

Young Brand Apparel Pvt Ltd  
Statutory Audit for the FY 24-25

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****To the Members of Young Brand Apparel Private Limited****Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Young Brand Apparel Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

**Other Information**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Director's Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.





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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the additional information, as mentioned above, that would be included in the Director's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe appropriate actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 the 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 are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in the financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the financial statements.



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

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

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act; read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements;





- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion, according to the information and explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act; and
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its standalone financial statements - Refer Note No. 39 to the standalone financial statements.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company, 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 have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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 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) contain any material misstatement.
  - v. The Company has not declared or paid any Dividend during the year.





- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

**For ASA & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 009571N/N500006



**D.K. Giridharan**

Partner

Membership No. 028738



UDIN: 25028738BMIZFG2497

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2025

**Annexure- A referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date**

(i)(a)(A) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(i)(a)(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i)(b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the property, plant and equipment at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed during such verification.

(i)(c) According to information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the title deeds of all of the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(i)(d) According to information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(i)(e) According to information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, there are no proceedings initiated or are 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) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. According to information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, no discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(ii)(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. According to information and explanations given to us 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, except as follows:





Name of the Bank	Quarter	Amount as per Books of Account	Amount reported in Quarterly Report/Statement	Amount of Differences	Reasons for Discrepancies
HDFC Bank	Q1 2024-25	576.04	576.04	-	Provisions, Regrouping, Final Entries are not part of data submitted to Bank. The details get shared with Initial Reports.
	Q2 2024-25	490.98	484.45	(6.53)	
	Q3 2024-25	464.61	484.54	19.93	
	Q4 2024-25	457.73	457.64	(0.09)	

(iii) 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 investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, and Limited Liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. In respect of Investments made, loans given, and guarantee provided by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of its manufactured goods and/ or services provided by it and are of the opinion, that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii)(a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the information provided and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, value, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.





According to the information provided and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no undisputed amount payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues, existing as on the last day of the financial year which is outstanding for more than six months from the day these becomes payable.

(vii)(b) According to the information provided and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues relating to income-tax, sales-tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. Details of Employees' Provident Fund, Service Tax and GST which have not been deposited on account of dispute, has been given below;

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (INR in Mn)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	6.65	2008-09 to 2012-13	High Court of Madras, Chennai
Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	7.79	April 2011 to September 2012 and September 2016 to October 2021	Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.44	FY 2020-21	Adjudication Authority
Town Planning Authority	Other statutory dues	7.96	FY 2012-13	High Court of Madras, Chennai

(viii) According to the information provided 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 account, in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year and accordingly reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to the lenders during the year.

(ix)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix)(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, term loans were applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.



(ix)(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(ix)(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under Companies Act, 2013. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

(ix)(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

(x)(a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)(b) According to the information provided 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 year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi)(a) According to the information and explanations given by the management and based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi)(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, report under section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xi)(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.





- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions entered with the related parties are in compliance with the Section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the Indian accounting standards.
- (xiv)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (xiv)(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (xvi)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
- (xvi)(c) The Company is not Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, and as per the communication shared by the outgoing auditors, they have not raised any issues, objections or concerns.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report, that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to





the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the information and explanation as made available to us by the management of the Company 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.

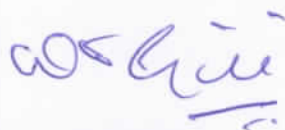
Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in the Company's Director's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

For ASA & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 009571N/N500006



D.K. Giridharan

Partner

Membership No. 028738



UDIN: 250287388MIZFG12497

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2025

## **Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report**

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements of **Young Brand Apparel Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.





The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

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

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

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

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





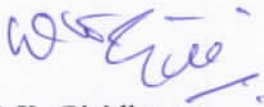
**Opinion**

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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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 ASA & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 009571N/N500006

**D.K. Giridharan**

Partner

Membership No. 028738



UDIN: 25028738BMIZFG2497

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2025

YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED  
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

Particulars	"Note No" D	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-Current Assets</b>			
a. Property, Plant and Equipment	1.1	831.37	833.97
b. Capital Work-in-Progress	1.2	5.03	7.66
c. Intangible Assets	1.3	1.67	1.92
		<b>838.07</b>	<b>843.55</b>
d. Financial Assets			
- Investments	2	6.10	6.10
- Other Financial Assets	3	15.35	17.68
e. Other Non-Current Assets	4	3.06	3.06
		<b>862.58</b>	<b>870.39</b>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>			
a. Inventories	5	457.73	405.24
b. Financial Assets			
- Trade Receivables	6	397.50	541.06
- Cash and cash equivalents	7A	0.41	35.04
- Bank Balances other than above	7B	52.35	39.63
- Other Financial Assets	8	2.25	-
c. Other Current Assets	9	234.94	175.23
		<b>1,145.18</b>	<b>1,196.20</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2,007.76</b>	<b>2,066.59</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
a. Equity Share capital	10	651.61	651.61
b. Other Equity	11	666.63	404.49
		<b>1,318.24</b>	<b>1,056.10</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>2 Non-current liabilities</b>			
a. Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	12	90.98	222.35
b. Provisions	13	31.84	33.32
c. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	29.41	68.51
d. Other Liabilities	15	4.21	4.21
		<b>156.44</b>	<b>328.39</b>
<b>3 Current liabilities</b>			
a. Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	16	270.70	395.49
- Trade payables	17		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise		15.03	1.45
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		170.14	175.30
- Other Financial liabilities	18	55.53	67.52
b. Other current liabilities	19	8.94	7.44
c. Provisions	20	12.74	34.90
		<b>533.08</b>	<b>682.10</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>2,007.76</b>	<b>2,066.59</b>

Material accounting policies and notes to the standalone financial statements (Refer notes C and D)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Balance Sheet

As per our report of even date attached  
For ASA & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 009571N/N500006

D K Girdharan  
Partner  
Membership Number: 028738



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

P. Sundararajan  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00003380

S. Chenduran  
Director  
DIN: 03173269

V. Balaji  
Chief Financial Officer

K. Vinodhini  
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai  
Date : May 20, 2025

Place: Kanchipuram  
Date : May 20, 2025



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED  
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

	Particulars	"Note No" D	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	<b>INCOME</b>			
	Revenue from operations	21	3,093.33	3,015.65
	Other Income	22	25.11	77.80
	<b>Total Income</b>		<b>3,118.44</b>	<b>3,093.45</b>
2	<b>EXPENSES</b>			
	Cost of materials and services consumed		-	-
	Cost of Materials Consumed	23	1,726.34	1,578.22
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	(31.69)	179.38
	Employee benefits expense	25	695.23	705.58
	Finance costs	26	48.96	79.01
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	43.47	41.27
	Other expenses	28	348.92	316.99
	<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>2,831.23</b>	<b>2,900.45</b>
3	<b>Profit before tax for the year (1-2)</b>		<b>287.21</b>	<b>193.00</b>
4	<b>Tax Expenses:</b>	29		
	a. Current tax expense		67.60	49.23
	b. Short / (Excess) provision for tax relating to prior years		(0.86)	0.00
	c. Deferred tax		(39.75)	(4.91)
	<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>26.99</b>	<b>44.32</b>
5	<b>Profit after tax for the year (3-4)</b>		<b>260.22</b>	<b>148.68</b>
6	<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
	<b>A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss</b>			
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans		2.57	1.15
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		(0.65)	(0.29)
	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.86</b>
7	<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (5+6)</b>		<b>262.14</b>	<b>149.54</b>
	<b>Earnings per equity share (Profit after tax for the year / weighted average number of equity shares)</b>	31		
	a. Basic		3.99	2.28
	b. Diluted		3.99	2.28

Material accounting policies and notes to the standalone financial statements (Refer notes C and D)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

As per our report of even date attached  
For ASA & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 009571N/N500006

D K Girdharan  
Partner  
Membership Number: 028738



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

P.Sundararajan  
Managing Director  
DIN:00003380

S. Chenduran  
Director  
DIN: 03173269

V. Balaji  
Chief Financial Officer

K.Vinodhini  
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai  
Date : May 20, 2025

Place: Kanchipuram  
Date : May 20, 2025

## YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

## STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

## A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at April 1, 2023	Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024	Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
651.61	-	651.61	-	651.61

## B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other Components of Equity	Total
	Retained Earnings	Defined Benefit Plan	
<b>2023-24</b>			
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023 - (A)	295.93	7.89	303.82
Profit for the year	148.68		148.68
Other comprehensive income		0.86	0.86
Total comprehensive income for the year	148.68	0.86	149.54
<b>2023-24 - (B)</b>			
Dividend paid	(48.87)		(48.87)
Balance as at March 31, 2024 - (C)	395.74	8.75	404.49
<b>2024-25</b>			
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024 - (A)	395.74	8.75	404.49
Profit for the year	260.22		260.22
Other comprehensive income		1.92	1.92
Total comprehensive income for the year	260.22	1.92	262.14
<b>2024-25 - (B)</b>			
Balance as at March 31, 2025 - (C)	655.96	10.67	666.63

Material accounting policies and notes to the standalone financial statements (Refer notes C and D)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

As per our report of even date attached  
for ASA & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

D K Giridharan  
Partner  
Membership No.: 028738



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

P. Sundararajan  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00003380

V. Balaji  
Chief Financial Officer

S. Chenduran  
Director  
DIN: 03173269

K. Vinodhini  
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
Date : 20 May, 2025

Place: Kanchipuram  
Date : May 20, 2025



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED  
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before tax	287.21	193.00
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	43.47	41.27
Finance costs	48.96	79.01
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.68	-
Interest income	(4.55)	(3.79)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	(0.73)	-
<b>Operating profits before working capital changes</b>	<b>375.04</b>	<b>309.49</b>
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Non Current Financial Assets	2.34	-
Other Non Current Assets	-	(0.80)
Inventories	(52.48)	202.62
Trade Receivables	143.31	(283.52)
Other Current Assets	(59.70)	(44.23)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Provision - Non Current	1.09	1.91
Other Non - Current Liabilities	-	(1.05)
Trade Payables	9.40	(4.56)
Other Financial Liabilities	(11.09)	(41.52)
Other Current Liabilities	1.49	2.87
Provision - Current	(13.44)	5.62
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>395.96</b>	<b>146.83</b>
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	(76.81)	(49.23)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>319.35</b>	<b>97.60</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, including capital advances	(40.78)	(21.92)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	2.09	-
Interest Received	2.30	3.79
Purchase of Investments	-	(0.10)
Bank deposits not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12.71)	(39.62)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(49.10)</b>	<b>(57.85)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds/(repayment) of long term borrowings	(131.37)	(96.38)
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings	(124.79)	165.67
Dividend Payments	-	(48.87)
Finance costs	(48.71)	(79.01)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(304.87)</b>	<b>(58.39)</b>
<b>Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(34.62)</b>	<b>(18.64)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	35.04	53.68
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>35.04</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises of:</b>		
(a) Cash on hand	0.36	0.25
(b) Balances with banks		
in Current account	0.05	12.50
in Deposit account	-	22.29
	<b>0.41</b>	<b>35.04</b>

Material accounting policies and notes to the standalone financial statements (Refer notes C and D)  
The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Cash Flow Statement

As per our report of even date attached  
For ASA & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 009571N/N500006

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D K Giridharan  
Partner  
Membership Number: 028738



P. Sundararajan  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00003380

V. Balaji  
Chief Financial Officer

S. Chenduran  
Director  
DIN: 03173269

K. Vinodhini  
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai  
Date: May 20, 2025

Place: Kanchipuram  
Date: May 20, 2025

## **Material Accounting Policies forming part of the financial statements**

### **A. Company Overview**

Young Brand Apparel Private Limited ('the Company') is a Company domiciled in India. The address of the Company's registered office is Kattuputhur Village, Ozhaiyur Post, Uthiramerur Taluk, Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu 603107. The Company is a leading Indian manufacturer and exporter of men and women briefs. On June 21, 2024, a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") was entered into amongst the Company, erstwhile Promoters and certain members of the erstwhile Promoter group of the Company and S.P. Apparels Limited for the sale of 100% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition of 100% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of the Company, S.P. Apparels Limited has become the Promoter and Holding Company of the Company with effect from June 21, 2024..

### **B. Basis of Accounting and preparation of financial statements**

The standalone 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 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 amendments 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 set-out in note C (19). 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.

#### **1. Statement of Compliance**

The Financial Statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, together with notes for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified above duly approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 20, 2025.

#### **2. Basis of Measurement**

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

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.
- The defined benefit asset is recognized as the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, less unrecognized actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The above items have been measured at fair value and the methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in Note C (36).





### 3 New and amended standards

#### A. Issued and effective

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. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117 - Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and lease back transactions, applicable from April 1, 2024. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements.

#### B. Issued and not effective

On May 9, 2025, MCA notifies the amendments to Ind AS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. These amendments aim to provide clearer guidance on assessing currency exchangeability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. The Company is currently assessing the probable impact of these amendments on its financial statements

### 4. Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee (₹) is the functional currency of Young Brand Apparel Pvt Ltd.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the Company's presentation currency. All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded up to the nearest millions except where otherwise indicated.

### 5. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities 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 accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

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

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
- Useful lives of intangible assets
- Measurement of defined employee benefit obligations
- Provisions
- Identification of performance obligation and timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, measurement of transaction price on revenue recognition
- Expected Credit losses on Financial Assets
- Impairment testing

#### Significant judgments on applying Ind AS 115

The Company contracts with customer to transfer goods or services. The Company assess 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.

## **C. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

### **1. Foreign currency**

#### **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized in the financial statements using exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the relevant functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for determination of net profit or loss during the period.

### **2. Financial Instruments**

#### **a. Financial Assets**

##### **(i) Classification of financial assets**

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

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets, the contractual terms of the cash flows and whether the investment meets the definition of interest in associates and joint ventures. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### **(ii) Measurements:**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. In the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

#### **- Equity instruments**

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments other than investments forming part of interest in associates and joint ventures at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other





income/ other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

**(iii) Impairment of financial assets:**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at cost and amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Refer notes to accounts for the details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

**(iv) Derecognition of financial assets:**

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- a) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

**(v) Income recognition**

**a) Interest income**

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example: prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

**b) Dividends**

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

**b. Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement:**

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are initially measured at fair value.



### **Subsequent measurement:**

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss

#### **(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

The Company is classifying the following under amortised cost;

- a) Borrowings from banks
- b) Borrowings from others
- c) Trade payables
- d) Other financial liabilities

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

#### **(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

### **Derecognition of financial liabilities:**

A financial liability shall be derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### **c. Derivative financial instruments**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date of contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

The Company designates the derivatives as hedging of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of associated with accounting receivables (Cash flow hedges).

The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as non-current assets or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current assets or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as current assets or liability.

### **Cash flow hedges**

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedge is recognised in the other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative changes in fair value of the hedged item on present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/ (losses).

When option contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option contract as the hedging instrument.

Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in intrinsic value of the option contracts are





recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The changes in the time value of the option contracts that relate to the hedged item ('aligned time value') are recognised within other comprehensive income in the costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company generally designates only the changes in fair value of the forward contract related to spot commitment as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the changes in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognised in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The changes in the forward element of the contract that relates to the hedged item ('aligned forward element') is recognised within other comprehensive income in the costs of hedging reserve within equity. In some cases, the entity may designate the full changes in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains or losses relating to effective portion of the changes in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are classified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (example, when the forecast sale that is hedged take place).

When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial assets (for example inventory), the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows:

- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the intrinsic value of the option contracts, both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred aligned time value of the option contracts are included within the initial cost of the assets. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, through cost of sales).
- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the spot component of the forward contracts, both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred aligned forward points are include within the initial cost of the assets. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, through cost of sales).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred cost of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss within other gains/ (losses).

If the hedge ratio for risk management purpose is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedged ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of hedge relationship rebalancing.

#### **d. 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.

#### **e. Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorised as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or liabilities that are specifically designated as FVTPL. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be very infrequent. The management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to





the Company's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

### 3. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as Equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or share options are recognized as a deduction from Equity, net of any tax effects.

### 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Amounts paid as advances towards the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment is disclosed separately under other non-current assets as capital advances and the cost of assets not put to use as on Balance Sheet date are disclosed under "Capital work-in-progress".

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognized net within "other income / other expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Management's estimated useful lives for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Estimated useful life (in years)	Useful life Prescribed by Schedule II (in years)
- Plant & Equipment	- 15 years	15 years
- Computers	- 3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
- Buildings	- 30 years	30 years
- Office Equipments	- 10 years	10 years
- Vehicles	- 8 years	8 years
- Electrical Installations	- 10 years	10 years
- Furniture and Fittings	- 10 years	10 years

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each of the reporting date.



## 5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are 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

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 or loss as incurred.

### Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives

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 lives for the current and previous year are as follows:

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| – Software | - 6 years |
|------------|-----------|

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

## 7. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the 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. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads.

The Company follows following method:

- Manufacturing inventories are valued at first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis,
- Trading inventories are valued at weighted average cost basis,
- Fabric waste is valued at net realizable value.

## 8. Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:

(a) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and (b) an intangible asset that is amortised over a period exceeding ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

### Reversal of impairment loss

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognised.





## **9. Employee benefits**

### **Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

### **Defined Benefit Plan**

#### **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 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.

### **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the 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. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

### **Short Term Employee Benefits**

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

## **10. Provisions**

Provisions are 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 discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, 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.

A provision for onerous contract is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

## **11. Revenue Recognition**

The Company earns revenue from export/domestic of manufactured men's and women's briefs and right to





receive export incentives from Government.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

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.

The revenue recognition in respect of the various streams of revenue is described as follows

**Export/Domestic sale of garments:-**

Revenue is earned from manufacture and export/domestic sale of men and women briefs. Revenue is recognised upon completion of obligation of the Company.

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price agreed with the customer through a sale order received from the customers.

**Right to receive export incentives from Government:-**

The Company has right to receive export incentives under Duty Drawback Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme and Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies [ROSCTL] on export of garments and made ups.

The Company recognizes export incentive upon fulfilling the conditions established by respective regulations as applicable to the Company and as amended from time to time.

Income is recognised at the value or rate prescribed by respective regulations.

**12. Interest Income and Finance Cost**

Finance income comprises of interest income on funds invested, dividend income, and fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in Statement of Profit and Loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the date when the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance cost comprises of interest expense on loans and borrowings, bank charges, unwinding of discount on provision, fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Fair value changes attributable to hedged risk are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

**13. Government grants, subsidies and export incentives**

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant or subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs, which is intended to compensate. When the grant or subsidy relates to an asset, its value is deducted in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

**14. Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange difference relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method.



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. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. To the extent the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowings costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred on such 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. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

## 15. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, 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. However, credit of such MAT paid is available when the Company is subjected to tax as per normal provisions in the future. Credit on account of MAT is recognized as an asset based on the management's estimate of its recoverability in the future.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- (i) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and
- (ii) differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- (iii) Arising due to taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, as the same is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. 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.

Deferred taxation arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognized except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred taxation on temporary differences arising out of undistributed earnings of the equity method accounted investee is recorded based on the management's intention. If the intention is to realize the undistributed earnings through sale, deferred tax is measured at the capital gains tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse. However, when the intention is to realize the undistributed earnings through dividend, the Company's share of the income and expenses of the equity method accounted investee is recorded in the statement of income, after considering any taxes on dividend payable by the equity method accounted investee and no deferred tax is set up in the books as the tax liability is not with the Company.

## 16. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.





Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

## **17. Fair value measurement**

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal market or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

### **(i) Investments in equity and debt securities**

The fair value is determined by reference to their quoted price at the reporting date. In the absence of quoted





price, the fair value of the financial asset is measured using valuation techniques.

## **(ii) Derivatives**

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their quoted price, if available. If a quoted price is not available, the fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). The fair value of foreign currency option contracts is determined based on the appropriate valuation techniques, considering the terms of the contract. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Company and the counter party when appropriate.

## **(iii) Non derivative financial liabilities**

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, 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. For finance leases, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

## **18. Cash flow Statements**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

## **19. Current/ non-current classification**

An asset is classified as current if:

- (a) it is expected to be realised or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- (d) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.



(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

## 1.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table presents the changes in property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2025	Accumulated Depreciation As at April 01, 2024	Depreciation for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	Accumulated Depreciation As at March 31, 2025	Net Block As at March 31, 2025	Net Block As at March 31, 2024
(a) Land	287.52	-	-	287.52	-	-	-	-	287.52	287.52
(b) Buildings	339.06	11.85	-	350.91	102.43	10.75	-	113.18	237.73	236.63
(c) Plant & Equipment	650.46	22.77	32.06	641.17	387.59	27.55	29.40	385.74	255.43	262.87
(d) Electrical Installations	89.31	3.70	1.22	91.79	50.91	2.96	1.16	52.71	39.08	38.40
(e) Furniture & Fittings	16.91	2.47	0.01	19.37	13.45	0.53	-	13.98	5.39	3.46
(f) Vehicles	0.69	0.50	-	1.19	0.66	0.02	-	0.68	0.51	0.03
(g) Office Equipment	9.47	1.34	-	10.81	8.36	0.35	-	8.71	2.10	1.11
(h) Computers	26.57	0.72	-	27.29	22.62	1.06	-	23.68	3.61	3.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,419.99</b>	<b>43.35</b>	<b>33.29</b>	<b>1,430.05</b>	<b>586.02</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>598.68</b>	<b>831.37</b>	<b>833.97</b>

## 1.2. Capital Work In Progress

The following table presents the changes in capital work in progress during the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2025
Capital work in progress	7.66	6.83	9.46	5.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>5.03</b>

## 1.3. Intangible Assets

The following table presents the changes in Intangible Assets during the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2025	Accumulated Amortization As at April 01, 2024	Amortization for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	Accumulated Amortization As at March 31, 2025	Net Block As at March 31, 2025	Net Block As at March 31, 2024
Intangible assets	25.42	-	-	25.42	23.50	0.25	-	23.75	1.67	1.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.75</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.92</b>





(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

## 1.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table presents the changes in property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	Accumulated Depreciation As at April 01, 2023	Depreciation for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	Accumulated Depreciation As at March 31, 2024	Net Block As at March 31, 2024	Net Block As at March 31, 2023
(a) Land	287.52	-	-	287.52	-	-	-	-	287.52	287.52
(b) Buildings	338.97	0.09	-	339.06	91.75	10.68	-	102.43	236.63	247.22
(c) Plant & Equipment	633.06	19.06	(1.66)	650.46	362.95	24.64	-	387.59	262.87	270.11
(d) Electrical Installations	89.31	-	-	89.31	47.01	3.90	-	50.91	38.40	42.30
(e) Furniture & Fittings	16.32	0.59	-	16.91	12.93	0.52	-	13.45	3.46	3.39
(f) Vehicles	0.69	-	-	0.69	0.66	-	-	0.66	0.03	0.03
(g) Office Equipment	9.42	0.05	-	9.47	8.04	0.32	-	8.36	1.11	1.38
(h) Computers	26.13	0.44	-	26.57	21.84	0.78	-	22.62	3.95	4.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401.42</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>(1.66)</b>	<b>1,419.99</b>	<b>545.18</b>	<b>40.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>586.02</b>	<b>833.97</b>	<b>856.24</b>

## 1.2. Capital Work In Progress

The following table presents the changes in capital work in progress during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2024
Capital work in progress	5.43	2.47	0.24	7.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>7.66</b>

## 1.3. Intangible Assets

The following table presents the changes in Intangible Assets during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	Accumulated Amortization As at April 01, 2023	Amortization for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	Accumulated Amortization As at March 31, 2024	Net Block As at March 31, 2024	Net Block As at March 31, 2023
Intangible assets	25.00	0.42	-	25.42	23.07	0.43	-	23.50	1.92	1.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.93</b>



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

2	INVESTMENTS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Investments		
i.	Investment in Equity Instruments of Subsidiary - (Unquoted) carried at amortised cost -  10,000 equity shares (As at March 31,2024 - 10,000 equity shares) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Young Brand Global Private Limited.	0.10	0.10
ii.	Investment in Equity Instruments of Other Entity - (Unquoted) carried at amortised cost -  1,36,842 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (As at 31st March 2024 - 1,36,842 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each) fully paid up in Nellai Renewables Private Limited	6.00	6.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.10</b>
	Less: Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.10</b>
	Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:		
	Aggregate value of quoted investments	-	-
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
	Aggregate value of unquoted investments	6.10	6.10
	Aggregate value of impairment of investments	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.10</b>

3	OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a.	TUF Subsidy Receivable	11.33	11.33
b.	Security Deposits	4.02	6.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>17.68</b>

4	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a.	Deposits with Government Authorities	3.06	3.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>

5	INVENTORIES	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Raw materials and Components	279.50	258.08
b.	Work-in -progress	24.69	27.27
c.	Finished goods	145.36	111.09
d.	Stores, spares and consumable tools	8.18	8.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>457.73</b>	<b>405.24</b>





Above receivables includes receivables from subsidiary company:  
(a) Young Brand Global Pvt Ltd - Rs.324.65 Millions (As at March 31, 2024 Rs.445.04 Millions)

Outstanding for following periods from due date

[illegible]

Outstanding for following periods from due date

Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	537.43	0.61	3.02	-	-	-	541.06
Undisputed Trade Receivables - significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable – significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	537.43	0.61	3.02	-	-	-	541.06
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	537.43	0.61	3.02	-	-	-	541.06



**YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**

**D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

7A	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
a.	Cash on hand	0.36	0.25
b.	Balances with Banks in Current account	0.05	12.50
c.	Fixed Deposits/ Margin Money with maturity of less than three months	-	22.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>35.04</b>

7B	BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN (7A) ABOVE	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Fixed Deposits/ Margin Money with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	52.35	39.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52.35</b>	<b>39.63</b>

8	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a.	Interest accrued on deposits	2.25	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>-</b>

9	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a.	Advance to Suppliers	39.81	7.48
b.	Balances with government authorities & GST	182.22	141.07
c.	Export incentives receivable	6.87	17.92
d.	Prepaid Expenses	5.33	6.52
e.	Employee Related Advances	0.71	2.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234.94</b>	<b>175.23</b>





**NOTE 10 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Rs. In Millions	Number of shares	Rs. In Millions
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00
(b) Issued				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	6,51,60,606	651.61	6,51,60,606	651.61
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	6,51,60,606	651.61	6,51,60,606	651.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,51,60,606</b>	<b>651.61</b>	<b>6,51,60,606</b>	<b>651.61</b>

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 shareholders.

**ii) Details of Shares Held by Holding Company:**

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
S.P. Apparels Limited (w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	6,51,60,605	99.99%	-	0.00%
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited (Till 21-06-2024)	-	0.00%	3,34,49,112	51.33%

On June 21, 2024, a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") was entered into amongst the Company, erstwhile Promoters and certain members of the erstwhile Promoter group of the Company and S.P. Apparels Limited for the sale of 100% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition of 100% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of the Company, S.P. Apparels Limited has become the Promoter and Holding Company of the Company with effect from June 21, 2024.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares held	% of holding in that class of shares	No of Shares held	% of holding in that class of shares
a) Equity Shares with voting rights				
S.P. Apparels Limited (w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	6,51,60,605	99.99%	-	-
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited (Till 21-06-2024)	-	-	3,34,49,112	51.33%
Jacob Industries LLC, USA (Till 21-06-2024)	-	-	1,58,55,747	24.33%
Intimark Holdings S.D.E.R.L.D.E.C.V, Mexico (Till 21-06-2024)	-	-	1,58,55,747	24.33%

**iv) 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/(Buy Back) during the period	Closing Balance
<b>Equity shares with voting rights</b>			
Year ended March 31, 2025			
- Number of shares	6,51,60,606	-	6,51,60,606
- Amount (Rs. 10 each)	65,16,06,060	-	65,16,06,060
Year ended March 31, 2024			
- Number of shares	6,51,60,606	-	6,51,60,606
- Amount (Rs. 10 each)	65,16,06,060	-	65,16,06,060

**v) Details of shares held by promoters :**

As at March 31, 2025					
Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% of change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up					
S.P.Apparels Limited	-	6,51,60,605	6,51,60,605	99.99%	100.00%
P. Sundararajan	-	1	1	0.00%	100.00%
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited	3,34,49,112	(3,34,49,112)	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Jacob Industries LLC, USA	1,58,55,747	(1,58,55,747)	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Intimark Holdings S.D.E.R.L.D.E.C.V, Mexico	1,58,55,747	(1,58,55,747)	-	0.00%	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,51,60,606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,51,60,606</b>		



**YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**
**D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

11	OTHER EQUITY	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	<b>Retained Earnings (Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss)</b>		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	395.74	295.93
	Add: Current year profit	260.22	148.68
	Less:		
	Dividend paid	-	(48.87)
	Balance as at the end of the year	655.96	395.74
	Retained earnings represents profits generated and retained by the Company post distribution of dividends to the equity shareholders in the respective years. This reserve can be utilized for distribution of dividend by the Company considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.		
b.	<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
	Opening balance	8.75	7.89
	Add: Current year transfer from statement of profit and loss	1.92	0.86
	Closing balance	10.67	8.75
	Other comprehensive income include remeasurement of net defined benefit liability .		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>666.63</b>	<b>404.49</b>
12	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Term Loan From Bank (Refer Note 12.1)	178.35	320.53
	Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note 16)	87.38	98.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90.98</b>	<b>222.35</b>

**Note 12.1**

With respect to Term Loan the first charge on entire current assets including stock of Raw Material, Work in Progress, Finished Goods, Stores, Spares & Consumable and receivables of the Company is given to respective banks. Second charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the Company (other than exclusively charged to term loans) has been extended to the banks where ever possible.

- Term loan of 110.46 Millions (2024: Rs. 145.33 Millions) is repayable in 82 monthly installments from June, 2021 to March, 2028 at a rate of interest of 10.35% as at year end (2024: 11.40%)
- Term loan of 27.93 Millions (2024: Rs. 55.86 Millions) is repayable in 35 monthly installments from May, 2023 to March, 2026 at a rate of interest of 9.25% as at year end (2024: 9.25%)
- Term loan of Rs. 39.96 Millions (2024: Rs. 98.30 Millions) is repayable in 48 monthly installments from September, 2024 to August, 2028 at a rate of interest of 9.25% as at year end (2024: 9.25%)
- Term loan of Rs. 0.00 Millions (2024: Rs. 21.04 Millions) is repayable in 94 monthly installments from June, 2017 to March, 2025 at a rate of interest of 10.39% as at year end (2024: 11.40%)





**YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**

**D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

13	PROVISIONS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 34)	31.84	33.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.84</b>	<b>33.32</b>

14	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) (Refer Note 29)	29.41	68.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>68.51</b>

15	OTHER LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Deferred income pending apportionment	4.21	4.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.21</b>

16	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	<b>Secured Borrowings at amortised cost</b> Loans from Bank (Refer Note 16.1) (Includes Cash Credit, Working capital demand loans, Packing credit, etc)	183.32	297.31
b.	<b>Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings</b>	87.38	98.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>270.70</b>	<b>395.49</b>

Note 16.1 : With respect to Cash Credit, Working Capital Demand Loan, Packing Credit from Banks and Term Loan the first charge on entire current assets including stock of Raw Material, Work in Progress, Finished Goods, Stores, Spares & Consumable and receivables of the Company is given to respective banks. Second charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the Company (other than exclusively charged to term loans) has been extended to the banks where ever possible.

Interest rate relating to Packing Credit from banks is in the range of 5.00 % to 8.50 %



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

17	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	<b>Trade payables - including acceptances</b>		
	(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 42)	15.03	1.45
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	170.14	175.30
	<b>Above Payables includes Payables to Holding Company</b> S.P. Apparels Limited(w.e.f. 21-06-2025) Rs. 8.86 Millions		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>185.17</b>	<b>176.75</b>

Ageing of Trade Payables as at March 31, 2025

S.No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from Invoice date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	15.03	-	-	-	15.03
(ii)	Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	153.95	-	-	0.26	154.21
(iii)	Disputed dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Unbilled dues	15.93	-	-	-	-	15.93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>168.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>185.17</b>

Ageing of Trade Payables as at March 31, 2024

S.No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.45	-	-	-	-	1.45
(ii)	Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	170.00	5.04	-	0.26	-	175.30
(iii)	Disputed dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>171.45</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176.75</b>





**YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**

**D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

18	CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Employee Benefits Payable	53.83	53.88
b.	Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1.69	2.59
c.	Expenses Payable	0.00	11.04
d.	Other Liabilities	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>67.52</b>

19	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Advance from Customers	0.58	0.58
b.	Statutory Liabilities	8.36	6.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>7.44</b>

20	CURRENT PROVISIONS	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a.	Provision for compensated absences (Refer Note 34)	8.29	16.27
b.	Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 34)	2.03	7.48
c.	Provision For Income Tax (Net of Advance Tax of Rs.66.32 Millions (as at March 31,2024 Rs. 38.09 Millions))	2.42	11.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>34.90</b>



YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

21	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a.	<b>Sale of Products</b>		
	<b>Manufactured Goods</b>		
	Garments - Export	632.33	2,332.05
	Garments - Local	2,200.07	495.72
	Scrap Sales	0.17	41.37
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,832.57</b>	<b>2,869.14</b>
b.	<b>Other Operating Revenue</b>		
	Duty Draw Back and other Export Incentives	43.13	108.76
	Jobwork Charges	217.63	37.75
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>260.76</b>	<b>146.51</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,093.33</b>	<b>3,015.65</b>
22	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>For the year ended March 31, 2025</b>	<b>For the year ended March 31, 2024</b>
	<b>Other Non-operating Income</b>		
	Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	18.95	30.68
	Interest Received	4.55	3.79
	Rent Received	0.35	0.34
	Sundry Balances Written Back	-	41.75
	Others	1.26	1.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.11</b>	<b>77.80</b>





YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED

D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

23	COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Opening Stock(RM & Consumables)	266.88	289.39
	Purchases	1,747.14	1555.29
	Less:	2,014.02	1,844.68
	Closing Stock (RM & Consumables)	287.68	266.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,726.34</b>	<b>1,578.22</b>

24	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	a) Inventory at the beginning of the year		
	Finished goods	111.09	291.07
	Work-in-progress	27.27	26.67
		<b>138.36</b>	<b>317.74</b>
	b) Inventory at the end of the year		
	Finished goods	145.36	111.09
	Work-in-progress	24.69	27.27
		<b>170.05</b>	<b>138.36</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(31.69)</b>	<b>179.38</b>

25	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Salaries, wages and bonus	557.83	559.09
	Contribution to provident, gratuity and other funds (Refer Note 34)	48.07	61.77
	Staff welfare expenses	89.33	84.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>695.23</b>	<b>705.58</b>

26	FINANCE COSTS	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Interest on Bank Working Capital Loan	25.49	28.36
	Interest on Bank Term Loan	14.65	38.17
	Other Borrowing Costs	8.82	12.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.96</b>	<b>79.01</b>



**YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**

**D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

27	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a.	<b>Tangible assets</b>		
	(a) Buildings	10.75	10.68
	(b) Plant & Equipment	27.55	24.64
	(c) Electrical Installations	2.96	3.90
	(d) Furniture & Fittings	0.53	0.52
	(e) Vehicles	0.02	0.00
	(f) Office Equipment	0.35	0.32
	(g) Computers	1.06	0.78
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>40.84</b>
b.	<b>Intangible Assets</b>		
	Computer Software	0.25	0.43
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.43</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43.47</b>	<b>41.27</b>

28	OTHER EXPENSES	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Other Direct Expenses	188.57	194.86
	Power & Fuel	37.72	31.73
	Repairs & Maintenance	13.89	10.02
	Insurance	5.94	9.07
	Consultancy Charges	7.00	5.47
	Director sitting fees (Refer Note 30)	0.10	0.04
	Printing and stationery	3.16	3.07
	Postage & Courier	5.93	3.11
	Telephone Charges	1.09	1.01
	Travelling and conveyance	29.40	26.21
	Rent	4.98	4.00
	Rates and taxes	0.64	2.60
	Commission	1.77	0.00
	Freight and forwarding	30.93	11.12
	Business promotion	2.01	0.94
	Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note 32)	3.35	2.00
	Subscription & Periodicals	0.32	0.27
	Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.68	0.46
	Payment to Auditors (Refer Note (i) below)	0.90	1.48
	Miscellaneous expenses	10.54	9.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>348.92</b>	<b>316.99</b>
	<b>(i) Payment to Auditors comprises:</b>		
	As auditors - statutory audit	0.90	1.48
	For other services	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>1.48</b>



(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

29. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax liabilities and a description of the items that created these differences is given below :

Recognised deferred tax assets/liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Property, Plant and Equipment	42.89	73.51
Employee Benefits	1.45	0.80
Others	(14.93)	(5.80)
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in Balance Sheet	29.41	68.51

Movement in temporary differences during current and previous year

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment	Defined Benefit Plan	Other Equity	Others
Balance as at April 1, 2023	73.89	0.51	-	(1.26)
Recognised in income statement	(0.38)	-	-	(4.54)
Recognised in Equity	-	0.29	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	73.51	0.80	-	(5.80)
Recognised in income statement	(30.62)	-	-	(9.13)
Recognised in Equity	-	0.65	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	42.89	1.45	-	(14.93)

Income tax expense recognized in profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense	67.60	49.23
Short / (Excess) provision for tax relating to prior years	(0.86)	0.00
Deferred tax	(39.75)	(4.91)
	26.99	44.32

Reconciliation of effective tax rates

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarised below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before taxes	287.21	193.00
Expected tax expense/(benefit)	25.17%	25.17%
Deferred tax	72.30	48.57
Short / (Excess) provision for tax relating to prior years	(39.75)	(4.91)
Permanent Differences	(0.86)	0.00
Income Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(4.72)	0.65
	26.99	44.32

30. Payments to directors (other than managing director and executive director)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sitting fees	0.10	0.04
	0.10	0.04

31. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit after Tax for the Year	260.22	148.68
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding ( Refer Note (i) below)	65.16	65.16
Earnings Per Share - Basic & Diluted	3.99	2.28

(i) Weighted average number of shares – Basic & Diluted

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Paid-up equity share capital (face value Rs. 10/-)	651.61	651.61
Face Value per share (Amount)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	65.16	65.16

32. Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, requires Company to spend towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Company is expected to spend Rs. 3.24 Millions during the year ended March 31, 2025 towards CSR in compliance of this requirement. A sum of Rs 3.35 Millions has been spent during the current year towards CSR activities as per details given below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.24	2.06
Amount of expenditure incurred*	3.35	2.00
Shortfall/(Excess) at the end of the year	(0.11)	0.06
Reason for shortfall	NA	Excess Spent in Previous Year Set-off

Nature of CSR activities

Education, skill development, rural  
development, health care

\*Out of the above expenditure incurred during FY 24-25, ₹ 3.34 Millions(PY - Nil) is towards contribution to SP Charitable Trust which supports skill development activities

Details of CSR Activities

Organisation	Rs. in Millions
Education for Orphanage Children and poor people	0.14
Relief for the underprivileged	3.01
Medical Relief	0.20
Total Spent	3.35
Provision Made - Unspent	-
Total Corporate Social Responsibility for 2024-25	3.35





(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

33. Foreign currency exposure			
The details of foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2025 are as follows:			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		Amount in Indian Rupees
	Foreign Currency	Amount in foreign currency	
Cash and cash equivalent			
	USD	0.00	0.18
	GBP	0.00	0.00
	HKD	0.00	0.01
	BDT	0.01	0.01
Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of:			
Trade Receivables	USD	0.79	67.93
Amounts payable in foreign currency on account of:			
Trade Payables	USD	0.10	8.96
	SGD	0.01	0.56
		0.11	9.52

0.00 indicates amount below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

The details of foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		Amount in Indian Rupees
	Foreign Currency	Amount in foreign currency	
Cash and cash equivalent			
	USD	0.00	0.09
	EUR	0.00	0.00
	GBP	0.00	0.00
Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of:			
Trade Receivables	USD	2.76	229.76
Amounts payable in foreign currency on account of:			
Trade Payables	USD	0.00	0.01
		0.00	0.01

0.00 indicates amount below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

34. Employee benefits

a. Defined benefit plans

I. Gratuity			
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)			
Particulars	Year ended		Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	40.80	36.88	
Service cost	1.05	6.96	
Interest cost	2.64	2.55	
Remuneration (gain)/losses	(2.57)	(1.14)	
Benefits paid	(8.05)	(4.47)	
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	33.87	40.80	
Particulars	Year ended		Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Present value of projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	33.87	40.80	
Unfunded status amount of liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	33.87	40.80	

Bifurcation Of Current & Non-current on

Particulars	Year ended		Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Current	2.03	7.48	
Non-Current	31.84	33.32	
Total	33.87	40.80	

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended		Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Service cost	1.05	6.96	
Interest cost	2.64	2.55	
Net gratuity costs	3.69	9.53	

Summary of actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Year ended		Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Discount rate	6.72%	0.00%	
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.17%	0.00%	
Salary escalation rate	2.00%	8.00%	
Attrition rate	10.00%	30.00%	

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

Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The expected cash flows over the next few years are as follows:

Year	Discounted Amount	Undiscounted Amount
1 year	2.56	2.68
2 to 5 years	8.22	10.11
6 to 10 years	4.96	8.03
More than 10 years	18.12	48.87

Plan assets: The Gratuity plan's weighted-average asset allocation at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, by asset category is as follows:

Particulars

Funds managed by insurers



**Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (-/+ 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(2.59) -7.95%	3.12 9.23%	(2.22) -5.44%	2.50 6.12%
Salary Growth rate (-/+ 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3.12 9.22%	(2.72) -8.02%	2.27 5.56%	(2.05) -5.03%

**ii. Compensated Absences**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Actuarial assumptions for compensated absences		
Discount Rate	6.72%	N.A.
Salary Escalation	2.00%	N.A.
Attrition Rate	10.00%	N.A.

**Notes:**

- The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations
- The estimate of future salary increases considered taken into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increment and other relevant factors.

**b. Defined contribution plans****i. Provident Fund**

In accordance with Indian law, all employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer makes 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. 36.21 Millions and Rs. 40.36 Millions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively.

**ii. Employee State Insurance**

In accordance with Indian law, all employees receive benefits from a employee state insurance, which is defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, each equal to a specified percentage of employee's salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. The company contributed Rs. 11.9 Millions and Rs. 11.8 Millions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively.

**35. Segment Reporting**

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

**36. Financial Instruments****a. Derivative financial Instruments****Forward and option contracts**

The company does not have any foreign exchange forward contracts and options to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates associated with certain payables, receivables and forecasted transactions denominated in certain foreign currencies.

**b. Financial Instruments by category**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial assets/ liabilities at amortised costs	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
<b>Assets</b>					
Investments	6.10	-	-	6.10	6.10
Trade receivables	397.50	-	-	397.50	397.50
Cash and cash equivalents	0.41	-	-	0.41	0.41
Other bank balances	52.35	-	-	52.35	52.35
Other financial assets	17.59	-	-	17.59	17.59
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings from banks	361.68	-	-	361.68	361.68
Trade payables	185.17	-	-	185.17	185.17
Other financial liabilities	55.53	-	-	55.53	55.53

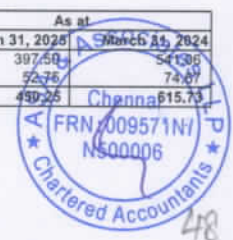
The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial assets/ liabilities at amortised costs	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
<b>Assets</b>					
Investments	6.10	-	-	6.10	6.10
Trade receivables	541.06	-	-	541.06	541.06
Cash and cash equivalents	35.04	-	-	35.04	35.04
Other bank balances	39.63	-	-	39.63	39.63
Other financial assets	17.68	-	-	17.68	17.68
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings from banks	617.84	-	-	617.84	617.84
Trade payables	176.75	-	-	176.75	176.75
Other financial liabilities	67.52	-	-	67.52	67.52

**Details of financial assets pledged as collateral**

The carrying amount of financial assets as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 that the Company has provided as collateral for obtaining borrowing and other facilities from the bankers are as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	397.50	541.06
Cash and cash equivalents	52.76	74.67
	450.26	615.73





(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

**c. Fair value measurements:**

The details of assets and liabilities that are measured on fair value on recurring basis are given below:

	Fair value as of March 31, 2025			Fair value as of March 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-

• 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 (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

• Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

**d. Interest income/(expenses), gains/(losses) recognized on financial assets and liabilities**

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>(a) Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Interest income on bank deposits	4.55	3.79
<b>(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	-	-
<b>(c) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	-	-
<b>(c) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	-	-
<b>(e) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTOCI)</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	-	-
<b>(d) Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Interest expenses on borrowings from banks, others and overdrafts	(40.14)	(66.53)

**37. Financial risk management**

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 has a few large customers who are reputed players in the segment, 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 creditworthiness of the customers to whom 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 banks, and also to investments.

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for monitoring the counterparty credit risk, and has been vested with the authority to seek Board's approval to hedge such risks in case of need.

**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, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investments	6.10	6.10
Trade receivables	397.50	541.06
Cash and cash equivalents	0.41	35.04
Other bank balances	52.35	39.63
Other financial assets	17.60	17.68
	<b>473.96</b>	<b>639.51</b>

**Financial assets that are past due but not impaired**

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due but not impaired other than trade receivables. The age analysis of trade receivables have been considered from the due date. The ageing of trade receivables, net of allowances that are past due, is given below:

Period (In days)	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Past due 0 - 180 days	386.29	0.61
More than 181 days	-	3.02
	<b>386.29</b>	<b>3.63</b>

**Note:**

Other financial assets of Rs.87.67 Millions as at March 31, 2025 (Rs.635.89 Millions as at March 31, 2024) has not been impaired.

**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 Company is also in the process of negotiating additional facilities with Banks for funding its requirements.

**Finance lease liabilities**

**As at March 31, 2025**

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings from banks	361.68	432.61	333.40	93.33	-	-
Trade payables	185.17	185.17	169.24	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	55.53	55.53	55.53	-	-	-
	<b>602.38</b>	<b>673.31</b>	<b>558.17</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>





As at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings from banks	617.84	617.84	395.49	177.93	44.42	-
Trade payables	176.75	176.75	176.75	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	67.52	67.52	67.52	-	-	-
	<b>862.11</b>	<b>862.11</b>	<b>639.76</b>	<b>177.93</b>	<b>44.42</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**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.

**Currency risk:**

The Company's exposure in USD, GBP and other foreign currency denominated transactions gives rise to Exchange rate fluctuation risk. Company's policy in this regard incorporates:

- Forecasting inflows and outflows denominated in USD for a twelve-month period
- Estimating the net-exposure in foreign currency, in terms of timing and amount.
- Determining the extent to which exposure should be protected through one or more risk-mitigating instruments to maintain the permissible limits of uncovered exposures.
- Carrying out a variance analysis between estimate and actual on an ongoing basis, subject to review by Audit Committee.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2025 was as follows:

		All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in millions)			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Trade Payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure	
USD	0.00	0.79	0.10	0.89	
GBP	0.00	-	-	0.00	
SGD	-	-	0.01	0.01	
HKD	0.00	-	-	0.00	
BDT	0.01	-	-	0.01	

0.00 indicates amount below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2024 was as follows:

		All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in millions)			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Trade Payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure	
USD	0.00	2.76	0.00	2.76	
GBP	0.00	-	-	0.00	
EUR	0.00	-	-	0.00	

0.00 indicates amount below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

A 10% weakening of the rupee against the respective currencies as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased / (decreased) other comprehensive income and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

	Other comprehensive income	Profit/(loss)
March 31, 2025	-	5.86
March 31, 2024	-	22.99

A 10% strengthening of the rupee against the above currencies as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

**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.

**Profile**

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest – bearing financial instruments were as follows:

		Carrying amount	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Fixed rate instruments</b>			
Financial assets			
- Fixed deposits with banks		52.35	39.63
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings from banks		178.35	320.53
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings from banks		183.32	297.31

**Fair value sensitivity for fixed rate instruments**

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

**Cash flow sensitivity for variable rate instruments**

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis for 2024.

	Equity	Profit or (loss)
March 31, 2025	-	(1.83)
March 31, 2024	-	(2.97)

A decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date would have had equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variable remain constant.



(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

**38. Capital management**

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, retained earnings and other equity attributable to equity holders. The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions. The Company does so by adjusting dividend paid to shareholders. The total capital as on March 31, 2025 is Rs. 1,318.24 Millions (Previous Year: Rs. 1,056.10) Millions.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt comprises of long term and short term borrowings less cash and cash equivalent (including bank balances). Equity includes equity share capital and reserves that are managed as capital. The gearing at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Debt		361.68	617.84
Less: cash and cash equivalent (Including bank balances)		(52.76)	(74.67)
Net debt	A	308.92	543.17
Equity	B	1,318.24	1,056.10
Net debt to Equity ratio	A/B	23%	51%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital of the Company during the current and previous year.

**39. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Contingent liabilities		
Service Tax	6.55	7.51
Town Planning Authority	7.96	7.96
Employee Provident Fund	7.79	7.79
Goods and Service Tax	1.44	-
(ii) Commitments		
a. Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on the Capital Accounts (Tangible) and not provided for (Net of Advances) as confirmed by the management.	5.92	-
b. Other Commitments		
a. The Company has given corporate guarantees to Banks on behalf of Nellai Renewable Private Limited	1.87	1.87
b. Corporate guarantee given to banks for loans to Subsidiary	550.00	550.00

**40. Operating Lease Arrangements**

The rental expenses towards operating lease is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss amount of Rs. 4.98 Millions ( for the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs 4.00 Millions). There are no exceptional or restrictive covenants in the lease agreements.

**41. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2025****Long term borrowings**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Accepted	Repayment	Fair Value Changes	As at March 31, 2025
Term Loan from Bank	222.35	-	(131.37)	-	90.98
Total	222.35	-	(131.37)	-	90.98

**Short term borrowings**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Cash Flows	Forex exchange movement	As at March 31, 2025
Working capital facilities	395.49	(124.79)	-	270.70
Total	395.49	(124.79)	-	270.70

**Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2024****Long term borrowings**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Accepted	Repayment	Fair Value Changes	As at March 31, 2024
Term Loan from Bank	318.74	-	(96.39)	-	222.35
Total	318.74	-	(96.39)	-	222.35

**Short term borrowings**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Cash Flows	Forex exchange movement	As at March 31, 2024
Working capital facilities	229.62	165.87	-	395.49
Total	229.62	165.87	-	395.49

**42. Dues to micro and small enterprises**

As per the Office memorandum issued by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises dated August 26, 2008 recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customer the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' (the Act). Accordingly, disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 has been made in financial statements based on the information received and available with the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a. The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	15.03	1.45
b. The amount of interest paid by the buyer beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
c. Principal amounts and interest due thereon unpaid beyond the appointed day at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
d. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
e. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
f. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



# **YOUNG BRAND APPAREL PRIVATE LIMITED**

## **D. Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements**

### **43. Related party transaction**

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
S.P. Apparels Limited - (w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	Holding Company
Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited- (Till 21-06-2024)	Holding Company
Young Brand Global Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
Perumal Spinning Mills Private Limited	Enterprises owned by Relative of Key Managerial Personnel
Jacob Industries LLC, United States of America - (Till 21-06-2024)	Enterprises which have significant influence in the company
Intimark Holdings SDER LDE CV, Mexico - (Till 21-06-2024)	Enterprises which have significant influence in the company
<b>Key Managerial Personnel</b>	
Sri. P. Sundararajan (Appointed w.e.f 21-06-2024)	Managing Director
Sri. S. Chenduran (Appointed w.e.f 21-06-2024)	Joint Managing Director (Son of Mr.P.Sundararajan)
Sri. C. R.Rajagopal (Appointed w.e.f 21-06-2024)	Additional Director
Smt. S. Latha (Appointed w.e.f 11-07-2024)	Additional Director (Wife of Mr.P.Sundararajan)
Sri. V. Balaji (Appointed w.e.f 14-10-2024)	Chief Financial Officer
Smt. K. Vinodhini (Appointed w.e.f 21-06-2024)	Company Secretary
Sri. S V Arumugam - (resigned w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	Managing Director
Smt. Arumugam Gayatri - (resigned w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	Joint Managing Director
Sri. T V Guru Krishnan - (resigned w.e.f. 14-10-2024)	Chief Financial Officer
Sri. N Krishnaraj - (resigned w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	Company Secretary
Sri. K Sadasivam - (resigned w.e.f. 21-06-2024)	Wholetime Director
Smt. Laura Beth Trust - (resigned w.e.f. 19-06-2024)	Wholetime Director
S.P. Charitable Trust	Trust Controlled by Key Managerial Personnel
<b>Note:</b> Related party relationships are as identified by the Management.	





Details of transactions with related parties – During the period ended March, 31 2025 and Balances outstanding at March, 31 2025

Nature	Particulars	Parent Company				Subsidiary Company		Key Managerial Personnel					
		S.P.Apparels Limited		Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited		Young Brand Global Private Limited		Mr. P. Sundararajan		Mr. C R Rajagopal		Mr. N Krishnaraj	
		31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Transaction Details	Sale of Goods & Service					2,362.22	493.58						
	Interest Income												
	Service	17.81		5.25	127.91								
	Purchase of PPE	3.63			2.64								
	Sale of PPE				1.66								
	CSR Donation Made												
	Lease Rent Received					0.30	0.25						
	Investment Given						0.10						
	Expenses												
	Reimbursement	6.78											
	Remuneration							3.60				0.16	0.83
	Sitting Fees									0.09			
	Trade Advances Given												
Outstanding Balances	Trade Payables	8.86			49.36								
	Trade Receivables					324.65	445.04						
	Invnt in Equity Shares					0.10	0.10						
	Trade Advances Given												



Details of transactions with related parties

Nature	Particulars	Key Managerial Personnel						Trust Controlled by KMP		Entities Owned by Relatives of KMP	
		Mr. K Sadhasivam		Ms. Gayatri Arumugam		Mr. T V Guru Krishnan		SP Charitable Trust		Perumal Spinning Mills Private Limited	
		31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Transaction Details	Sale of Goods & Service										
	Interest Income									0.55	
	Service										
	Purchase of PPE										
	Sale of PPE										
	CSR Donation Made										
	Lease Rent Received							3.34			
	Investment Given										
	Expenses										
	Reimbursement										
	Remuneration			1.19	5.4	2.49	4.86				
	Sitting Fees	0.02	0.02								
Outstanding Balances	Trade Advances Given									25.00	
	Trade Payables										
	Trade Receivables										
	Inv't in Equity Shares										
	Trade Advances Given									25.00	



**44. Additional Regulatory Information:**

**(i) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company:**

The company does not have the immovable properties of which title deeds not held in the name of the company.

(ii) The Company does not have the investment property to disclose as to whether the fair value of such investment property (as measured for disclosure purposes in the financial statements) is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.

(iii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets)

(iv) The Company has not revalued its Intangible assets

(v) The Company does not made any loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person

**(vi) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) aging Schedule:**

As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	5.03	-	-	-	5.03

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2.31	5.35	-	-	7.66

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable

**(vii) Details of Benami Property held:**

The company does not hold any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

**(viii) Where the Company has borrowings from bank or financial institutions on the basis of current assets:**

The Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

**(ix) Willful Defaulter:**

The company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution other lender.

**(x) Relationship with Struck off Companies:**

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

**(xi) Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC):**

The Company has no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be register with ROC beyond the statutory period.

**(xii) Compliance with number of layers of companies:**

The Company has no layers as stipulated under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.





(All amounts are in Indian Rs. Millions except share data and as stated)

(xiii) Key Ratios

Ratio	Explanation - Numerator	Explanation- Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	% Variance	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	2.15	1.75	22.5%	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt = Total of current and non-current term loans and lease liabilities	Shareholder's funds	0.27	0.59	-53.1%	Variance is due to repayment of borrowings
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service= Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	379.63	313.28	21.2%	
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity ((Opening+Closing)/2)	0.22	0.15	48.3%	Variance is due to increase in the net profits during the year
Inventory Turnover ratio	Sales	Average inventory is ((Opening + Closing balance) / 2)	6.56	5.66	15.9%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sales (Considered inclusive of GST since debtors includes GST)	Average receivables is ((Opening + Closing balance) / 2)	6.04	7.19	-16.0%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases=Cost of services rendered+Purchase of stock-in-trade+Changes in inventories+Employee benefits	Average payables is ((Opening + Closing balance) / 2)	10.70	10.01	6.8%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working capital = ((Opening + Closing balance) / 2)	4.63	5.58	-17.1%	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Net sales	0.08	0.05	73.6%	Variance is due to increase in the net profits during the year
Return on capital employed	Net Profit before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed = Shareholder funds + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.20	0.16	23.1%	
Return on Investment	Investment Income	Total Investments	0.06	0.06	0.0%	

(xiv) Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements:

The Company has not entered into any arrangements which requires approval from the Competent Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(xv) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xvi) The Financial Statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 were audited by P N Ragavendra Rao & Co.

(xvii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(xviii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

45. The comparative figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with current year figures.

As per our report of even date attached  
for ASA & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

D K Giridharan  
Partner  
Membership No.: 028738



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

P.Sundararajan  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00003380

V. Balaji  
Chief Financial Officer

S. Chenduran  
Director  
DIN: 03173269

K.Vinodhini  
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
Date : May 20, 2025

Place: Kanchipuram  
Date : May 20, 2025