirement benefits in the form of Provident and Pension Funds are defined contribution schemes and are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Company has no obligation other than contributions to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the selected service."
- **Leave Encashment:** The leave balances of the employees are only encashable during the year and cannot be accumulated and carried forwarded to next year.

VI. 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

➤ **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);



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- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- 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.

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➤ **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.

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.

VII. 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).

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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.

VIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- 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.

- 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 recognized 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 recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

- 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.

IX. Measurement of Fair Values

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

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 lowest level 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 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value is measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



X. Earnings Per Share

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.

XI. Dividend distribution to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

3.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

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:

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.
- **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.
- **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.
- **Allowances for Doubtful Debts:** The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

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Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2023

a) Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	Nos.	Amounts
Balance as at 1st April 2021	10,000	100
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10,000	100
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,000	100

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	29,685.33	29,685.33
Profit for the Year	1,105.85	1,105.85
Remeasurement Gain on defined benefit plans (Net of Taxes)	53.79	53.79
Total Comprehensive Income	1,159.64	1,159.64
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	30,844.97	30,844.97

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April 2022	30,844.97	30,844.97
Profit for the Year	1,780.88	1,780.88
Remeasurement Gain on defined benefit plans (Net of Taxes)	70.55	70.55
Total Comprehensive Income	1,851.43	1,851.43
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	32,696.40	32,696.40

The Notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **K.AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(CA. DEEPAK KR. AGARWAL)

Partner

Membership No. 062093

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 16, 2023

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd. Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.

Authorised Signatory
RAMESH AGARWAL

Director

DIN: 00230702

Authorised Signatory
VIKASH AGARWAL

Director

DIN: 00230728

Particulars	(Amount in INR Thousands)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
4. Deferred Tax Asset		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Arising on account of:		
Provision for Gratuity	40.35	53.02
	40.35	53.02

Particulars	(Amount in INR Thousands)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
4.1 Movement in deferred tax		
Deferred Income Tax Assets		
Provision for Gratuity		
Opening Balance	53.02	59.53
Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	11.06	11.58
Recognized in other Comprehensive Income	(23.73)	(18.09)
Closing Balance	40.35	53.02

Particulars	(Amount in INR Thousands)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
5. Inventories		
(Valued at lower of cost and Net realisable value)		
Raw Material		
Raw Material	4,339.69	2,777.70
	4,339.69	2,777.70
Finished / Semi-finished products		
Finished Goods	8,023.52	12,025.44
Work in Progress	10,179.91	19,958.18
	18,203.43	31,983.63
	22,543.12	34,761.32

Mode of Valuation - Ref Note no. 3 (I) of Accounting policy.

Particulars	Current	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
6. Trade receivable		
- Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	12,742.66	19,452.62
	12,742.66	19,452.62
Less: Loss Allowances for Doubtful Receivables		
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
	12,742.66	19,452.62
The above amount includes:		
- Receivables from related parties	-	-
- Others	-	-
Total trade receivables	12,742.66	19,452.62

6.1 Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost

6.2 No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2023						Total
	Not Due	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed							
Considered good	2,198.96	4,336.51	2,265.62	3,941.57	-	-	12,742.67
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,198.96	4,336.51	2,265.62	3,941.57	-	-	12,742.67

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2022						Total
	Not Due	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed							
Considered good	6,024.63	2,481.09	6,602.21	4,344.69	-	-	19,452.63
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,024.63	2,481.09	6,602.21	4,344.69	-	-	19,452.63

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Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	37.19	41.15
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	187.56	1,117.64
	224.75	1,158.80

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
8. Other Bank Balances		
Bank Deposits maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	249.52	238.12
	249.52	238.12

*Held as lien against bank guarantees to the extent Rs 249.52 Thousands (March 31, 2022 : Rs 238.12 Thousands)

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
9. Other Assets (Unsecured Considered)				
Advances Other than Capital Advances				
Advance against supply of goods & services	-	-	1,702.48	2,748.06
Balance with Govt Authorities	-	-	125.62	455.82
	-	-	1,828.10	3,203.88

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IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in INR Thousands)

10. Equity share capital	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	100,000	1,000.00	100,000	1,000.00
	100,000	1,000.00	100,000	1,000.00
Issued share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Subscribed & Paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

There has been no change/ movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

b) Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Share held by Holding or Ultimate Holding Company

Name	Nature of relationship	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Rupa & Company Limited	Holding Company	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each, fully paid up				
Rupa & Company Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

e) Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each, fully paid up				
Rupa & Company Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members as on 31st March, 2023, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

e) The company has neither issued bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during last 5 years.

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

g) No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

h) No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

Particulars	Ref. Note	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
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II. Other equity

Retained earnings	11.1	32,696.39	30,844.96
		32,696	30,845

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
II.1 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	30,844.96	29,685.32
Add: Profit for the period	1,780.88	1,105.85
Less: Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans net of tax	70.55	53.79
	32,696.39	30,844.96

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in INR Thousands)

12. Trade payables

Due to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note 25)

Due to Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises

		Current	
		31st March 2023	31st March 2022
		-	-
		2,411.24	24,773.92
		2,411.24	24,773.92

At amortised cost

- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small

		-	-
		2,411.24	24,773.92
		2,411.24	24,773.92

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule - Based on the requirements of Amended Schedule III

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 from due date of payment					
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	254.16	1,775.75	381.33	-	2,411.24
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	254.16	1,775.75	381.33	-	2,411.24

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2022 from due date of payment					
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2,791.57	21,982.35	-	-	24,773.92
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,791.57	21,982.35	-	-	24,773.92

13. Other Financial Liabilities

Security Deposit from Customers

Payable to Employees

Others

Non Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
1,083.00	1,466.35
-	-
-	-
1,083.00	1,466.35

Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
-	-
-	53.58
1,066.51	1,105.70
1,066.51	1,159.28

14. Provisions

Provision for gratuity

Non Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
149.05	196.25
149.05	196.25

Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
6.76	9.88
6.76	9.88

15. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Provisions for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax and TDS)

Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
93.25	290.72
93.25	290.72

16. Other Liabilities

Statutory dues payable

Current	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022
22.30	26.40
22.30	26.40

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IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

<i>(Amount in INR Thousands)</i>		
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
17. Revenue from operations		
Sale of products :		
Finished Goods	58,232	38,704
Semi-Finished Goods	-	-
	58,232	38,704
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
18. Other income		
Interest income :		
On Bank deposits	11.67	11.59
	11.67	11.59
Miscellaneous Income	-	230.40
Sundry Balance written off	377.05	1.48
	377.05	231.88
	388.72	243.47
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
19. Cost of material consumed		
Opening inventory	2,777.70	2,149.04
Add : Purchases	32,176.41	26,032.03
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	4,339.69	2,777.70
	30,614.41	25,403.37
Details Of Raw Material Consumed		
Yarn / Than	28.49	22,368.19
Packing Material	2.12	3,035.18
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
20. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work in Progress		
Opening stock		
Finished Goods	12,025.44	14,982.25
Work in Progress	19,958.18	16,651.12
	31,983.63	31,633.37
Closing stock		
Finished Goods	8,023.52	12,025.44
Work in Progress	10,179.91	19,958.18
	18,203.43	31,983.63
	13,780.20	(350.25)

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120WB2010PTC140976
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023
(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
21. Employee benefit expense		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	4,173.85	3,120.66
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	22.35	17.96
Gratuity**	43.95	45.99
	4,240.14	3,184.61

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
22. Finance costs		
Interest Expenses		
On Deposits and Others	35.00	41.66
Other Borrowing Costs		
Other Financial Charges	0.24	0.61
	35.24	42.26

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
23. Other expenses		
Sub-contracting /Job Worker expenses	5,659.78	7,832.58
Freight outwards and Forwarding expenses	340.13	311.99
Rates and taxes	7.20	5.05
Advertising & Sales Promotions	332.92	85.48
Brokerage	95.89	117.27
Travelling and Conveyance	832.99	448.68
Legal and professional fees	14.75	100.34
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	18.75	25.00
Miscellaneous expenses	219.50	240.08
	7,521.91	9,166.47

**** Remuneration to Auditors**

For Statutory Audit	18.75	25.00
For Limited Review Fees	-	-
For Other Services	-	-
	18.75	25.00

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
24. Tax Expense		
Current Tax for the year	659.25	407.10
Deferred Tax for the year	(11.06)	(11.58)
Tax Expense in Statement of Profit & Loss	648.18	395.52

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

Income before Income taxes	2,429.06	1,501.37
Indian Statutory Income tax Rate*	25.17%	25.17%
Estimated Income tax expenses	611.35	377.87

Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income tax expense to reported Income tax expense:

Others	36.84	17.65
Income Tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	648.18	395.52

- 25 In the absence of any confirmation from vendors regarding the status of their registration under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" the Company is unable to make provision wherever required under the said Act.

25.1 Disclosure on MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	(Amount in INR Thousands)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-
The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.		

26 Earning per share

Particulars	(Amount in INR Thousands)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (a)	1,780.88	1,105.85
Weighted average number of Equity Shares (in number) (b)	10,000	10,000
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (a/b) (Nominal Value - Re. 10 per share)	178.09	110.59

27 Employee Benefit (Defined Benefit Plan)

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 on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the present value of defined benefit obligation measured with actuarial valuation being carried out

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Change Defined Benefits obligation		
Obligations at beginning of the year	206.13	232.02
Current Service cost	29.31	29.98
Past Service cost	-	-
Interest Cost	14.64	16.01
Benefits settled	-	-
Actuarial (gain) /loss (through OCI)	(94.27)	(71.88)
Obligations at end of the year	155.81	206.13
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Net Asset/(Liabilities) recognised in Balance Sheet		
Net defined benefit Liability/(Asset) at the beginning of the year	206.13	232.02
Defined benefit cost included in Profit and Loss Statement	43.95	45.99
Total remeasurements included in Other Comprehensive Income	(94.27)	(71.88)
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	155.81	206.13
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current Service Cost	29.31	29.98
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	14.64	16.01
Total	43.95	45.99
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Re-measurement (gains) / losses in OCI		
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to financial assumption changes	1.94	1.81
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	(96.21)	(73.69)
Total amount routed through OCI	(94.27)	(71.88)
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations		
Discount Rate	7.40%	7.10%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14) table	
Withdrawal Rate	1%-8%	1%-8%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2023 is as shown below:

Particulars	Sensitivity	2022-23		2021-22	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effects on Defined Benefit Obligation due to change in					
Discount Rate	1%	142.36	171.21	229.87	185.36
Further salary increase	1%	172.09	141.41	207.65	204.44
Withdrawal Rate	1%	156.61	154.88	207.65	204.44

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.81 years (March 31, 2022: 6.93 years). The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows :

Particulars	2022-23
Expected benefits payment for the year ending on	
March 31, 2023	6.76
March 31, 2024	7.67
March 31, 2025	6.13
March 31, 2026	6.33
March 31, 2027	7.64
April 01, 2027 onwards	118.64

Defined Contribution Plan

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Contribution to Provident/pension funds (refer note no. 21)	22	18

28 Related Party Disclosures:

Names of related parties and related party relationship

- Related parties where control exists	Rupa & Company Limited
- Enterprises in which key managerial personnel (KMP) or their relatives have significant influence	Rupa Dyeing & Printing Pvt Ltd Oban Fashion Private Limited

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

Nature of Transaction	Name of the party	2022-23	2021-22
Purchase	Rupa & Company Limited	21,881	15,893
Sub Contracting Expense	Rupa & Company Limited	2,460	4,507
	Rupa Dyeing & Printing Pvt Ltd	52	120
	Rupa & Company Limited	14,278	7,071
Sales	Gajkarna Projects Pvt. Ltd.	1,002	-

Balance As at year end

Particulars	Name of the party	2022-23	2021-22
Trade Payable	Rupa & Company Limited	667	3,870
	Rupa Dyeing & Printing Pvt Ltd	10	26
Trade Receivable	Gajkarna Projects Pvt. Ltd.	763	-

29 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.

30 Disclosure on Financial Instrument and Fairvalue Hierarchy

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the three levels as disclosed in accounting Policy no. 3(IN)

There are no transfer between levels during the year.

The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

31 Financial Risk Management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- 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

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivable disclosed in note 6.

ii) Bank deposit

Credit risk is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk 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.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, trade receivable and trade payable.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any debt obligations with floating interest rates, hence, is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure and hence, is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

32 Ratio Analysis

Sl No.	Particulars	Formula	For the period/year		Variance %	Reason for Variance
			2022-23	2021-22		
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	10.44	2.24	366.18	Variance due to decrease in Inventories, Trade Receivables and Trade Payables
		Current Assets				
		(a) Inventories	22,543.12	34,761.32		
		(b) Financial assets				
		(i) Investments	-	-		
		(ii) Trade receivables	12,742.66	19,452.62		
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	224.75	1,158.80		
		(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	249.52	238.12		
		(c) Other current assets	1,828.10	3,203.88		
		(d) Current tax assets (net)	-	-		
		Total Current assets	37,588.15	58,814.74		
		Current Liabilities				
		(a) Financial liabilities				
		(i) Borrowings	-	-		
		(ii) Trade payables	2,411.24	24,773.92		
		(iii) Other financial liabilities	1,066.51	1,159.28		
		(b) Other current liabilities	22.30	26.40		
(c) Provisions	6.76	9.88				
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	93.25	290.72				
Total current liabilities	3,600.06	26,260.20				
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt/Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Debt				
		Borrowings (including Current Maturities)	-	-		
		Total Debt	-	-		
		Shareholder's Equity				
Equity share capital						
Other equity						
Total Equity						
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for Debt Service / Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	NA
		EBIT				
		Total income	58,620.97	38,947.84		
		Less: Total Expenses	56,191.91	37,446.47		
		PBT	2,429.06	1,501.37		
		Add: Finance Cost	35.24	42.26		
		Earning available for Debt Service	2,464.30	1,543.63		
		Debt Service				
		Principal repayment of Borrowings	-	-		
		Interest payment of Borrowings	-	-		
Debt Service	-	-				
4	Return on Equity Ratio	PAT/Average Shareholder's Equity	0.06	0.04	53.43	Variance due to increase in Earnings
		PAT				
		Total income	58,620.97	38,947.84		
		Less: Total Expenses	56,191.91	37,446.47		
		PBT	2,429.06	1,501.37		
		Tax expense/(credit):				
		-Current tax	648.18	395.52		
		-Deferred tax charge/(credit)	659.25	407.10		
		PAT	1,780.88	1,105.85		
		Shareholder's Equity				
		Closing				
		(a) Equity share capital	100.00	100.00		
		(b) Other Equity	32,696.39	30,844.96		
		Total Equity	32,796.39	30,944.96		
		Opening				
		(a) Equity share capital	100.00	100.00		
		(b) Other Equity	30,844.96	29,685.32		
Total Equity	30,944.96	29,785.32				
Average	31,870.68	30,365.14				
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations/Av. Inventory	2.03	1.13	79.96	Variance due to decrease in Avg. Inventories
		Revenue from Operations				
		Revenue from Operations	58,232.25	38,704.37		
		Service Income	-	-		
		Other Operating Income	-	-		
		Total Revenue from Operations	58,232.25	38,704.37		
		Av. Inventory				
		Inventories at the beginning of the year	34,761.32	33,782.41		
		Inventories at the end of the year	22,543.12	34,761.32		
		Total Av. Inventory	28,652.22	34,271.86		

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6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations/Av AR Revenue from Operations Revenue from Operations Other Operating Income Total Revenue from Operations Av. AR Trade Receivable - at the beginning of the year - at the end of the year Total Av. AR	3.62 58,232.25 - 58,232.25 19,452.62 12,742.66 16,097.64	2.33 38,704.37 - 38,704.37 13,819.51 19,452.62 16,636.07	55.49	Variance due to decrease in Avg. Trade Receivables
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases/Av AP Net Credit Purchases Purchase - RM & Traded goods Total Net Credit Purchases Av. AP Trade Payables at the beginning of the year Trade Payables at the end of the year Total Av. AP	2.37 32,176.41 32,176.41 24,773.92 2,411.24 13,592.58	1.19 26,032.03 26,032.03 19,061.40 24,773.92 21,917.66	99.31	Variance due to decrease in Avg. Trade Payables
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Total Sales/Average Working Capital Total Sales Revenue from Operations Other Operating Income Total Sales Working Capital Opening Current Assets Current Liability Closing Current Assets Current Liability Total Equity Average Working Capital	1.71 58,232.25 - 58,232.25 58,814.74 (26,260.20) 32,554.55 37,588.15 (3,600.06) 33,988.09 33,271.32	1.24 38,704.37 - 38,704.37 51,359.60 (21,633.81) 29,725.80 58,814.74 (26,260.20) 32,554.55 31,140.17	37.85	Variance due to increase in Revenue
9	Net profit ratio	PAT/Net Sales PAT Total income Less: Total Expenses PBT Tax expense/(credit): -Current tax -Deferred tax charge/(credit) PAT Net Sales Revenue from operations Total Net Sales	0.03 58,620.97 56,191.91 2,429.06 648.18 659.25 (11.06) 1,780.88 58,232.25 58,232.25	0.03 38,947.84 37,446.47 1,501.37 395.52 407.10 (11.58) 1,105.85 38,704.37 38,704.37	7.04	
10	Return on Capital employed	EBIT/Av Capital Employed EBIT Total income Less: Total Expenses PBT Add : Finance Cost EBIT Capital employed Closing Equity Share Capital Other Equity Opening Equity Share Capital Other Equity Capital Employed	0.08 58,620.97 56,191.91 2,429.06 35.24 2,464.30 100.00 32,696.39 32,796.39 100.00 30,844.96 30,944.96 31,870.68	0.05 38,947.84 37,446.47 1,501.37 42.26 1,543.63 100.00 30,844.96 30,944.96 100.00 29,685.32 29,785.32 30,365.14	52.10	Due to Increase in Earnings
11	Return on investment	Net Income/Cost of Investment Net Income Interest income Dividend income from mutual funds Profit on sale of investments Profit on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL Total Net Income Cost of Investment Non-current assets - Investments Current assets - Investments Total Cost of Investments	N.A. - - - - - - - - - -	N.A. - - - - - - - - - -		

IMOOGI FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Definitions :

Current liabilities - Current liabilities are a Company's short-term financial obligations that are due within one year or within a normal operating cycle.

Current assets - Current assets represent all the assets of a company that are expected to be conveniently sold, consumed, used, or exhausted through standard business operations with one year.

Capital employed - Capital employed, also known as funds employed, is the total amount of capital used for the acquisition of profits by the Company.

Shareholder's equity - Shareholder's equity, also referred to as stockholders' equity, is the shareholder's residual claim on assets after debts have been paid. Shareholder equity is equal to a Company's total assets minus its total liabilities.

Total Debt - Debt represents monies borrowed by the Group.

EBIT - EBIT stands for Earnings Before Interest and Taxes and is one of the last subtotals in the income statement before net income.

Equity - Equity, typically referred to as shareholders' equity (or owners' equity for privately held companies), represents the amount of money that would be returned to a company's shareholders if all of the assets were liquidated and all of the company's debt was paid off in the case of liquidation.


COGS - Cost of goods sold (COGS) refers to the direct costs of producing the goods sold by a company. COGS majorly includes the cost of the materials and labor directly used to create the good.

33 Other Statutory Informations :

- (a) There are no immovable properties in the books of the company.
- (b) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (c) The Company has not give any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties.
- (d) The Company did not raise any term loans or working capital borrowings during the current year. Accordingly, the Company does not have any charges to be filed or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (e) The Company does not have any Benami property. Further, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (f) The Company does not have transactions with any struck off companies during the year.
- (g) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial year.
- (h) The Company has 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (i) The Company has 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (j) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (k) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (l) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (m) The company has not filed any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 with any Competent Authority.

34 Previous year figures have been regrouped and/or rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date
For **KAGRAWAL & CO.**
Chartered Accountants


(CA. DEEPAK KR. AGARWAL)
Partner
Membership No. 062093
Place: Kolkata
Date: May 16, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.

Imoogi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.


RAMESH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230702


VIKASH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230728



