

RAJAN SANKAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partners

N.Ravisankar, B.Sc., FCA
Aarthi Bellie, B.Com., FCA
K.Srividhya, B.Com., ACA

**No.1, Sarojini Street,
Ramnagar,
Coimbatore - 641 009**
■ 2230678/4379560

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows, notes to the standalone financial statements and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and

the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company Annual Report, for example, Corporate Overview, Key Highlights, Board's Report including Annexures thereto etc., but does not include the financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report if we conclude the material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 and board of directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and board of directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

Reports on other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed 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 March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

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

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

(iii) There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us

to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The Company has not declared or paid any Dividend during the year.

For RAJAN SANKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 003430S



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Ravisankar'.

N.RAVISANKAR

PARTNER

Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

Membership Number: 023548

UDIN: 22023548AKCRFB2825

ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022, we report that:

- (i) (a) (A) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company does not hold any immovable property during the period and accordingly the provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) or intangible assets or both during the period.
(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, there are no proceedings which are initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management, commensurate with the size and nature of business, and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by

the management is appropriate; No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate of each class of inventory were noticed between the book records and physical inventory.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees during the period, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made investment in, or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loans, investments, guarantees, security within the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service Tax, Duty of Excise, Sales Tax and Value added tax during the period, since effective 1st July, 2017 these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax (GST).

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax or provident fund or employees' state insurance or income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess, that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions previously unrecorded as income in the books of accounts, in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as income during the period.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lenders during the period.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the period and accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

- (e) & (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the period and accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(e) and Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period.
- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the period.
- (b) The Auditors have not filed any report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the period.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on our audit procedures and in our opinion, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) In our opinion, the Company does not have an obligation to appoint internal auditors in compliance with section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the provisions of Clause 3(iv)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) & (d) In our opinion, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) and clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) Based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 5,23,070/- for the financial year 2021-22.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of Statutory Auditors during the period and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, according to the information and explanation given by the Board of Directors and management on their plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting

is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

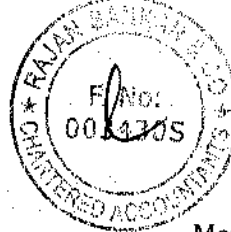
(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of the second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have the obligation to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For RAJAN SANKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 003430S



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. Ravisankar".

N.RAVISANKAR

PARTNER

Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

Membership Number: 023548

UDIN: 22023548AKCRFB2825

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of S.P Retail Ventures Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED ('the Company') as on March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2021.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and board of directors are 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company;
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 RAJAN SANKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 003430S



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. Ravisankar".

N.RAVISANKAR

PARTNER

Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

Membership Number: 023548

UDIN: 22023548AKCRFB2825

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM
AUGUST 17, 2021 TO MARCH 31, 2022

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

S.P Retail Ventures Limited is a company domiciled in India and incorporated on 17th August, 2021 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The address of its registered office is 39A, Extension Street, Kaikkattipudur, Avinashi - 641 654, Tirupur District, Tamilnadu, India. The Company is a subsidiary of S.P. Apparels Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of trading in readymade garments.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of Accounting and preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting, except for Cash Flow Statement and certain financial instruments which are measured on fair value basis. GAAP comprises Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act read together with relevant rules of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter, to the extent applicable, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Company and other provisions of the Act. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to existing accounting standards requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an on-going basis.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flow, together with notes for the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified above duly approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 18, 2022.

2.3 Basis of measurement

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

- In relation to lease prepayments, the initial fair value of the security deposit is estimated as the present value of the refundable amount, discounted using the market interest rates for similar instruments. The difference between the initial fair value and the refundable amount of the deposit is recognized as a Prepayment of operating lease.

The above item is measured at fair value and the methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in Note 3.15.

2.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Ind AS 16 - Property Plant and equipment

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

Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.6 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption judgments having the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments;
- Identification of performance obligation and timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, measurement of transaction price on revenue recognition;
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets & MAT credit entitlement;
- Useful life and residual value of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Estimate of lease term and measurement of lease prepayments / Right of Use Assets and lease liabilities

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies.
- Utilization of tax losses
- Expected credit losses on financial assets
- Impairment testing

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of standalone financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

Significant judgments on applying Ind AS 115

The Company contracts with customer to transfer goods or services. The Company assesses whether such arrangements in the contract has distinct goods or services (performance obligation). Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgment to determine ability of customer to benefit independently from other promises in the contract. The judgment is required to measure the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The consideration could be fixed amount or variable amount or could be both. Transaction price could also be adjusted for time value of money if contract includes a significant financing component.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and

accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including duties and taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or upon disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values, and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

- Plant and Machinery	-	7 years*
- Furniture and Fittings	-	10 years
- Vehicles	-	8 years
- Electrical Fittings	-	7 years
- Computer	-	5 years

*Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use the asset. Hence, the useful life for the assets is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

3.2. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, have finite useful lives and measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible asset.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life is as below:

- Trademark - 10 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.3. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

An item of property, plant and equipment is treated as impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable value. Carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine indications of impairment, if any, of those assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and an impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying amount over its recoverable value is recognized as an impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

The impairment loss, if any, recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there is a change in estimate of recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years

3.4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate method if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c) Impairment of financial assets

With regard to trade receivables, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over lifetime of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. In this approach assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors which are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

Other financial assets are tested for impairment based on significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and impairment is measured based on probability of default over the lifetime when there is significant increase in credit risk.

d) Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount of financial asset on the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

e) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5 INVENTORIES

The Company values inventories at lower of cost and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. The Company follows weighted average cost method for valuation of inventory.

3.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service are recognized as short term employee benefits. The Company recognizes un-discounted amount of short-term employee benefits in profit and loss account during the year in which employees render the service.

b) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognizes its contribution to Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance scheme as defined contribution plans and charge the same as an expense in the profit and loss account based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

c) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting any recognised past service cost and fair value of any plan assets.

d) Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Employee benefits that are not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service are recognized as other long term employee benefit obligations and they are measured at present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss account.

3.7 LEASES

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. 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 period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- a. the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- b. the company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through

- the period of the lease and
- c. the company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.8 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

a) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or

constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

b) Contingent Liability

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in notes.

c) Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.9 REVENUE RECOGNITION

a) Sale of goods

The Company recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services excluding the amount collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is earned from retail sale of menswear garments, kids wear and sports wear in India under the brands "Crocodile", "Angel & Rocket" and "Head". Revenue is recognized as per the obligation terms agreed with its different type of customers as given below:

- Large format stores [LFS] – Arrangement is on sale or return basis with the customer.
- Distributor – It is on outright purchase model with the customer.
- Franchise owned and Franchise operated [FOFO] – Arrangement is on sale or return basis with FOFO.
- Company owned and Company operated [COCO] – Sale is on cash and carry basis.
- Shop-in-Shop [SIS] – Arrangement is on sale or return basis with the customer.

In respect of LFS, FOFO & SIS, identifying the completion of sale by LFS, FOFO and SIS to the third party involves careful collection of information from the customers by the Company.

b) Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the Statement of Profit and Loss, using the effective interest method.

3.10 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

3.11 INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

is accounted as current tax when the Company is subjected to such provisions of the Income Tax Act.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3.12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.13 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statements are prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as explained in the Accounting Standard on Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS - 7). The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activity of the Company are segregated.

3.14 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted Earning per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.15 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchy is described as below:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

a) Non-current Financial Assets

The fair value of non-current financial asset is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. However in respect of such financial instruments, fair value generally approximates the carrying amount due to the short term nature of such assets.

c) Non-current Financial Liabilities

The fair value of non-current financial liability is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

3.16 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

a) Initial recognition:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

b) Conversion:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

c) Exchange difference:

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars		Note No	As on March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
1	Non Current Assets		
	a. Property, Plant and Equipment	5	9,38,72,854
	b. Right of Use Assets	5	-
	c. Capital work-in-progress	5	-
	d. Intangible Assets	5	1,81,814
			9,40,54,668
	e. Financial Assets		
	- Trade Receivables	6	14,50,00,000
	- Security Deposits	7	5,85,13,042
	f. Other non-current assets	8	1,12,97,502
			30,88,65,212
2	Current Assets		
	a. Inventories	9	36,13,25,990
	b. Financial Assets		
	- Trade Receivables	10	16,77,60,293
	- Cash and cash equivalents	11	97,34,349
	c. Current Tax Assets	12	83,997
	d. Other Current Assets	13	1,09,01,944
			54,98,06,575
	Total Assets		85,86,71,787
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
	a. Equity Share capital	14	10,00,000
	b. Other Equity	15	(70,46,406)
			(60,46,406)
Liabilities			
1	Non-current liabilities		
	a. Financial Liabilities		
	- Other Financial liabilities	16	55,27,44,843
	b. Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	9,26,684
	b. Other non-current liabilities	18	2,30,522
			55,39,02,049
2	Current liabilities		
	a. Financial Liabilities		
	- Borrowings	19	13,94,67,658
	- Trade payables	20	15,48,74,328
	- Other Financial liabilities	21	68,73,800
	b. Other current liabilities	22	96,00,360
			31,08,16,145
	Total Equity and Liabilities		85,86,71,787

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For RAJAN SANKAR & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 0034308

N. Ravisankar

N.RAVISANKAR

Partner

Membership Number : 023548



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Chenduran

S. Chenduran

Managing Director

DIN : 03173269

S. Latha

S.Latha

Director

DIN : 0003388

Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

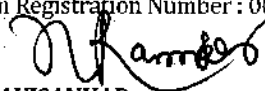
S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 17, 2021 TO MARCH 31, 2022

	Particulars	Note No	For the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022
	INCOME		
1	Revenue from operations	23	16,05,85,170
2	Other Income	24	5,18,627
3	Total Income (1+2)		16,11,03,797
	EXPENSES		
4	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	25	46,57,72,443
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	26	(36,13,25,990)
			10,44,46,453
	Employee benefit expenses	27	2,71,69,466
	Finance costs	28	18,18,544
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	55,96,652
	Other expenses	30	2,81,92,404
	Total Expenses		16,72,23,518
5	Profit/ (Loss) before tax and exceptional items (3-4)		(61,19,722)
6	Exceptional Items		-
7	Profit/ (Loss) before tax (5-6)		(61,19,722)
8	Tax Expenses:		
	a. Current tax expense		-
	b. Short / (Excess) provision for tax relating to prior years		-
	c. Deferred tax		9,26,684
	Total Tax Expenses		9,26,684
9	Net profit/(Loss) for the period (7-8)		(70,46,406)
10	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		-
11	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (9+10)		(70,46,406)
	Earnings per equity share (Net profit/ (loss) for the period after tax / weighted average number of equity shares)		
	a. Basic & Diluted		(7.05)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.


As per our report of even date attached
For RAJAN SANKAR & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 003430S


N.RAVISANKAR
Partner
Membership Number : 023548

Place : Coimbatore
Date : May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S. Chenduran
Managing Director
DIN : 03173269


S.Latha
Director
DIN : 0003388

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 17, 2021 TO MARCH 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) For the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022

	Balance as at August 21, 2021	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Change in Equity Share Capital during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2022
	-	-	-	10,00,000	10,00,000

B. Other Equity

(1) For the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022

	Reserves and surplus			Other Components of Equity		Total
	Securities Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Additional Paid in Equity	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
Balance at August 17, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current period	-	-	(70,46,406)	-	-	(70,46,406)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	-	-	(70,46,406)	-	-	(70,46,406)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For RAJAN SANKAR & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 003430S

N. Ravisankar
N.RAVISANKAR

Partner

Membership Number : 023548



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Chenduran

S. Chenduran

Managing Director

DIN : 03173269

S. Latha

S.Latha

Director

DIN : 0003388

Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	For the period from August 17, 2021 to March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before tax	(61,19,722)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>	
Depreciation and amortization expense	51,51,724
Finance costs	18,18,544
Other Adjustments - Non cash items	(1,15,11,909)
Amortisation of Lease prepayments	4,44,928
Operating profits before working capital changes	(1,02,16,435)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>	
<i>Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:</i>	
Inventories	(36,13,25,990)
Trade receivables	(31,27,60,293)
Loans and advances/Current assets	(1,09,85,941)
<i>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>	
Trade payables	15,48,74,328
Other current liabilities/Provisions	56,92,19,002
Cash Generated from Operations	2,88,04,670
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	-
Cash flow before exceptional item	2,88,04,670
Exceptional Item	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	2,88,04,670
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	(9,92,06,392)
Trade deposits	(5,85,13,042)
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(15,77,19,435)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from Issue of equity share capital	10,00,000
Net Increase/(decrease) of working capital borrowings	13,94,67,658
Finance costs	(18,18,544)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	13,86,49,114

Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and bank balances	97,34,349
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the period	
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency	-
Cash and bank balances at the end of the period	97,34,349
Cash and bank balances at the end of the period comprises of:	
(a) Cash on hand	19,59,311
(b) Balances with banks	
in Current account	13,29,686
in Deposit account	64,45,352
	97,34,349

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For RAJAN SANKAR & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 003430S



N.RAVISANKAR

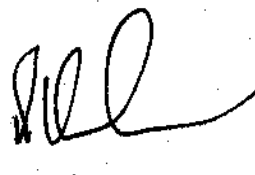
Partner

Membership Number : 023548

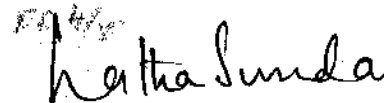
Place : Coimbatore

Date : May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



S. Chenduran
Managing Director
DIN : 03173269



S.Latha
Director
DIN : 0003388

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

S.No	Asset Type	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block As on 31.03.2022
		Addition	Deletion	As on 31.03.2022	Depreciation for the year	Depreciation withdrawn	As on 31.03.2022	
PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT								
1	Leasehold improvements	21,47,682		21,47,682	21,477	-	21,477	21,26,205
2	Furniture & Fixtures	5,37,20,346		5,37,20,346	18,69,214		18,69,214	5,18,51,132
3	Electrical Installation	1,93,04,766		1,93,04,766	13,40,816		13,40,816	1,79,63,950
4	Plant & Machinery	71,57,957		71,57,957	5,02,431		5,02,431	66,55,527
5	Vehicles	3,12,749		3,12,749	28,432		28,432	2,84,317
6	Computers	1,63,62,897		1,63,62,897	13,71,173		13,71,173	1,49,91,724
		9,90,06,397	-	9,90,06,397	51,33,543	-	51,33,543	9,38,72,854
INTANGIBLE ASSET								
1	Trade Mark	1,99,995		1,99,995	18,181		18,181	1,81,814
		1,99,995	-	1,99,995	18,181	-	18,181	1,81,814
TOTAL		9,92,06,392	-	9,92,06,392	51,51,724	-	51,51,724	9,40,54,668

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

6	TRADE RECEIVABLES	Amount (Rs.)
	Unsecured	14,50,00,000
	Considered good	
	Considered doubtful	-
	Total	14,50,00,000

TRADE RECEIVABLES AGEING SCHEDULE							
S.No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	14,50,00,000					14,50,00,000
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good						-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						-
		14,50,00,000					14,50,00,000

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED**Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements**

7	OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
	(Unsecured, considered good)	
a.	Security Deposits	5,84,82,042
b.	Others Electricity Deposits	31,000
	Total	5,85,13,042

8	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Prepayments under operating leases	1,12,97,502
	Total	1,12,97,502

9	INVENTORIES	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Stock-in-trade - Garments	36,13,25,990
	Total	36,13,25,990

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

10	TRADE RECEIVABLES	Amount (Rs.)
	Unsecured Considered good includes receivables from enterprises owned by key managerial personnel Poornam Enterprises Private Limited ₹ 0.62 crores Considered doubtful	16,77,60,293
	Total	16,77,60,293

TRADE RECEIVABLES AGEING SCHEDULE

S.No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total	
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		More than 3 years
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	16,77,60,293					16,77,60,293
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good						-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						-
		16,77,60,293					16,77,60,293

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED**Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements**

11	CASH AND BANK BALANCES	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Cash and Cash Equivalents	
	Balances with Banks in Current account	13,29,686
	Cash on hand	19,59,311
		32,88,997
b.	Bank Balances other than (a) above	
	In Deposit accounts	64,45,352
	Total	97,34,349

12	CURRENT TAX ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Advance Tax, TDS & TCS (Net of Provisions)	83,997
	Total	83,997

13	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
	(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)	
a.	Advance to Suppliers	48,02,520
b.	Balances with government authorities	49,23,621
c.	Others	11,75,804
	Total	1,09,01,944

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

NOTE 14 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022.	
	Number of shares	Amount
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,50,000	15,00,000
(b) Issued Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,00,000	10,00,000
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,00,000	10,00,000
Total	1,00,000	10,00,000

Notes

i) Terms & Condition of Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par face 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.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after settling the dues of preferential and other creditors as per priority. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the

ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	No of Shares held	% of holding in that class of shares
a) Equity Shares with voting rights S.P.Apparels Limited	99,994	99.99%

iii) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue during the year	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights			
Period ended March 31, 2022			
- Number of shares	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
- Amount (Rs. 10 each)	-	10,00,000	10,00,000

iv) Shareholding of the Promoters

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares		
S.P.Apparels Limited	99,994	99.994%		-
Perumal Sundararajan	1	0.001%		-
Sundararajan Latha	1	0.001%		-
Viswanathan Senthil	1	0.001%		-
Sundararajan Shantha	1	0.001%		-
Senthilkumar	1	0.001%		-
Priyadharshini	1	0.001%		-
Total	1,00,000	100%		-

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED**Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements**

15	OTHER EQUITY	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Retained Earnings (Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss) Balance as at the beginning of the period Add: Current year profit / (loss) Less: Dividend paid Balance as at the end of the period	- (70,46,406) - -
b.	Other Comprehensive Income Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss Opening balance Add: Current year transfer from statement of profit & loss Closing balance	- - -
Total Other Equity		(70,46,406)
16	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)	9,26,684
Total		9,26,684
17	OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Trade Deposits	1,77,37,574
b.	Other non-current Financial Liability	53,50,07,269
Total		55,27,44,843
18	OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Deferred Income	2,30,522
Total		2,30,522
19	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS	Amomut (Rs.)
Secured Borrowings at amortised cost Loans from Banks (Includes Cash Credit, Working capital demand loans, Packing credit, etc)		 13,94,67,658
Total		13,94,67,658

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

20	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES	Amount (Rs.)
	Trade payables - including acceptances - Micro enterprises and small enterprises - Other Trade Payables includes payables to enterprises owned by key managerial personnel S.P.Retail Brands Limited ₹ 0.73 crores Crocodile Products Private Limited ₹ 1.04 crores	- 15,48,74,328
	Total	15,48,74,328

TRADE PAYABLES AGEING SCHEDULE					
S.No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i)	(i) MSME				
(ii)	(ii) Others				
(iii)	Disputed Dues - MSME				
(iv)	Disputed Dues - Others				
	Total	15,48,74,328	-	-	15,48,74,328

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED**Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements**

21	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - Others	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Employee Benefits	68,73,800
	Total	68,73,800

22	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	Amomut (Rs.)
a.	Other Liablities	33,95,865
b.	Advance from Customers	31,62,902
c.	Statutory Liabilities	30,41,593
	Total	96,00,360

23	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Sale of Products Traded Goods Garments	16,05,85,170
	Total Revenue from Operations	16,05,85,170

24	OTHER INCOME	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Interest Income from Deposits	4,29,677
	Total	4,29,677
b.	Other Non-operating Income Others	88,950
	Total	88,950
	Total Other Income	5,18,627

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

25	PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE	Amount (Rs.)
	Garments	46,57,72,443
	Total Purchases	46,57,72,443

26	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Changes in Inventories Stock in trade	(36,13,25,990)
	Total Changes in Inventories	(36,13,25,990)

27	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	Amount (Rs.)
	Salaries, wages and bonus	2,52,10,089
	Contribution to provident and other funds	15,08,576
	Welfare expenses	4,50,801
	Total Employee benefit expenses	2,71,69,466

28	FINANCE COST	Amount (Rs.)
	Interest Expense	7,67,679
	Interest Expense on Trade Deposits	9,79,341
	Other borrowing costs	71,523
	Total Finance cost	18,18,544

S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

29	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES	Amount (Rs.)
a.	Tangible assets	
	Leasehold Improvements	21,477
	Plant and equipment	5,02,431
	Electrical Installations	13,40,816
	Furniture and fittings	18,69,214
	Computers	13,71,173
	Vehicles	28,432
	Right of Use Asset	
	- Lease Prepayments	4,44,928
	Total on Tangible Assets	55,78,471
b.	Intangible Assets	
	Brand/Trademarks - Acquired	18,181
	Total on Intangible Assets	18,181
	Total Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	55,96,652

30	OTHER EXPENSES	Amount (Rs.)
	Power & Fuel	10,84,609
	Bank Charges	9,09,641
	Repairs & Maintenance - Building	32,935
	Repairs & Maintenance - Others	11,56,526
	Other Direct Expenses	12,04,504
	Payments to Auditors	1,00,000
	Insurance	20,968
	Consultancy Charges	17,30,069
	Legal & Professional Charges	7,84,153
	Printing and stationery	1,40,916
	Postage & Courier	73,658
	Telephone Charges	2,46,422
	Travelling and conveyance	14,23,054
	Rent	1,16,39,070
	Rates and taxes	58,335
	Commission	11,83,403
	Freight and forwarding	11,43,105
	Business promotion	20,46,818
	Royalty	8,18,081
	Subscription & Periodicals	16,08,302
	Miscellaneous expenses	7,87,836
	Total Other Expenses	2,81,92,404

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	31/03/2022
Profit/(loss) attributable to Equity Shareholder (A)	(70,46,406)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (B)	10,00,000
Basic EPS (A)/(B)	(7.05)
Diluted EPS	(7.05)

32. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Particulars	31/03/2022
Payment to Auditors' as	
- Auditor	75,000
- For taxation matters	25,000
Total	1,00,000

33. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Particulars	31/03/2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for (net of advances)	NIL
Export Commitment	NIL
Operating and Finance Leases	NIL

34. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Contributions to defined contribution plans

In accordance with the provisions of Employee State Insurance Act and Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, all employees receive benefits from a provident fund and employee state insurance, which are defined contribution plans. Both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, each equal to a specified percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. The company contributed Rs. 15,08,576/- during the period ended March 31, 2022.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2022 are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2022				
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
<u>Financial Assets:</u>					
a. Trade Receivables	-	-	31,27,60,293	31,27,60,293	31,27,60,293
b. Security Deposits	-	-	5,85,13,042	5,85,13,042	5,85,13,042
c. Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	97,34,349	97,34,349	97,34,349
<u>Financial Liabilities:</u>	-	-			
a. Borrowings from Banks	-	-	13,94,67,658	13,94,67,658	13,94,67,658
b. Trade Payables	-	-	15,48,74,328	15,48,74,328	15,48,74,328
c. Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	55,96,18,642	55,96,18,642	55,96,18,642

ii) Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term and settlement on demand nature.

iii) Interest income/(expenses), gains/(losses) recognized on financial assets and liabilities

Particulars	Amount as at March 31, 2022
<u>Financial Assets at amortised cost</u>	
a. Interest Income from Security deposits	4,29,677
<u>Financial Assets at amortised cost</u>	
a. Interest expenses on borrowings from banks	7,67,679
b. Interest expenses on other financial liabilities (Trade deposits)	9,79,341

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

Credit risk:

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management considers that the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. The Company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer since the services are provided to and products are sold to customers who are spread over a vast spectrum and hence, the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is low. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of the customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of the business.

Cash and cash equivalents and other investments

In the area of treasury operations, the Company is presently exposed to counter-party risks relating to short term and medium term deposits placed with public-sector banks, and also to investments made in mutual funds.

Exposure to credit risk

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of any impairment losses recognized represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2022 is follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	31,27,60,293
Other financial assets	5,85,13,042

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations. In addition, the Company has concluded arrangements with well reputed Banks, and has unused lines of credit that could be drawn upon should there be a need.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

As at March 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings from banks	13,94,67,658	13,94,67,658	13,94,67,658		
Borrowings from others	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	15,48,74,328	15,48,74,328	15,48,74,328		

Other financial liabilities	55,96,18,642	55,96,18,642	54,18,81,069		1,77,37,574
Total	84,51,22,156	84,51,22,156	82,73,84,582	-	1,77,37,574

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in interest rates would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Company.

37. LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

The rental expenses towards operating lease is charged to statement of profit & loss amount of Rs. 1,16,39,069. There are no exceptional / restrictive covenants in the lease agreements.

38. THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (MSMED) ACT, 2006

The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the suppliers with the notified authority under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006), claiming their status as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and consequently the amount paid/payable to these parties has been considered as NIL.

39. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party disclosure, as required by Indian Accounting Standard-24, is as below:

a) Nature of Related Party Relationships**Key Management Personnel (KMP):**

Mr. P. Sundararajan	-	Managing Director
Mrs. S. Latha	-	Director
Mr. S.Chenduran	-	Director
Mr. C.R. Rajagopal	-	Director

Holding & Associate Company:

S.P Apparels Ltd	-	Holding Company
------------------	---	-----------------

Entities controlled by KMP:

S.P Lifestyles
Poornam Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
Crocodile Products Private Limited
S.P.Retail Brands Limited

b) Details of related party transactions during the period and balances outstanding:

Particulars	Nature of relationship	31.03.2022
<u>Transactions</u>		
<u>Royalty paid</u>		
Crocodile Products Private Limited	Entities controlled by KMP	8,18,081
<u>Rent paid</u>		
S.P Apparels Ltd	Holding Company	30,000
Mr. S.Chenduran	KMP	9,75,000
<u>Purchase</u>		
S.P.Retail Brands Limited	Entities controlled by KMP	10,49,06,178

Sales		
S.P.Retail Brands Limited	Entities controlled by KMP	30,98,316
S.P Lifestyles	Entities controlled by KMP	1,21,200
Balances outstanding		
Trade Receivables		
Poornam Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Entities controlled by KMP	62,20,822
Trade Payables		
Crocodile Products Private Limited	Entities controlled by KMP	1,04,29,378
S.P. Apparels Limited	Holding Company	20,39,902
S.P. Lifestyles	Entities controlled by KMP	58,00,050
S.P. Retail Brands Limited	Entities controlled by KMP	13,33,811
Liability for Expenses		
Mr. S. Chenduran	KMP	1,22,500
Other Non-current Financial Liabilities		
S.P. Apparels Limited	Holding Company	53,50,07,269

40. BUSINESS COMBINATION

During the year, the Company has acquired the retail trading division of its parent company – S.P. Apparels Limited as a going concern on a slump sale basis for a total consideration of Rs.53,50,07,269/-.

As per the slump sale agreement, all the employees of the retail division are transferred to the Company on the same terms and conditions as per terms of their employment with the retail division and with the benefit of continuity of service for all purposes including for the computation of terminal benefits. The Parent Company is in the process of assessing / transferring the provisions relating to terminal benefits and the funded portion to the Company, which is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

41. LOANS & ADVANCES GIVEN TO RELATED PARTIES

The Company has not made any Loans and Advances in the nature of loans to the promoters, director, KMPs or related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, during the year.

42. SECURITY OF CURRENT ASSETS AGAINST BORROWINGS

The Company has availed working capital facilities from banks by providing current assets of the Company as collateral security.

Reconciliation between Current Assets as per Quarterly statement filed with Bank and Current Asset as per Books of Account

Particulars	June 2021	September 2021	December 2021	March 2022
Inventory as per Quarterly Return filed with Bank	-	-	-	3,59,532,854
Inventory as per Books of accounts	-	-	-	3,59,532,854
Difference	-	-	-	-

43. DETAILS OF BENAMI PROPERTY HELD

There are no proceedings which are initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

44. WILFUL DEFAULTER

The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

45. RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

During the year, the Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

46. REGISTRATION OF CHARGE

The Company does not have any pending creation of charges or satisfaction of charges which are yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies, beyond the statutory period.

47. DISCLOSURE WHERE COMPANY HAS GIVEN LOAN OR INVESTED TO OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY TO LEND OR INVEST IN ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities.

48. DISCLOSURE WHERE COMPANY HAS RECEIVED FUND FROM OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY TO LEND OR INVEST IN OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY

During the year, the Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities.

49. UNDISCLOSED INCOME

The Company has not entered into any transaction that has not been recorded in the books of accounts, or that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

50. CSR EXPENDITURE

The Company is not covered under section 135 of the Company Act, 2013 and hence the disclosure requirements of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable.

51. DETAILS OF CRYPTO CURRENCY OR VIRTUAL CURRENCY

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year, and hence the relevant disclosure requirements are not applicable.

52. RATIOS

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.03.2022
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.77
Debt-Equity Ratio	Debts	Equity	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for Debt Service	Interest + Installments	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	Net Worth	116.54%
Inventory turnover ratio	Total Turnover	Average Inventories	0.88
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Total Turnover	Average Account Receivable	1.03
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Turnover	Average Account Payable	2.07
Net capital turnover ratio	Total Turnover	Net Working Capital	0.67
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Total Turnover	(4.39%)
Return on Capital employed	Net Profit	Capital Employed	116.54%
Return on investment	Net Profit	Total Investment	116.54%

The explanation for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year is not furnished as this is the first year of incorporation of the Company.

53. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

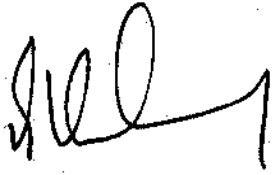
Previous year figures are not furnished as this is the first year of incorporation of the Company.

For **S.P RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED**

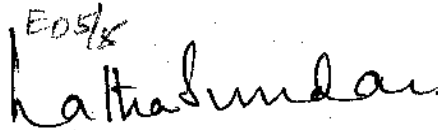
For **RAJAN SANKAR & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 003430S

DCS/5


S. Chenduran
Managing Director
DIN: 03173269

EOS/K


S.Latha
Director
DIN: 00003388



N.Ravisankar
Partner
Membership No.:023548



Place: Coimbatore

Date: May 18, 2022
