

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The Members of Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of Ishanya Brand Services Limited ("*the Company*") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and profit/loss, changes in equity 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.

Emphasis of Matter

In our opinion, there is no such matter which we need to emphasize in our Audit Report.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020, issued by Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of the Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable to the company. We are giving in Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Order to the extent possible in **Annexure 1**.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS 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 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure 2**.
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company do not have any pending litigations.
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - h. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 100537W



CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. – 113805
UDIN : - 24113805BKBF5892

Place : - Pune
Date : - 10th May 2024

ANNEXURE 1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

As per point 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 dt.25th February 2020.
Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal & regulatory requirements" of our report of even date.

Re: - Ishanya Brand Services Limited for the F.Y. 2023-24

1. **Property, plant & equipment, and intangible assets –**
 - a) The Company has maintained proper record showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
 - b) Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - c) The management has physically verified the Property Plant & Equipment at reasonable intervals. We have been informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to book records.
 - d) The Company does not have any immovable properties hence our comments on the same are not attracted.
 - e) The company has not revalued its Property Plant & Equipment (including right to use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
 - f) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company or holding any benami property under Benami transactions (prohibition) Act,1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under. Hence, no disclosure of such details required.

2. **Inventory –**
 - a) The inventory has been physically verified at the reasonable intervals by the management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each clause of inventory were not noticed.
 - b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 Cr in aggregate from banks or FI on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or FI does not arise.



3. **Investments made, Guarantee/Security provided, or Loans granted –**

- a) The company has not provided loans, or advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, LLP, or any other party.
- b) As the Company has not provided loans, or advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, LLP, or any other party, our comments related to terms & conditions, schedule o repayment, overdue status, etc. are not attracted.

4. **Loans to Directors, Investment, Guarantees & Security by Company**

- a) Company has not granted any loans or given guarantees or provided any security in connection with the loan – directly or indirectly - to Directors or any other person in whom Directors are interested in contravention of Section 185 of Companies Act 2013.
- b) Company has not granted any loan or given guarantee or made investment or provided security in contravention of Section 186 of Companies Act 2013.

5. **Deposits –**

- a) The Company has not accepted any deposits. Hence our comments on compliance of the directives of Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Sec.73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 & the rules framed there under are not required.
- b) The nature of contravention - not applicable.
- c) 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 requiring any compliance.

6. **Cost records –**

The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to Section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013.

7. **Statutory dues –**

- a) According to the information & explanations given to us, Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, VAT, Cess and any other statutory dues with appropriate authority.
- b) No such undisputed dues were outstanding as at the last day of financial year for a period of more than six months from due date.

c) No such dues were outstanding on account of any dispute pending with any forum.

8. **Disclosures under Income tax –**

No amount of any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts have been surrendered or disclosed as incurred during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.

9. **Repayment of loans –**

The Company has not taken any loan or borrowings, hence our remarks on repayment of the loan or payment of interest, willful defaulter, utilization of loan, etc. are not attracted.

10. **Utilization of IPO & further public offer –**

a) The Company has not raised funds by way of IPO or any Public offer (including Debt instrument). Hence, our comment on application of funds for the purpose of which those were raised and details of any delays or defaults is not required.

b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially, or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence our comments on compliance of section 42 and 62 of Companies Act, 2013 and utilization of funds for the purpose for which the funds were raised is not required.

11. **Fraud –**

a) No fraud by the company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Hence our comments on the nature of fraud and the amount involved are not required.

b) No report u/s 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) There were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

12. **Nidhi company –**

The Company is not a Nidhi Company & hence our comments related to Nidhi Company are not attracted.



13. **Related party transactions** –

- a) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and
- b) The details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. **Internal audit** -

In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

15. **Non-cash transactions** –

- a) The company has not entered-into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- b) Our comments on compliance with the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted.

16. **Registration with RBI** –

- a) Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence, the registration has not been obtained.
- b) Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activity without a valid certificate of registration from RBI.
- c) Company is not a core investment company (CIC) and hence our comments on its continuous fulfilment of criteria of CIC is not required.
- d) The group do not have one or more CIC as part of the group.

17. **Cash Losses** –

The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 5,66,18,812/- during the financial year and had incurred cash loss of Rs. 1,82,91,365/- in the preceding financial year. Cash loss is arrived at after nullifying the effect of Ind AS.

18. **Resignation of statutory auditor** –

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year hence it is not necessary to consider the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.

19. **Material uncertainty –**

In our opinion, no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report regarding capability of the company in meeting its liabilities existing on the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. The opinion is based on the financial ratios, ageing, and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our knowledge of the Board of Directors' and management's plans.

20. **CSR Projects –**

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

21. **Qualifications in the consolidated financial statements –**

The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as it does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures & associates & hence our remarks on the same are not applicable.

The reasons for any of our unfavourable or qualified report / remark, if any, are mentioned in the relevant point itself.

**For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 100537W**



**CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. – 113805
UDIN : - 24113805BKBF5892**

**Place : - Pune
Date : - 10th May 2024**

ANNEXURE 2

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

of Even Date on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of

ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

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 Ishanya Brand Services Limited as of March 31, 2024 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS 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 March 31, 2024, 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 HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 100537W



CA Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. - 113805
UDIN : - 24113805BKBF5892

Place : - Pune
Date : - 10th May 2024

ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	16.05	50.68
b) Intangible Assets	2	0.65	3.96
Financial Assets			
a) Loans- Security Deposit	3	5.34	9.87
Other Non-Current Assets			
a) Right to Use Assets	4	55.78	133.47
b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	5	4.07	3.16
c) Other Non-Current Assets	6	-	-
Deferred Income Tax Assets (Net)	7	245.56	102.05
Total Non-Current Assets		327.45	303.19
Current assets			
a) Inventories	8	402.61	537.15
b) Financial Assets			
i. Trade Receivables	9	8.24	5.17
ii. Cash and cash Equivalents	10	40.58	53.75
c) Other Current Assets	11	151.56	99.35
Total Current Assets		602.99	695.42
Total Assets		930.44	998.61
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	12	410.00	410.00
b) Other Equity	13	(766.14)	(320.22)
Total Equity		(356.14)	89.78
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
a) Borrowing			
i. Lease Liabilities	14	25.65	80.51
b) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		25.65	80.51
2. Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i. Trade Payables	15		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		29.16	40.29
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,047.09	684.16
ii. Lease Liabilities	14	39.17	61.03
iii. Borrowings	14	112.50	-
b) Other Current Liabilities	16	33.02	42.84
Total Current Liabilities		1,260.93	828.32
Total Liabilities		1,286.58	908.83
Total Equity and Liabilities		930.44	998.61

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 33

The accompanying notes form an intergral part of financial statements 1-32

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 100537W

Anand D. Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 113805

Place : Pune

Date : 10th May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Mahesh M

Director

DIN 09796548

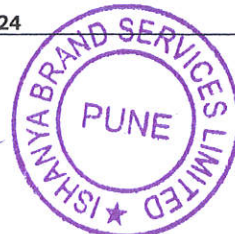
Place : Pune

Date : 10th May 2024

A. Bhargava

Director

DIN 00109596



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Income:			
Revenue From Operations	17	607.42	665.97
Other Income	18	17.85	4.00
Total Income		625.27	669.97
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Sold			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	19	238.79	672.92
Changes in Inventories of stock-in-trade and finished goods	20	134.54	(277.29)
Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Finance Cost	21	22.87	23.50
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	22	69.86	66.11
Other Expenses	23	748.64	397.38
Total Expenses		1,214.70	882.62
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(589.43)	(212.65)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) after exceptional items and before tax		(589.43)	(212.65)
Income Tax Expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax	24	(143.51)	(51.05)
Total Tax Expense		(143.51)	(51.05)
Profit from Continued Operations		(445.92)	(161.60)
Discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operation before tax		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinued operation		-	-
Profit for the year		(445.92)	(161.60)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive Income for the year		(445.92)	(161.60)
Earning per Equity Share: Face value Rs. 10 each			
i. Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)		(10.88)	(3.94)
ii. Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)		(10.88)	(3.94)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares: Face value Rs. 10 each			
i. Basic (In Nos)		41.00	41.00
ii. Diluted (In Nos)		41.00	41.00

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 33

The accompanying notes form an intergral part of financial statements 1-32

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 100537W

Anand D. Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 113805

Place : Pune

Date : 10th May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ishanya Brand Services Limited

(Signature)

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548

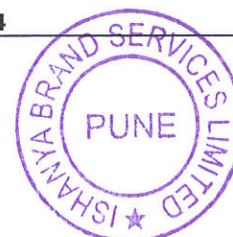
Place : Pune

Date : 10th May 2024

(Signature)

A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596

(Signature)



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(589.43)	(212.65)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	69.86	66.11
Assets Written of	17.61	-
Gain on sale of investments	-	-
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
MAT credit lapsed	-	-
Finance costs	22.87	23.50
Interest Income	(1.57)	(1.29)
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		
Changes in Inventory	134.54	(277.29)
Changes in trade receivables	(3.07)	(5.17)
Changes in trade payables	351.80	576.81
Changes in financial assets	4.53	(9.77)
Changes in other financial assets	-	-
Changes in other non-current assets	76.78	(134.74)
Changes in other current assets	(52.21)	(58.83)
Changes in provisions	-	-
Changes in non current financial liabilities	(54.86)	80.51
Changes in other financial liabilities	(21.86)	61.03
Changes in other current liabilities	(9.82)	2.36
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(54.83)	110.58
Less - Income taxes paid (Net)	-	0.14
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	(54.83)	110.44
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets	(0.37)	(68.03)
Acquisition of Investment (Net)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Investment (Net)	-	-
Profit on sale of investment	-	-
Interest received	1.57	1.29
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities	1.20	(66.74)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings - Current	112.50	-
Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Payment of Lease	(49.17)	(46.78)
Repayment of Short Term Loan - Current	-	-
Payment of Interest and Finance Cost	(22.87)	(23.50)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	40.46	(70.28)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(13.17)	(26.58)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	53.75	80.33
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	40.58	53.75

As per our report of even date attached
For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 100537W

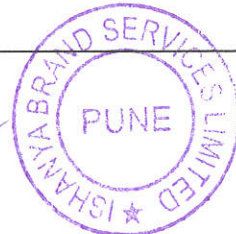
Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 113805
Place : Pune
Date : 10th May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place : Pune
Date : 10th May 2024

A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity**

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**2023-24**

Balance as at 1st April 2023	Change in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2023	Change in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2024
410.00	-	410.00	-	410.00

2022-23

Balance as at 1st April 2022	Change in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2022	Change in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2023
410.00	-	410.00	-	410.00



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity**

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particular	Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other items of OCI	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	(320.22)	-	(320.22)
Profit for the year	-	(445.92)	-	(445.92)
MAT credit lapsed	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(766.14)	-	(766.14)
Dividend	-	-	-	-
Excess / (Short) provision of income tax	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	-	(766.14)	-	(766.14)
Balance as at 1st April 2022	-	(158.47)	-	(158.47)
Profit for the year	-	(161.60)	-	(161.60)
MAT credit lapsed	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(320.08)	-	(320.08)
Dividend	-	-	-	-
Excess / (Short) provision of income tax	-	(0.14)	-	(0.14)
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	(320.22)	-	(320.22)

Nature and Purpose of reserve**a) General Reserve**

As per Companies Act General reserve has been created out of the profit of the earlier year. The same has been continue over the years.

b) Retained earnings

This reserve represent undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the balance sheet date

As per our report of even date attached

For HMA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 100537W

Anand D. Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 113805

Place : Pune

Date : 10th May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ishanya Brand Services Limited

Mahesh M

Mahesh M

Director

DIN 09796548

Place : Pune

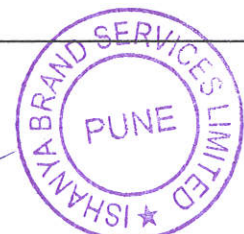
Date : 10th May 2024

A. Bhargava

A. Bhargava

Director

DIN 00109596



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 1 and 2 - Property, plant, and equipment & Intangible assets
(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Plant and Equipment, Electrical Installation	Furniture and Fixtures, Office Equipment	Computers	Property, Plant, and Equipment Total	Intangible assets	
					Software	Total
Cost as at 1st April 2023	10.43	53.03	3.56	67.02	9.92	9.92
Addition	-	0.23	0.14	0.37	-	-
Disposal	3.24	33.83	-	37.07	-	-
Cost as at 31st March 2024	7.19	19.43	3.70	30.32	9.92	9.92
Accumulated depreciation as at 1st April 2023	2.04	13.37	0.93	16.34	5.96	5.96
Depreciation during the year	2.38	13.81	1.20	17.38	3.31	3.31
Disposal	1.60	17.85	-	19.45	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2024	2.82	9.33	2.13	14.27	9.27	9.27
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2024	4.37	10.11	1.57	16.05	0.65	0.65
Cost as at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	8.92	8.92
Addition	10.43	53.03	3.56	67.02	1.00	1.00
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31st March 2023	10.43	53.03	3.56	67.02	9.92	9.92
Accumulated depreciation as at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	2.97	2.97
Depreciation during the year	2.04	13.37	0.93	16.34	2.99	2.99
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2023	2.04	13.37	0.93	16.34	5.96	5.96
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2023	8.39	39.66	2.63	50.68	3.96	3.96



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Loan -Security deposit - Non Current

Particular	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Security deposit on lease	5.14	9.67
Security Deposits	0.20	0.20
Total	5.34	9.87

Note 4 - Right to use asset - Non Current

Particular	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	180.25	-
Add: Reclassification on account of Ind AS 116	-	-
Add: Additions	-	180.25
Less: Disposals	66.89	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	113.36	180.25
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	46.78	-
Amortisation for the year	49.17	46.78
Less: Disposals	38.37	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	57.58	46.78
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	55.78	133.47

Note 5 - Income Tax Asset (Net)- Non Current

Particular	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income tax refund receivable	4.07	3.16
Total	4.07	3.16

Note 6: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances other than capital advances	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-
Total	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

Movements during the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	1 April 2023	Credit/(Change) Recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	31 March 2024
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	2.52	3.08	-	5.60
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Business losses comprising Unabsorbed tax depreciation	101.22	140.43	-	241.66
Effect of change in Tax Rate	(1.70)	-	-	(1.70)
Net deferred tax Assets	102.05	143.51	-	245.56

Movements during the year ended 31 March 2023:

Particulars	1 April 2022	Credit/(Change) Recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	0.19	2.34	-	2.52
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Business losses comprising Unabsorbed tax depreciation	52.51	48.71	-	101.22
Effect of change in Tax Rate	(1.70)	-	-	(1.70)
Net deferred tax Assets	51.00	51.05	-	102.05

Note 8: INVENTORIES

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Stock-in-trade	402.61	537.15
Total	402.61	537.15

Note 9: Trade Receivables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Considered good - Secured	8.24	5.17
Considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less- Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	8.24	5.17

Note 10: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash on hand	0.00	-
Balances with banks	-	-
- in current accounts	30.76	44.52
-Short term Bank deposit	9.82	9.23
Total cash and cash equivalents	40.58	53.75

Note 11: Other Current Assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
GST Input Credit	150.75	98.75
Accrued Interest	0.14	0.13
Prepaid expenses	0.67	0.47
Total	151.56	99.35



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

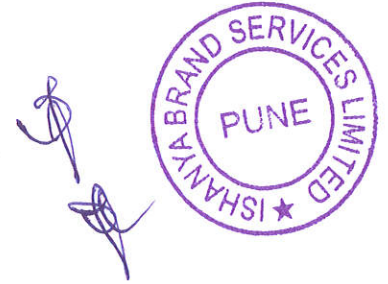
(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Aging of Trade receivable current outstanding as at 31st March 2024 is as follow:

Particular	Outstanding for the following period from the due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	7.13	1.11	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Aging of Trade receivable current outstanding as at 31st March 2023 is as follow:

Particular	Outstanding for the following period from the due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5.17	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorized, issued subscribed and fully paid up share capital consist of the following

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Authorized		
51,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- (31 March 2023 : 51,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each)	510.00	510.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
41,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid (31 March 2023 : 41,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each)	410.00	410.00
Fully Paid Share Capital	410.00	410.00

i) Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares

Equity Shares	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	41.00	410.00	41.00	410.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	41.00	410.00	41.00	410.00

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of issued Equity Shares having at 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 Rupees. The dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holder of Equity Share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	41.00	100.00%	41.00	100.00%

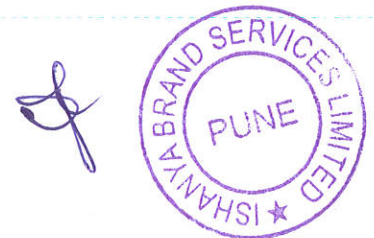
Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2024 is as follow:

Name of Promoter	Share held by Promoters				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	-
Total	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2023 is as follow:

Name of Promoter	Share held by Promoters				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Deepak Fertilisers & Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	-
Total	41.00	100%	41.00	100%	



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Other Equity

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
General Reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	(766.14)	(320.22)
Total reserves and surplus	(766.14)	(320.22)

(i) General Reserve

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Add:- Transfer during the year from Retained Earning	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

(ii) Retained earnings

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	(320.22)	(158.47)
Net profit for the year	(445.92)	(161.60)
Less: - MAT Credit Lapsed	-	-
Add: Excess / (Short) provision for Income Tax	-	(0.14)
Closing Balance	(766.14)	(320.22)



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Lease liabilities non current

Particular	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Current	39.17	61.03
Non Current	25.65	80.51
Total	64.81	141.54

Note 14: Current Borrowings

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
- Current maturities of non-current borrowings	-	-
Unsecured		
- From related party (Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited)	112.50	-
Total current borrowings	112.50	-
Total	112.50	-

Note 15: Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

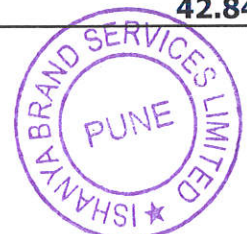
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade Payables Current		
Due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	29.16	40.29
Due to Others	1,047.09	684.16
Total	1,076.25	724.45

Dues to Micro, small & medium enterprises

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Principal amount due at year end	29.16	40.29
Interest provided but not paid at year end on above	2.10	-
Interest due on principal amount already paid	-	-
Delayed Principal amount paid during the year	-	-
Interest paid on delayed principal payment	-	-

Note 16: Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Tax deducted at Source Payables	2.91	2.60
Advance from Customers	30.11	40.24
Total	33.02	42.84



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED**Aging of Trade payable current outstanding as at 31st March 2024 is as follow:**

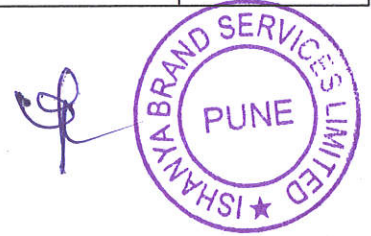
(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Outstanding for the following period from the due				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Trade payables					
MSME*	29.16	-	-	-	29.16
Others	376.50	660.48	10.11	-	1,047.09
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Other	-	-	-	-	-

Aging of Trade payable current outstanding as at 31st March 2023 is as follow:

Particular	Outstanding for the following period from the due				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Trade payables					
MSME*	40.29	-	-	-	40.29
Others	667.97	6.62	0.38	9.18	684.16
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Other	-	-	-	-	-

*MSME as per the Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sale of products		
Stock-in-trade	595.68	655.51
Other operating revenues	11.74	10.46
Total	607.42	665.97

Note 18: Other income

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest income from Fixed Deposit	0.65	0.51
Interest income from Financial Assets	0.80	0.71
Interest Income from IT Refund	0.12	0.07
Sundry Balances written back	16.28	2.71
Total	17.85	4.00

Note 19: Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Purchases during the year	238.79	672.92
Total	238.79	672.92

Note 20: Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade and finished goods

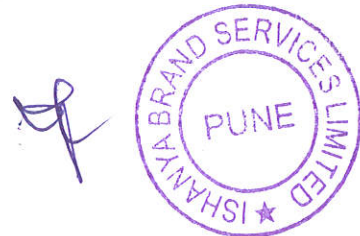
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance		
Stock- in trade	537.15	259.86
Total opening balance	537.15	259.86
Closing balance		
Stock- in trade	402.61	537.15
Total closing balance	402.61	537.15
(Increase)/ decrease in excise duty on stock of finished goods		
Total changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods	134.54	(277.29)

Note 21: Finance Costs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Bank and Credit Card Charges	4.14	6.63
Interest on Lease Liabilities	5.85	12.35
Finance Charges	5.54	4.40
Interest on ICD	5.24	-
Interest Expenses	2.10	0.12
Total	22.87	23.50

Note 22: Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particular	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation	20.69	19.33
Amortization of right to use asset	49.17	46.78
Total	69.86	66.11



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 23: Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Assets Written off	17.61	-
Payment to Auditors (see note below)	1.50	1.00
Brokerage/ Commission-Sales	-	2.00
BRAND ASSOCIATION FEES	142.55	-
Commission on Sales	12.57	-
Conveyence Expenses	4.62	3.10
E.D.P. Expenses	16.43	6.37
Electricity Expenses	83.42	54.27
Filing & Legal Fees	0.22	0.25
Franchisee Fees	-	1.25
Installation Charges	4.82	-
General Expenses	7.79	3.42
Rates and Taxes	9.36	0.04
Insurance	0.65	0.88
Legal & Professional Fees	4.85	11.24
Loading & Unloading Charges	6.76	2.69
Packing Expenses	4.73	6.21
Promotional Expenses	69.58	40.50
Rent	110.03	109.26
Repairs & Maintanance	6.16	9.00
Staff Welfare	3.46	3.89
Labour Charges	222.83	130.04
Training Expenses	4.77	-
Transport Charges	13.95	11.97
Total	748.64	397.38

Note 23(a): Payment to Auditors

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor:		
Audit fee		
- Statutory Audit Fees	1.25	0.75
- Tax Audit Fees	0.25	0.25
Total	1.50	1.00

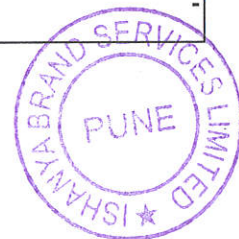
Note 24: Income Taxes Expenses

A. Components of Income Tax Expenses	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I. Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current Year	-	-
Adjustments/(credits) related to previous year - (net)	-	-
Total (A)		
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	(143.51)	(51.05)
Total (B)	(143.51)	(51.05)
Total (A+B)	(143.51)	(51.05)
II. Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on debt instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-
Total	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Accounting profit before tax	(589.43)	(212.65)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2023 - 25.17%) (A)		
Effects of income not subject to tax	-	-
Dividend income	-	-
Effects of non-deductible business expenses	-	-
Reversal of earlier year tax provision	-	-
Others	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss (A+B)	-	-

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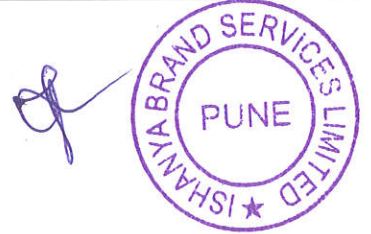
ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 25: Fair value measurements

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2024			31 March 2023		
	Fair value through profit and loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Equity instruments, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Equity instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Bonds and debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	8.24	-	-	5.17
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	40.58	-	-	53.75
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts/options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	48.82	-	-	58.92
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities, not designated as hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,076.25	-	-	724.45
Other financial liabilities	-	-	151.67	-	-	61.03
Derivative financial liabilities, designated as hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,227.92	-	-	785.48



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 26: Financial risk management **Risk management framework**

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company, through three layers of defense namely policies and SOP, review mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment. The management of the company oversee the formulation and implementation of the Risk management policies. The risk are identified at business unit level and mitigation plans are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are a institutional, dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

The Company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit loss as at 31 March 2024 is NIL.(31 March 2023: NIL)

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

The company does not have any financial assets other than trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

ii. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains , monitors working capital and cashflows to manage the liquidity.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by treasury. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

(i) Financing Arrangements

The company has not entered into any financial arrangements

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(Rs In Lacs)

31 March 2024	Carrying Amount	Payable within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
Non-derivatives financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Obligations under finance lease	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,076.25	1,076.25	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	151.67	151.67	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	1,227.92	1,227.92	-
Derivatives financial liabilities			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-

31 March 2023	Carrying Amount	Payable within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Obligations under finance lease	-	-	-
Trade payables	724.45	724.45	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	61.03	61.03	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	785.48	785.48	-
Derivatives financial liabilities			
Foreign exchange contract used for hedging	-	-	-
- Borrowings	-	-	-
- Trade payables	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Foreign Currency Exchange rate risk

The company does not deal in foreign exchange transactions hence the company does not have currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company does not have any borrowings during the year hence, company does not have interest rate risk.



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Note 27. Capital Management

Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to: safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that its can continue to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) and divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net debt (net of cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Total equity	410.00	410.00
Net debt to equity ratio	-	-



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 28: Related Party transactions

(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)
Names of the related parties and relationships

A. HOLDING COMPANY

Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

B. Key Management Personnel

- 1 Shri Amitabh Bhargava
- 2 Shri Ritesh Chaudhry
- 3 Shri Mahesh M
- 4 Shri R. Sriraman

C. Entities over which key managerial personnel are able to exercise significant influence

- 1 Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (formerly known as Smartchem Technologies Limited)
- 2 Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited
- 3 SCM Fertichem Limited
- 4 Ishanya Realty Corporation Limited
- 5 Ishanya Brand Services Limited
- 6 Yarrowda Investments Limited
- 7 Nova Synthetic Ltd
- 8 Finloex Cables Ltd (independent director)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		
		Holding Entity	Key Management Personnel	Holding Entity	Key Management Personnel	Total
1	Sale of goods/Services Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-
2	Purchase of Goods Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	106.56	-	522.70	-	522.70
3	Rent Paid Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	109.24	-	104.69	-	104.69
4	Reimbursement of Expenses Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	69.05	-	47.97	-	47.97
5	Interest on ICD Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	5.24	-	-	-	-
6	ICD Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Taken Repaid	150.00 37.50	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding					
1	Trade Payables Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	856.85	-	646.47	-	646.47
2	ICD Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	112.50	-	-	-	-
3	Trade Receivables Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in bracket are outflows

All transaction are in ordinary course and on an arm's length basis

Note 29: Contingent Liabilities Commitments - Nil



ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED



Note 30: Additional regulatory information
(All Amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance in %	Remarks
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.48	0.84	-43%	Less than projected sales due to market response and increase in fixed spends resulted in higher creditors.
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	(0.50)	1.58	-132%	Increase in expenses towards Brand Marketing, Energy, Marketing Exp and labor charges towards new business initiatives which are at start-up stage impacted equity capital. During the year, additional equity is proposed.
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	(24.78)	(2.69)	821%	This year had increased fixed expenses as part of starting off a set of new initiatives, with estimated revenues being delayed and short due to initial startup operational issues.
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	335%	-95%	-454%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives
Inventory turnover ratio (in %)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	79%	99%	-20%	1. New stock necessitated for displays at satellite locations. 2. Sales to Stock mismatch and supply chain disturbances
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	90.59	257.63	-65%	Avg trade receivable were nominal at Rs 6.7 L on sale of Rs 607L and hence the nos of times variance appears to be high
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of purchases + Other expenses	Average trade payables	1.10	2.45	-55%	Significant new expenses incurred towards a. new display stock b. Refill of display stock at existing flagship store. c. Cost of new people due to additional organizational resources, all of these forced trade payable to be deferred.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	(0.92)	(5.01)	-82%	This year had increased fixed expenses as part of starting off a set of new initiatives, with estimated revenues being delayed and short due to initial startup operational issues.
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-73%	-24%	203%	Overall sales underperformed while operative and pre-operative expenses were incurred to setup the new initiatives (Including Satellite hub and spoke model).
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred tax liabilities	233%	-211%	-210%	Being a year when two major new initiatives were activated, with lesser than estimated revenues due to teething troubles, the ROCE is sizeably lower. It is reflected that all ratios are negative and degrown over last FY, primarily due to the introduction of new business initiatives and associated costs, while budgeted revenue streams were short.

ISHANYA BRAND SERVICES LIMITED

Note 31: The Company is engaged in single business, which in the context of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Information' represents single reportable business segment.

Note 32: Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary, to correspond with the current period's classification / disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached
For HMA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 100537W

Anand D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 113805
Place : Pune
Date : 10th May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ishanya Brand Services Limited

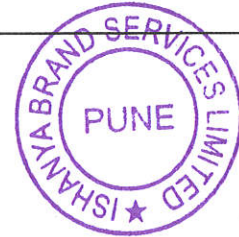
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mahesh M".

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place : Pune
Date : 10th May 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "A. Bhargava".

A. Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596

A handwritten signature in blue ink, partially obscured by a stamp.



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Ishanya Brand Services Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 8th May 2008. The Company is engaged in the retail trading of furniture, furnishings and Home Décor items, Design n Built services. The Company has its registered office at Sai Hira, Survey No. 93, Mundhwa, Pune 411036.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of Preparation: -

The Standalone financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013("the Act"), as amended thereafter and other relevant provision of the act.

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instrument)

The Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR"), which is also company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest lacs, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever, an amount is presented AS INR '0' it construes value less than Rs. 50,000.

b) Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

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

c) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about



future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

d) Useful lives of Property, plant, and equipment ('PPE')

The Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, number of shifts of production, technological developments and product life cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of PPE, consequently leading to a change in the future depreciation charge.

e) Litigations

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made, and the amount of the charge/ expense can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcomes and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions are made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

f) Taxes

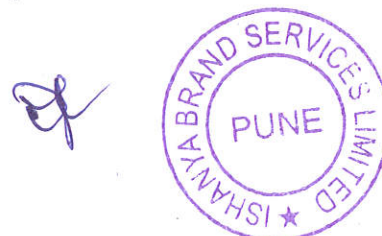
There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provision in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

g) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on the expected credit loss ("ECL") model on trade receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on



the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the assets' recoverable amount. An assets' recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired, and it is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cashflows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken in account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.

Summary of significant accounting policies

j) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

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 noncurrent.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

k) Revenue Recognition

Ind AS 115 specifies a uniform, five-step model for revenue recognition, which is generally to be applied to all contracts with customers.

Sale of Goods:

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, upon satisfaction of performance obligation which is at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Depending on the terms of the contract, which differs from contract to contract, the goods are sold on reasonable credit terms. As per the terms of the contract, consideration that is variable, according to Ind AS 115, is estimated at contract inception and updated thereafter at each reporting date or until crystallization of the amount.

Sale of Services:

Sales of services are recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation towards rendering of such services.

Interest and dividend income:

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable and dividend income from investments in shares is recognized when the owner's right to receive the payment is established.

l) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets like computer software including capital work-in-progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated



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Notes to the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, as incurred. In respect of additions to/ deletions from fixed assets, depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/ deletion of the assets. Freehold land is carried at historical cost.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. As per requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has also identified significant components of assets and their useful life and depreciation charge is based on an internal technical evaluation.

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

For certain class of assets, based on technical evaluation and assessment, Management believes that the useful lives adopted by it reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used. Accordingly, for those assets, the useful lives estimated by the management are different from those prescribed in the Schedule. Management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of PPE are as given below:

Name of the Assets	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Computers, Laptops, Servers, Networks, Software's	3-5
Furniture & Fixtures, Store Interiors and Office Equipment	3-5
Plant & Machinery, Electrical Installations and Air conditioning	3-5

m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, are capitalized as a part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

n) 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: Initial recognition and measurement



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All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

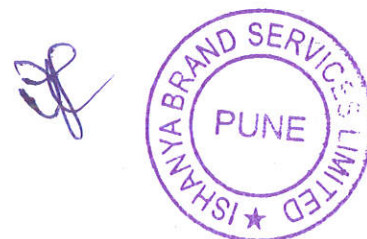
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and b) contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVPL



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Notes to the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. However, such an election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVPL. 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 an election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

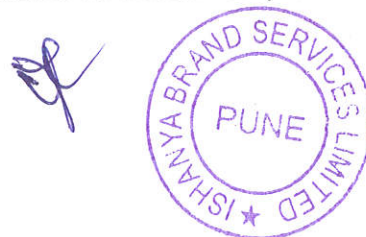
Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when;

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the



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Notes to the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred assets and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL 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 FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Derecognition

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



Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses various types of derivative financial instruments to hedge its currency and interest risk etc. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the assets' recoverable amount. An assets' recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cashflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cashflows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken in account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment loss no longer exist or has decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets' or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the assets' recoverable amount, since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



p) Provisions

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

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

q) Employee benefit obligations

Employee benefits like provident fund, ESI, Gratuity & Bonus are not applicable to the company and hence no provision has been made in the accounts.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

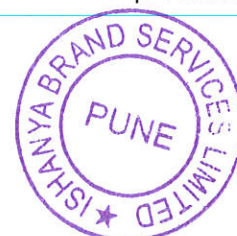
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

s) Income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses are recognized to the extent that there is reasonably certainty that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset or liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (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.

t) Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective from 1 April 2020 using the modified retrospective approach. For the purpose of preparation of standalone financial statements, management has evaluated the impact of change in accounting policies required due to adoption of Ind AS 116 for year ended 31 March 2021. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information. There is no adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2020.



The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a define period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contact involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.



u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**For HMA and Associates
Chartered Accountants**
FRN: 100537W



Anand D Joshi
Partner
Membership No:113805
Place- Pune
Date: 10th May 2024

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Ishanya Brand Services Limited**

Mahesh M
Director
DIN 09796548
Place- Pune
Date: 10th May 2024

A Bhargava
Director
DIN 00109596

